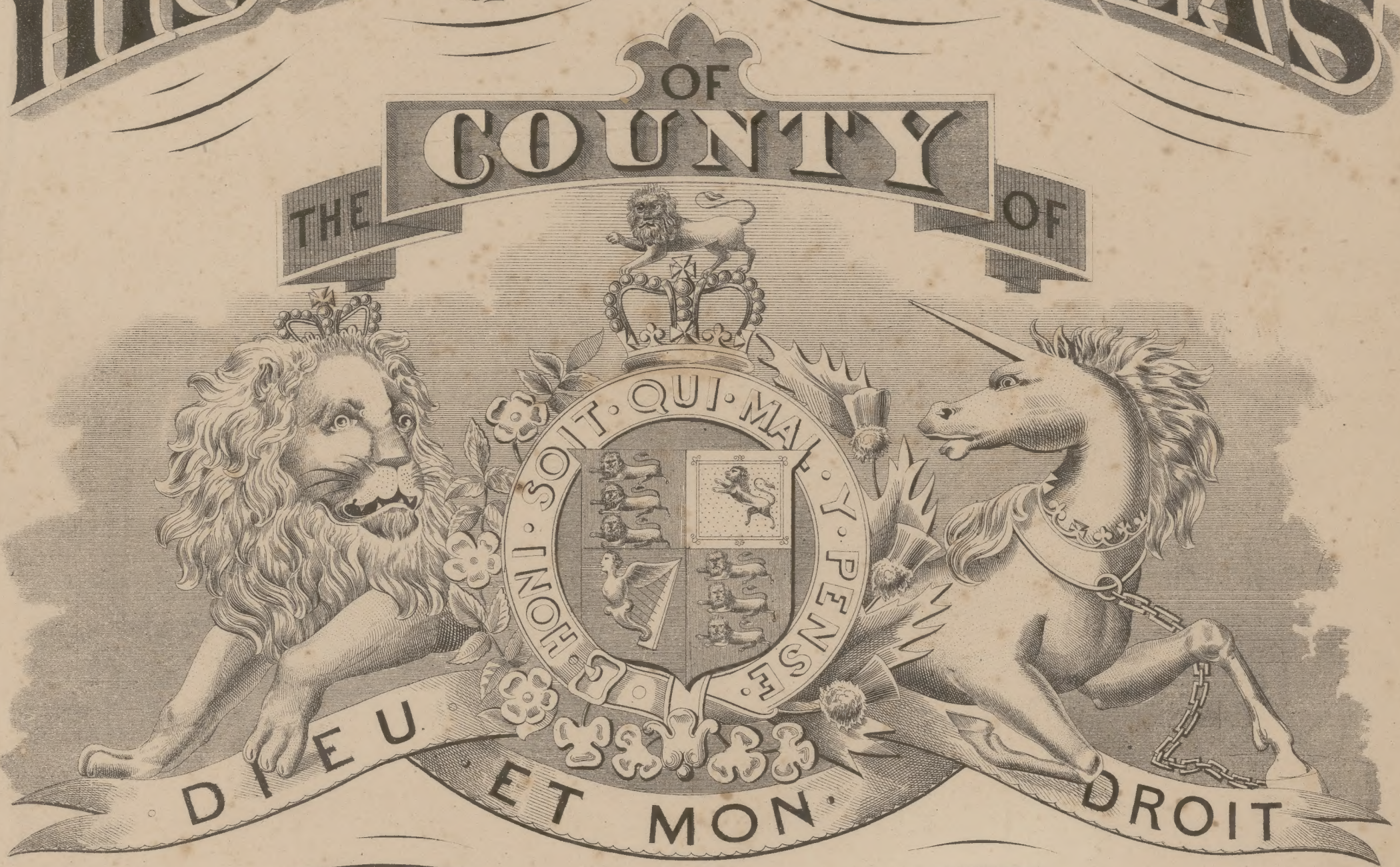


ILLUSTRATED  
HISTORICAL ATLAS



PERTH  
ONT.

*Compiled Drawn*

*and Published from Personal Examinations*

*and Surveys*

BY

H. BELDEN & CO.

TORONTO.

1879.



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
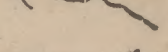
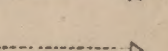



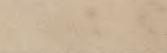
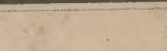
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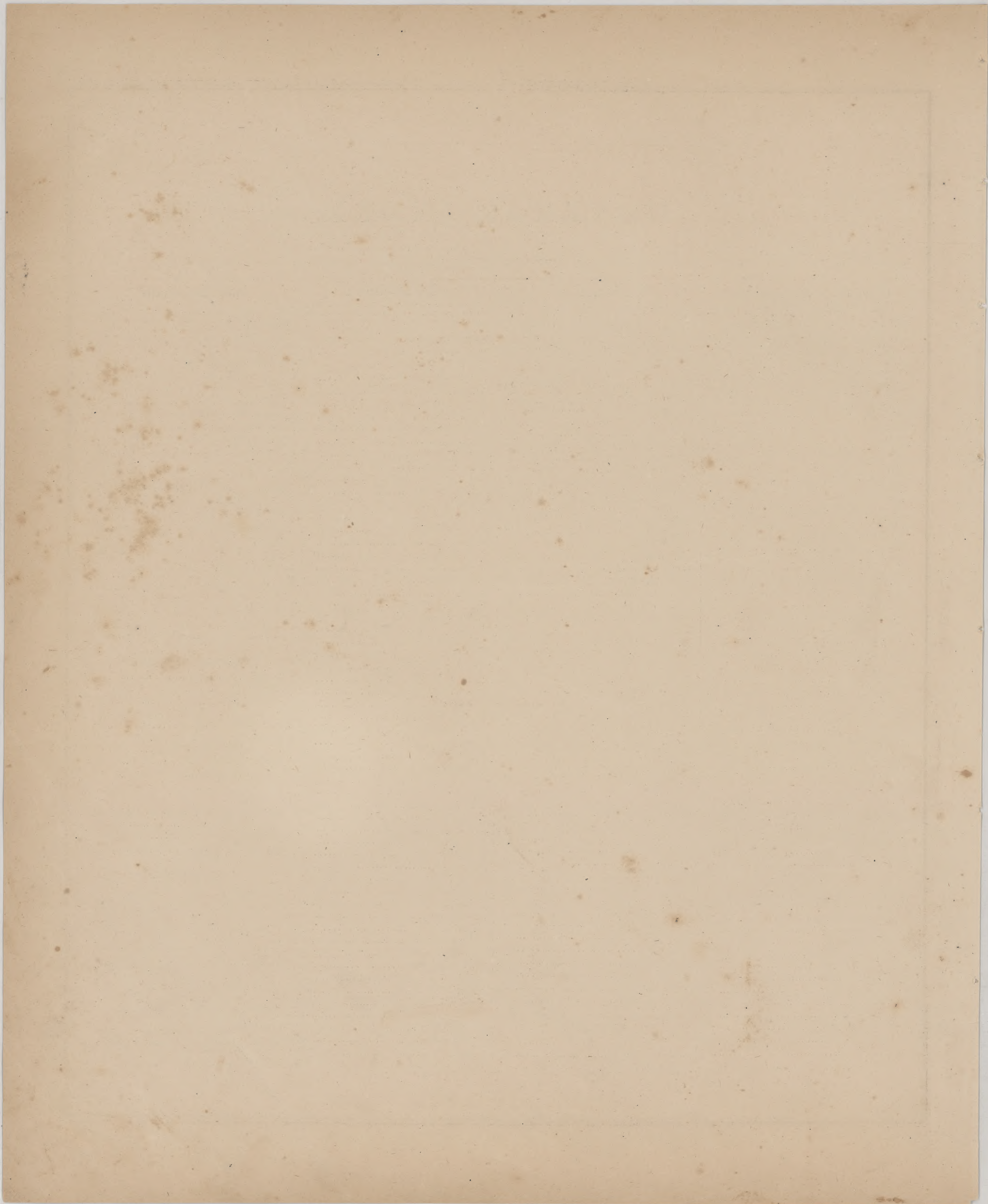
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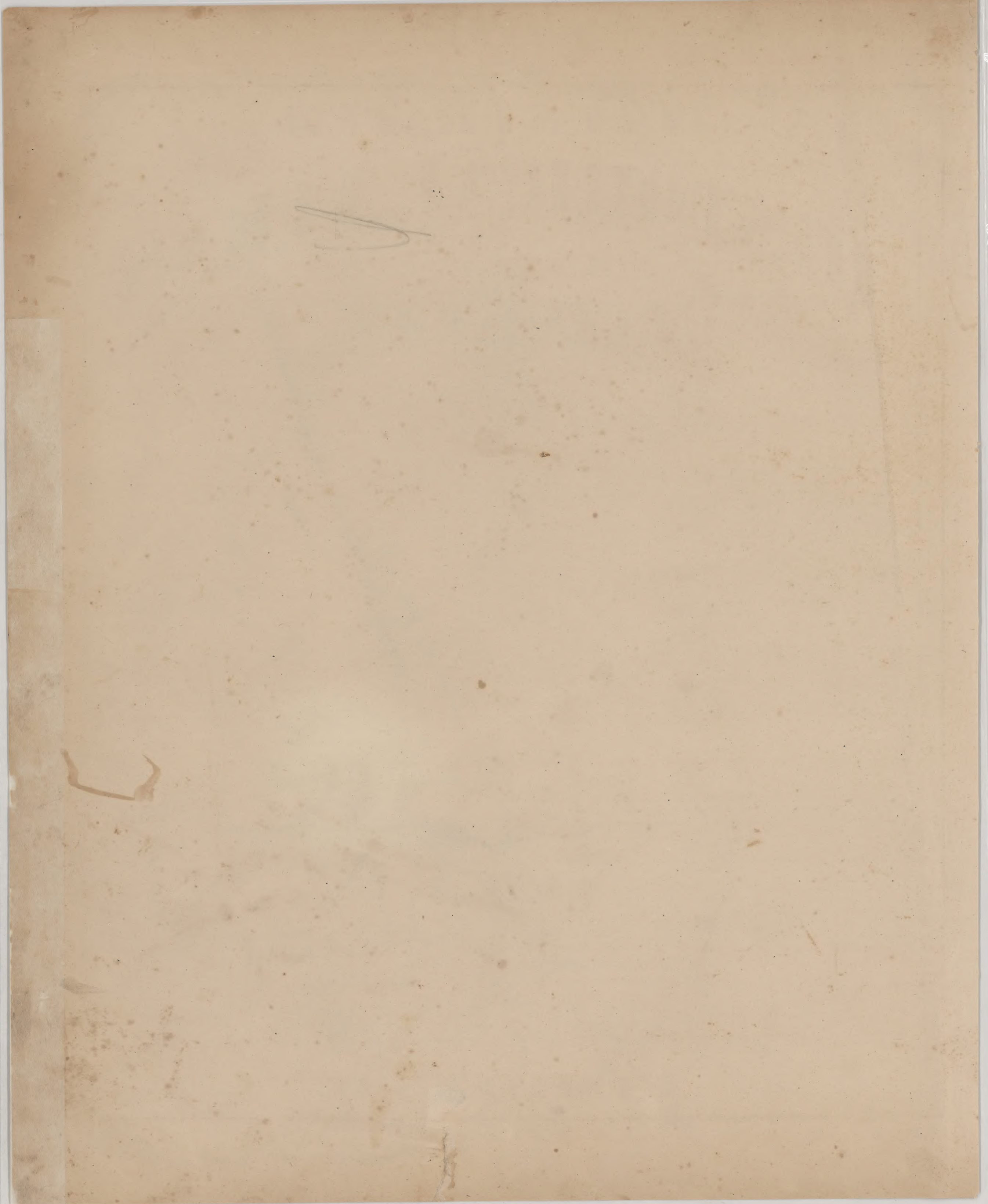
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# Historical Sketch of the County of Perth.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The design of the publishers in compiling the following brief sketch of the County of Perth has been to preserve for its people a record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the more aged settlers, or in scattered and detached fragments or private memoranda and records which are gradually wasting away.

For the furtherance of this design, and in prosecution of the labours connected therewith, personal consultations have been had with very many of the earliest settlers now living; every available public document and numberless private memoranda bearing upon the work in view have been examined; files have been perused of several public news-journals which furnish the everyday history of any and every community, as well as many pamphlets and periodicals published from time to time with special reference to particular subjects of interest belonging to the locality; and through these various channels the publishers have been enabled to collect some important and interesting historical data concerning the early settlement, subsequent development, and present condition of the county.

While it would be folly to claim that this sketch is wholly free from errata or inaccuracies, it is on the other hand asserted that a great degree of care has been combined with assiduous labour in its compilation, in order to give the people of the county—in as full a manner as the prescribed limits of a sketch of the kind will allow—a fair, impartial, and reliable history; realizing that upon its accuracy more than upon any amount of studied language or literary excellence (to which no claim is laid) depends the value of the work; and realizing, too, that works of history must ever possess a charm alike to young and old: to the pioneer, as recalling recollections of the hardships and vicissitudes endured in the long ago, when by industry and heroism the primitive forests fell before progressive enterprise, and the virgin soil was made to bring forth her increase; to the young, as affording an example of self-reliant industry and indomitable energy, which, handed down in historical detail, may act as an incentive to emulation.

And although this country, particularly this county, is still comparatively young; and although, as a consequence, we have no great records to offer of military or naval achievements such as grace or disgrace the history of older nations; and although in the nature of things this narrative must of necessity be a recital of deeds more practical than brilliant; yet we doubt if more good men and true have ever, in a territory of similar dimensions, furnished data for the historian than have those who, within the last half century, have reclaimed what is now the fairest portion of the fairest province over which the "meteor flag of England" waves from a primeval state of nature, echoing back but the scream of the eagle, the howl of the wolf, or the warwhoop of the painted savage, and transformed it into a broad expanse of fertile fields of waving corn, interspersed with important centres of population and busy hives of human industry.

For the purpose of more comprehensively detailing the several points which necessarily fall under consideration in connection with a general outline of the history of the county as a whole, it is perhaps as well to divide the subject into the following heads, viz. :—

### I.

- 1st. Geographical position and extent.
- 2nd. Topographical characteristics.
- 3rd. Geological formation; or those features embracing the NATURAL ATTRIBUTES of the district.

### II.

- 4th. Early settlement.
- 5th. Political history.
- 6th. Municipal history.
- 7th. The rise of educational institutions; or those matters more particularly relating to its PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT; and finally,

### III.

- 8th. Highways.
- 9th. Railways.
- 10th. Material physical resources; or those properties chiefly illustrative of its PRESENT CONDITION. And without further preamble, we will refer briefly to the first subject, its

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The County of Perth is one of the forty-two counties (or forty-three, if the proposed arrangements regarding the new County of Dufferin be carried out) which—with the five Districts of Muskoka, Haliburton, Nipissing, Parry Sound, and Algoma—comprise the inhabited portions of Ontario, or all except what was recently acquired from the Dominion, in addition to the former provincial limits, as the result of the deliberations of the celebrated "Boundary Commission." In common with nearly all the counties of the Province, Perth was laid out with that total disregard for system and symmetrical proportions which characterized our old-time land surveyors, from the Surveyor-General down to the one who carried the "compass" (long since given place to more scientific and accurate instruments), the chain-bearer or the picket-man. The erratic projections and directions of its boundaries are such as to render any description of its general shape impossible, except by the term "irregular." Its greatest length is from N. E. to S. W., or from the northernmost corner of the Township of Wallace to the southernmost corner of the Township of Blanshard—a distance of fifty miles to a fraction; while in width it varies from the extent of one township running to a point, to the extent of three townships of more than average depth. Its northern boundary lays opposite the Township of Howick, in Huron County, and the Township of Minto, in Wellington; its eastern comprises parts of the Counties of Oxford and Middlesex; its south-western the County of Middlesex; and its western and north-western the County of Huron.

The superficial area of the County of Perth is 539,193 acres, or 842½ square miles, being the twentieth in size next after Ontario County (549,866 acres), and followed next by Northumberland, with 475,376 acres.

The geographical position of the county seat, Stratford, is 43° 22' 30" N. latitude, and 81° exactly E. longitude from Greenwich. In respect to its

## TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Perth is a mixture, or gradation from the very rolling or moderately broken to the extremely smooth or almost perfectly level; being a compromise, so to speak, between the level plains of the south-western counties bordering on Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the north-western, which are washed by the waters of Georgian Bay. In soil and climate, too, the same comparative conditions apply. While in the south strong clay-loam, interspersed with rich vegetable deposits underlain by the strongest of clay subsoils, generally prevails, the general character of the land toward the north is lighter, with sand, gravel, and boulders occurring at more or less frequent intervals, and over surfaces of lesser or greater extent, in proportion as the locality recedes to higher latitudes. Parts of the county—particularly in the Townships of Ellice, Logan, and Elma—abound in swamps of considerable extent; so great, in fact, that until within a comparatively few years the great morass known as the "Ellice Swamp," and covering many thousands of acres, seemed to defy the efforts of man to subjugate it so far as to make it a habitable territory, or even to penetrate it, in parts, with ordinary highways. By a system of drainage which was introduced and carried out in accordance with the conditions of the "Ontario Drainage Act," very material improvements have of late been effected in this heretofore worthless section, and indications point strongly to the fact that it may at no distant day become one of the most fertile and productive portions of the county or the Province.

It might be mentioned in this connection that in this celebrated swamp the waters take their rise which flow northward to Georgian Bay, westward to Lake Huron, south-westward to Lake St. Clair, and south-eastward to the foot of Lake Erie. The two branches of the Thames take their rise respectively in Logan and Ellice, the Maitland in Elma, and the Nith, one of the chief tributaries of the Grand River, in Mornington; so we may scarcely say, in the usual way, that Perth is *watered* by those streams, but rather that it is *drained* by them. It will thus be seen that this county occupies the *height of land* of Western Ontario. The highest point in the county is said to be on the Huron Road between Ellice and Fullarton, about seven miles N. W. from Stratford. We do not know whether the altitude from sea level has ever been calculated, but the situation and surroundings are grand; and on all sides the gently undulating surface of a country rich in cereals, and prolific of all the necessities and luxuries of civilization, stretches away for mile after mile to many leagues distance, forming a landscape the equal to which is rarely seen, and when seen, more rarely forgotten. In connection with the

## GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

of the County of Perth, it might be proper to observe as a preliminary that the Province of Ontario is classified by geologists into six "Districts," known as (I.) the Lower Ottawa, (II.) the Northern Townships, (III.) the Ontario, (IV.) the Erie and Huron, (V.) the Manitoulin, and (VI.) the Upper Lakes. The geographical indication of their respective technical names suggests that Perth belongs to the territory included in the fourth of these divisions or "districts," and which lies immediately west of the third, or Ontario District, from which it is separated by the edge of the great "Niagara escarpment," running from the Niagara River, *via* Queenston, Thorold, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, &c., to Cabots' Head on Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake Erie and Georgian Bay, with the other lakes and rivers forming the connecting links between the two, comprise the other boundaries of this district, which is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying drift clays and sand, and more recent superficial deposits.

The area included within this district is essentially an agricultural country of great fertility, the major portion of which forms an elevated table-land from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; there being places, however, where it is much higher than the latter figure, and others much lower than the former; the northern edge (along Georgian Bay) rising to an altitude of 1,600 feet, sloping towards the Huron shore to an altitude of 578 feet above the sea level, and towards Lake Erie to 565 feet above the ocean. Except where cut by river-valleys, the surface of the greater portion of this district is comparatively even, presenting a marked contrast to the lower Ontario region by the almost total absence of lakes, though traversed by numerous and important rivers—among which the chief are those above-mentioned as rising in the County of Perth, most of which flow into one or other of the bodies of water forming the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the district; though a number run in the opposite direction, and, breaking through the escarpment which bounds it on the east, form scenes of a wild and picturesque character.

The strata of that portion of the district of which Perth may be called the centre are composed chiefly of Upper Silurian and Devonian series, consisting for the most part (in ascending order) of the Onondaga or Gypsiferous, and Lower Helderburg formations of the former series, and the Oriskany, Corniferous, Hamilton, and Chemung-Portage of the Devonian Age, covered by Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent Age deposits. Those immediately underlying the latter formations throughout this county are chiefly the Gypsiferous and Corniferous formations. The former of these is the one with which the Upper Silurian series is assumed by geologists to commence, and, as found in this district, consists of thin-bedded dolomites of a yellowish or pale-grey colour, associated with greenish calcareo-argillaceous shales, and large masses of irregular beds of gypsum—hence the name. These deposits are assumed to have been formed from precipitates thrown down in ancient salt-lakes

or bays in which an active evaporation was going on. The organic remains they contain are but few and obscure; but hopper-shaped and prismatic casts, derived from crystals of ordinary salt, soluble sulphates, &c., &c., are not uncommon. The gypsum is mostly of an earthy or granular texture, always more or less mixed with carbonates. Though a considerable area of Perth County is underlain by this formation, it is covered by glacial and other superficial deposits; no exposures occurring in the county, so far as we are aware. The dolomitic and argillaceous shales of this formation furnish material for the manufacture of a valuable hydraulic cement; and it is also supposed to be from this formation that the brine for the manufacture of salt is essentially derived, though there is none actually obtained within the limits of this county.

The other formation referred to, the Corniferous, is composed essentially of more or less bituminous limestones, containing in places nodular masses of chert, or interstratified with bands of that substance, and associated here and there with beds of calcareous sandstone and bituminous shale. The thickness of these strata differs in different parts of the district, but in Perth it is estimated to be about 200 feet. This formation is of special interest to geologists, as being that in which petroleum is supposed to originate. It is not discovered, however, in the sections primarily underlain by the Corniferous formation, but in those of the Hamilton or Lambton formation—the next in ascending order. It should be mentioned that there are two distinct areas of the Corniferous formation in the Erie and Huron District, separated by a belt of the Hamilton or Lambton. The eastern area of the former includes portions of Norfolk, Brant, Oxford, Perth, Huron, and Bruce; and the western, the south-western portion of the peninsula, chiefly Essex; while in Kent, Middlesex, Lambton, a portion of Huron, and even a portion of the southern part of Perth, the Hamilton formation overlies the Corniferous, and in all these localities petroleum has been discovered in greater or lesser quantities. The theory is that the petroleum, although originating in the Corniferous formation, is brought towards the surface through fissures resulting from anti-clinals which characterize the strata of the Corniferous formation only in those parts where petroleum has been found, while in other sections of the formation the strata are practically undisturbed. It might be mentioned here that although exposures of the Corniferous are few, they occur in the locality of St. Mary's, where they are especially rich in fossil remains.

Deposits of Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent Ages are spread very generally over the Silurian and Devonian strata of the Erie and Huron District. These deposits are classified (ascending order): (1) Lower or True Drift Clays; (2) Upper or Stratified Drift Clays; (3) Lower Fresh-water Clays and Sands; (4) Upper Fresh-water Clays and Sands; and (5) Recent Deposits proper. The first consists of a thick deposit of unstratified clay, holding Laurentian and other boulders. It is held to be essentially a glacier formation, derived in chief part from the grinding action of ice on the surface of subjacent rocks. Few exposures exist, though the formation itself exists to some extent in the northern part of the county, covered with Lower Fresh-water Stratified Clays, or layers of sand and gravel. Very good displays of the Lower or Stratified Drift Clays occur in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's. But the Recent Deposits proper of course most abound throughout the county, and confined to no particular locality, occurring without regularity and covering broad areas. The Upper Fresh-water Deposits also occur to considerable extent, mostly in the southern part of the county, where its area widens as it extends still further towards Lake Erie, eventually covering large sections of Middlesex and Lambton, and still further south the major portion of the counties forming our southern frontier. With this short outline of its geological characteristics, we will refer briefly to the

## EARLY HISTORY

of the county. Taken in the abstract, this term may mean much more than we feel inclined to apply to it in this sketch—necessarily limited as to space. But although we are inclined to embrace under this heading only a few facts connected with the early settlement by the present dominant race, yet the prevailing interest in the aborigines—the few remnants of whom are now so swiftly passing away, and a few years hence will become extinct—is so universal as to make a brief reference to them here appropriate.

Of the original formation of this part of the country, it is clear from geological research that it was covered by the depths of the sea for long periods of time subsequent to some other parts, where evidences exist of a race having lived and attained to comparatively high degrees of civilization, probably thousands of years previous to the "Creation." This remote race inhabited that portion of Canada known as the Laurentian formation—the oldest on the earth within the knowledge of science; and abundant evidences of their modes of life and proficiency in working the metals have from time to time been unearthed from the silver, copper, and lead mines of the Lake Superior region. But the extinction of this wonderful and mysterious people took place long before the Western Peninsula (of which Perth is the highest point, and consequently the oldest) arose from out the depths; and the first who ever trod the mazes of its forests were evidently the descendants of that race who, as some assert, came by migration from the north-west, across Behring's Straits; or who, which is as strongly maintained by others, who invoke tradition, legend, and geography combined to substantiate their theory, are descended from the Norsemen, whose inclination or necessities brought them from the north-east. But the interest in any positive knowledge of which is correct is more mystical than material, though still great; nor is it lessened by the seeming fact that the Indians, with whom more recent discoveries have shown the greater bulk of the North American continent, and particularly Canada, to have been peopled, are of a still different race, with characteristics in direct antagonism to those of the more southern tribes described by Columbus, Cortez, and Pizarro. The former found the West Indies populated by a pleasant, peaceful people, ruled over by caciques, enjoying existence, and knowing nought of war, stake, or crimson trophy. Cortez found the Aztecs in a still more progressive state—residents of cities, advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings, and temples, and tillers of the soil;



while on the southern continent Pizarro conquered a nation who were only inferior to their conquerors in the arts and artifices of war, dishonesty and deceit. In fact, the Mexican and Peruvian were admitted types of a civilization which ere long would have emulated, if not surpassed, eastern stages of progression, had not a more cruel and warlike race crushed out the national instinct, and planted its germs upon the ruins.

With the above brief reference to some of the uncertainties connected with the aboriginal tribes, we might say that the first authentic knowledge we possess of those tribes inhabiting the Western Peninsula of Ontario resulted from the trading and warlike expedition of Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman, the founder of the flag and empire of France in the New World, the father and first Governor of New France, an adventurous explorer, a successful discoverer, a prosperous trader, a valiant soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, a devoted patriot to his native France, and the first of his race to look upon the waters which surround the Western Peninsula or to set foot upon its shores, though we have no knowledge of his ever having come so far into the interior as this county lies.

Champlain was chief of a company of French traders who set out in the year 1603 with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawrence, with a view of establishing a *dépôt* for the fur trade. How he formed an alliance with the three great Indian nations to the north of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence (known as the Algonquins, Outaouais, and Hurons, and called by the French the Northern Iroquois); how he fought their battles against the five great confederated Indian tribes to the south of this chain of waters—at times with success, and again with most disastrous results; all these are facts so intimately connected with the history of our country, as to make it here unnecessary to repeat them further than to mention the circumstances under which he—the first white man who ever trod upon the territory of the old Huron Tract (of which Perth, until a comparatively recent date, formed a part)—was led at this early day so far from his base of operations on the Lower St. Lawrence. It will be remembered that on one occasion (summer of 1615) Champlain ascended the Ottawa (then called Rivière des Outaouais, after the tribe of that name inhabiting its banks) and the Matawan; and after passing through Lake Nipissing, French River, Georgian Bay, Severn River, Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, Talbot River, Balsam Lake, &c., &c., found his way, by the chain of lakes and rivers emptying into the Bay Quinté, to the Prince Edward Peninsula, whence he crossed with a following of Northern Iroquois, met the Southern Iroquois at the present site of the city of Oswego in New York State, fought a battle with them, and was disastrously defeated, escaping wounded to the north shore. Here he formed the design of an alliance with the "Neutral Nation" living on what are now the American shores of Lakes Huron and Erie and their connecting waters. In pursuit of this object he returned to Georgian Bay, sailed in a canoe around Cabot's Head, and proceeded to the present site of Detroit, then the chief settlement of the tribes known as the Neutral Nation. It is said that on his way there he camped for a while at the present site of Goderich—then called Manistung, from the river since named the Maitland—and held a council of the tribes of the Huron Tract; and after spending the winter of 1615-16 with the Neutral Nation, he is said to have returned to Georgian Bay through the Western Peninsula, crossing the height of land. If this is so, the advent of the first white man in Perth dates back to 1616; and it is more than likely that it is, as the chief *end* of all Champlain's alliances and expeditions was to lay firm foundations for the fur trade with all the Indians north of the chain of lakes, of whom the Hurons inhabiting the Western Peninsula formed the most numerous and powerful tribe.

It should perhaps be mentioned that the Hurons were the people who gave the name to the second in size of the great chain of American lakes, or rather the early French inhabitants named Lake Huron after this tribe, who dwelt upon its banks. This tribe was admittedly the bravest, and their individual members among the most noble red men, of any who composed either of the confederated hostile Indian nations known as the Iroquois du Nord and Iroquois du Sud. But this tribe—this splendid specimen of the "noble savage"—which gave Lake Huron and subsequently the "Huron District" its name, were dispersed and almost utterly annihilated by the Iroquois du Sud, who invaded their territory and swept their villages with brand and tomahawk in the year 1649; and henceforth the scalp-locks of their chiefs hung at the belts of the warriors of the "Five Nations"—so called by the English from the fact of their consisting of that number of powerful tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas (or Cayugas), Senecas, and Onondagas; to whom were subsequently added, by adoption, the Tuscarawas (or Tuscaroras), thus forming the celebrated tribe of "Six Nation Indians," with whose history all Canadians are more or less familiar.

Subsequent to the first visit of Champlain above-mentioned, we have no authentic account of that part of the Huron Tract comprising the County of Perth having been frequented by white men, though Champlain's successors carried on a trade in furs with its inhabitants, who, however, came to meet the French traders at different points. In fact, there now elapses a period of some 200 years, in which we know almost nothing of this part of the country or its inhabitants—what few remained or succeeded the slaughtered Hurons—till it was brought all at once into prominent notice under circumstances as stated below.

Most closely associated with the recent early history, so to speak, of the County of Perth, from its earliest settlement down to the present day, and most intimately identified with its "manifest destiny" and manifold material interests, was the "Canada Company," a huge land monopoly of English capitalists. John Galt, the father of Mr. Justice Galt and Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, was the originator of this Company, in which Lords Goderich and Colborne, Lieut.-General Cockburn, and Col. Sir John Hawley were influential shareholders, as well as Messrs. Biddulph, Bosanquet, Blanchard, Davidson, Downie, Easthope, Ellice, Fullarton, Galt, Hay, Hibbert, Hullett, Logan, McGillivray, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucker Smith (which was always spelled with two words), Usburne, Williams, and others, after many of whom townships in the old "Huron Tract" were afterwards named. By the provisions of the 31st Geo. III., cap. 31, one-seventh of all lands in Upper Canada surveyed after March 1st, 1824, were reserved to "His Majesty," and known as "Crown Reserves," another one-seventh being also set apart as "Clergy Reserves," for purposes implied by the name. By an agreement between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State, and this proposed Company (which was entered into 26th November, 1824), the latter were to receive a quantity of land, estimated at 829,430 acres, of the Clergy Reserves, besides over a million acres of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, at the nominal price of 3s. 6d. per acre, or a total of £145,150 5s. for the Clergy Reserves alone. This excited the bitter hostility of "the clergy," by which term is meant the magnates of the "Established" or Anglican Church, who, with Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Strachan at their head, exerted sufficient influence with the

Home Government, and with the Directors of the Canada Company, to procure a modification of the agreement. The terms of the new agreement formulated between Earl Bathurst on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Downie, Fullarton, McGillivray, Logan, and Galt on behalf of the Company, were contained in a despatch to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, dated Downing Street, 24th May, 1826, and the general features of the scheme may be judged from the following extract from its contents: "In lieu of the 'before-mentioned 829,430 acres (of Clergy Reserves), His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145,150 5s. currency) a block of land containing one million acres, in the territory lately purchased from the Indians, in 'the London and Western Districts. One-third of the said before-mentioned sum of £145,150 5s. shall be expended by the Canada Company in public works and improvements within the said block of land; and the remaining two-third parts only of the said sum of £145,150 5s. shall be actually paid to His Majesty's Government. By the term 'public works and improvements' will be understood 'canals, bridges, highroads, churches, wharves, school houses, and other works undertaken for the benefit of His Majesty's subjects 'resident in that part of the Province of Upper Canada, in contradistinction to works intended for the accommodation and use of private persons.' Another part of the agreement stipulated that the Company should have sixteen years to complete the cash payment of the two-third parts above mentioned. It should be here remarked that the new arrangement did not interfere with the original one so far as related to 'Crown Reserves,' which, to the extent of 1,384,413 acres scattered throughout almost every county then surveyed in Upper Canada, the Company still retained as formerly agreed upon.

It is only our design to here bring the history of the county to the point at which the actual settlement commenced, under the direction of this great landed monopoly. The townships which they became possessed of *en bloc*, under the terms of the second agreement with Earl Bathurst, were Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton; Biddulph, McGillivray, and Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucker-Smith (as it was originally and for many years called, but now Tuckersmith), and Usburne (now Usborne), in the County of Huron; and Blanshard, Downie, Easthope (afterwards divided into North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Logan, and Hibbert, in the County of Perth.

Opinions are as varied as the numbers of those who form them as to the particular degree of credit or discredit which the Canada Company earned in the operations which followed their occupation of the "Huron Tract." It should be remembered by those who offer as the chief argument in their favour the fact of their "giving" the people so many public improvements, &c., that they were simply spending in so doing the one-third share of the price of the land, as they were bound by their agreement with the Government to do; and that a very large portion of these works was paid for by the sale (at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre) of this very same land which they had bought for 3s. 6d. per acre, one-third payable in "improvements" and two-thirds in money, scattered over a period of sixteen years. How generous they were! The balance of evidence which we have been able to procure, both from the oldest settlers and all disinterested publications on the subject, goes to prove conclusively that the "Canada Company" were, through and through, the most unscrupulous and unscrupulous ring of "land-grabbers" which this country, at least by actual experience, has any knowledge of; and it seems to be the opinion of the great majority of candid-minded persons acquainted with the circumstances, that the great success attending the early settlement and subsequent development of the old "Huron Tract"—including the major portion of the County of Perth—was due solely to magnificent natural advantages of the territory and the superior enterprise of the settlers; and, in fact, that the subsequent splendid results were accomplished and its present enviable condition attained rather *in spite* of the monopolists than by their aid. In referring to the

### POLITICAL HISTORY

of Perth, we do not purpose inditing a political criticism, but merely to offer a statement of the Parliamentary representation of the county and the district of which it originally formed a part, with a few such facts concerning the various Parliamentary representatives or aspirants as will be of general interest.

The history of that part of Canada which in 1841 was erected into the Huron District, and which as such included the three present Counties of Perth, Huron, and Bruce, dates as a political constituency from the Parliamentary election in 1835, which was the first held at which the inhabitants of the Huron District voted—and in fact the first at which the district possessed population enough to make voting any object. The political questions which agitated the public mind at that time were chiefly in connection with the reforms agitated by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and advocated by his colleagues—reforms diametrically opposed to the interests and principles of the notorious "Family Compact," if indeed it can be truthfully said that the "Compact" were possessed of any principle—reforms which, though strenuously denied, have long since passed into law and been transmitted to posterity as an heirloom of freedom, thanks to the "men who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain," during the turbulent times from 1831 to 1838.

The election of 1835 resulted in the return of 34 Reformers and 24 Tories to the Assembly. Capt. Robert Graham Dunlop, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, was returned for the new district. In politics he was usually classed as a Conservative, though he was a bitter opponent of the "Family Compact" and their political creed. The hustings were erected on the octagon in Goderich, but the night before the election they were burned down by a party of rioters supposed to consist of "malcontents" who were dissatisfied with the doctrines of either party. The Returning Officer on this occasion was Mr. Henry Hyndman, subsequently the first Sheriff of the district. So far as Perth was concerned, this election had very little interest for it, as there were scarcely a score of voters in the whole county, those few being scattered at very wide intervals along the Huron Road and in the vicinity of Stratford; and indeed, as late as the election of 1841, the paucity of inhabitants in Perth may be judged from the fact that there were six voters in Easthope, North and South. These all went in a body and voted at Goderich for the Reform candidate.

But to return to the election of 1835. The opponent of Captain Dunlop on this occasion was Col. Anthony Van Egmond, who is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work; for besides being the very first actual settler in the Huron District, as well as the man who built its first and greatest highway, the Huron Road, the record of his life and death are fraught with interest to all admirers of gallant military feats, or of the men through whose influence, applied at the proper time, Canadians were granted a degree of civil liberty unsurpassed by any

nation on the globe. Born in Holland towards the close of the last century, Col. Van Egmond possessed a good share of that patriotism which has ever characterized the Dutch nation. Himself a lineal descendant of the Count Van Egmond who was one of the leading spirits (for which he was beheaded) in the troubles culminating in the Dutch Republic, he retained with his noble lineage a military enthusiasm which found him, when his native country was invaded by Napoleon, holding a commission in the Dutch army; and during the war referred to he many times distinguished himself by performing most difficult and arduous military services. After the subjugation of Holland by the French, that country was obliged to furnish Napoleon with a contingent of troops for his expedition against Russia; and in this contingent Col. Van Egmond commanded a regiment, and followed the Emperor through his disastrous campaign and memorable retreat from Moscow, being of the few who survived destruction by Russian bullets and the severities of the Russian winter. After the retreat of the French army from Moscow in 1813, the Colonel found means of leaving the French army, and returning to Holland, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in a new levy which was then being attached to the "Allied Armies" which were to operate against the French. He was in the command which Blücher led at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded and carried from the field, of which fact his son Constant, now residing in Egmondville, possesses officially authenticated certificates. His military career covered a space of some twenty-five years of perhaps the bloodiest period of modern European history; and during this career he was fourteen times severely and many times slightly wounded, and covered with scars.

Soon after the defeat of the French he emigrated to America, and settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he carried on farming and trading quite extensively, having brought with him from Holland considerable means. He resided in that State eight years, removing at the end of that time to Canada, and settling in Waterloo County, where he was living when he contracted with the Canada Company to build the Huron Road through their newly acquired tract.

Col. Van Egmond was a radical supporter of the doctrines of the Agitators in Upper Canada; and being a man of wealth, of political and social prominence, as well as of great military experience, he was selected as the leader of the Mackenzie party in the military movement it was decided to undertake in order to free themselves from the grievances which time had multiplied instead of removed, partially owing to the duplicity and general incapacity of Sir Francis Head, the then Lieut.-Governor. As is well known, the "descent upon York" failed through the non-observance of Col. Van Egmond's instructions, it being unfortunately delayed and precipitated by the political leaders. Thus, when he repaired to York to take command of the revolutionary forces, he found they had already been scattered, and he himself was captured and thrown into prison, where he shortly afterwards died. It was reported and believed by many that his death was caused by poison, which he took to escape certain death at the hands of the authorities, but we do not vouch for the correctness of this supposition. He was ardently admired by all who espoused the side of Liberalism, and as bitterly hated by the adherents of the "Compact," and this hatred of the "Loyalists" followed him even beyond death, for while his remains were being brought home by his friends, the coffin was twice broken open by the "authorities" under the pretext of "searching for arms." Aside from his advocacy of rebellion, concerning the wisdom or justice of which there may even yet be some difference of opinion, Col. Van Egmond was a gallant officer, an enterprising pioneer, a generous friend, and an educated gentleman. He was a personal friend and companion of Sir John Colborne, when both were officers in the "Allied Armies," previous to, at, and succeeding Waterloo; and although he died in prison with a charge of treason hanging over him, none can deny that he gave his life for what he firmly believed to be the sacred rights and liberties of the people—rights which, though long denied, were forced, by the universal agitation caused by the death of him and such as him, from those petty tyrants and personifications of old-time Canadian Toryism, the "Family Compact."

The Assembly to which Captain Dunlop was sent as the first representative of the new district was dissolved after the second session, and in the Parliament which next assembled, the Conservatives, a new party, opposed to the tyranny and exclusiveness of the "Family Compact" as well as to the radical doctrines of the revolutionists, were very strongly developed. The extreme radical leaders were vanquished at the polls, their numbers materially lessened, and through the interference and undue favour of the Executive the "Compact" still held the reins, a fact which precipitated the rebellion very soon after. Capt. Dunlop was returned to his former seat. The next election for the district occurred in 1841. The candidates were Dr. Dunlop, a brother of the Captain and a strong Reformer, and James McGill Strachan, a son of the late Bishop, a York lawyer, and an adherent of the "Compact." Strachan was returned as elected, but an election committee having been sent to Goderich by the Assembly to decide on the merits of the dispute (his return being protested), counted him out on the ground of fraud, and the Doctor secured the seat.

At the general elections of 1844 Dr. Dunlop (who had accepted a position from the Conservative Government as Superintendent of the Lachine Canal), together with some of his strongest friends, went over to the Conservative party, and through their influence Mr. (afterwards Hon.) Wm. Cayley was returned against John Longworth, an old officer in the employ of the Canada Company at Goderich. Mr. Cayley continued to represent the district till the general election of 1851, when he was defeated by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who subsequently occupied such a prominent position in Canadian politics.

The above was the last election held at which the present County of Perth formed a part of the Huron District. At the next general election (1854) it had become an independent county, and entitled to send a separate representative to Parliament. This it did in the person of T. M. Daly, of Stratford, who defeated Alex. Mitchell, of Shakespeare, now of Texas. Neither candidate was very pronounced in his political leanings, though Mr. Daly was a supporter of the then Hincks Administration, which was Reform. It was more a question of personal popularity, of which Mr. Daly is said to have possessed a larger share than perhaps any other resident of Perth.

By the next dissolution of Parliament Mr. Daly had seen fit to espouse the cause of Conservatism; and at the general election of 1857 defeated the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, then a radical Reformer, by a very large majority. From this time till Confederation Mr. Daly either represented Perth or was a candidate for re-election. Reference to his biography in another part of this work will fully explain his political career, which has on the whole been a very successful one.

Mr. McFarlane, who defeated him in 1863, was a Scotch Canadian, born in Lanark, a lawyer of high reputation practising in Stratford, and



a law partner of the present Judge Lizars. The above was the last election previous to Confederation. By that change two Parliaments were established, the House of Commons (elective branch of the Dominion Parliament) and the Provincial Legislature. By the same authority which constituted this change Perth was divided into two constituencies, known as North and South Perth respectively, the former being comprised of the Town of Stratford (and later, the Town of Listowel), with the Townships of North Easthope, Ellice, Logan, Elma, Mornington, and Wallace; and the latter of the Town of St. Mary's (and later, the Town of Mitchell), with the Townships of South Easthope, Downie, Blanshard, Fullarton, and Hibbert.

For the House of Commons the Parliamentary succession since Confederation has been as below:

At the general elections of 1867, T. M. Daly was defeated by James Redford, of Stratford, in North Perth by a small majority; and Mr. McFarlane defeated T. B. Guest, of St. Mary's, by a majority of about 100. Mr. Guest was one of the earliest settlers in Blanshard, and for very many years prominently identified with the public local affairs of the township as Reeve, and on the incorporation of St. Mary's was its first Reeve (when a village) and its first Mayor (when a town). He afterwards defeated Mr. Trow for the Legislature in South Perth, and is the only Conservative who has ever represented that constituency in either House of Parliament. Mr. Redford was a Scotchman who settled in Downie at an early day in the history of the township, and for some years followed school teaching. He was subsequently Deputy Registrar of Perth, and carried on an extensive business of various kinds, including conveyancing, general agency, lumbering, banking, and exchange; and was at one time supposed to be immensely wealthy, but failed in business, and is now living in Texas. During this Parliament Mr. McFarlane died in Ottawa, but a dissolution was promulgated before any special election was ordered.

At the general elections of 1872, Messrs. Daly and Redford were again the candidates in North Perth, and this time Mr. Daly was returned by a majority of 56 votes. In South Perth James Trow and Joseph Kidd (Carronbrook) were the candidates, Mr. Trow being returned by a large majority. Sketches of both these gentlemen appear elsewhere.

The House of Commons being dissolved in 1873 in consequence of the "Pacific Scandal" developments, Mr. Trow was returned by acclamation for South Perth at the general election following. In the North Riding, Andrew Monteith (a sketch of whom elsewhere appears) resigned his seat in the Legislature and ran against Mr. Redford, defeating him by a majority of over 200. This election was voided, on petition; and at the special election which followed James Fisher opposed Mr. Monteith, but was defeated by him, the majority being 20 or thereabouts. Mr. Fisher is a Scotch Canadian, son of John Fisher, one of the pioneers of North Easthope. He is one of the law firm of Woods & Fisher, of Stratford, and is one of the strongest men of the Reform party.

Since the above, there has been but one election for the Commons in Perth, viz., that of September, 1878, still so fresh in everybody's memory from the bitterness with which party warfare was everywhere waged, as well as from the astonishing general results it brought forth. In North Perth the contest was between Mr. Fisher and Samuel R. Hesson, the latter scoring a majority of some 70 votes; in the South, Mr. Trow and Dr. Hornibrook were the candidates, the latter being defeated by a small majority. Sketches of Dr. Hornibrook and Mr. Hesson appear in another part of this work.

Elections for the Provincial Legislature since that Parliamentary Assembly was instituted have been as follows:—

At the first general election in 1867, the candidates in North Perth were Mr. Monteith and D. D. Hay, the former being elected by nearly 600 of a majority; while in South Perth Mr. Trow defeated the Conservative candidate, Joseph A. Donovan, a Toronto lawyer, by a very large majority.

The next contest was the general election of 1871, when Mr. Guest defeated Mr. Trow in South Perth by a majority of some 30 votes; and Mr. Monteith defeated Thos. Ballantyne in the North Riding by a very large majority. During this Parliament Mr. Monteith resigned his seat to run for the Commons at the general (Dominion) elections of 1874; when a special election was held, at which Mr. Daly and James Corcoran were the opposing candidates, Mr. Daly being returned by over 200 majority. Mr. Corcoran is an extensive and wealthy merchant of Stratford; a man widely and favourably known, and a strong adherent of the Liberal party.

At the general elections of 1875, Messrs. Hay and Daly were pitted against each other in North Perth for the second time; but on this occasion with a very different result, Mr. Hay being returned by nearly 200 of a majority, while in South Perth Mr. Ballantyne defeated Geo. Leversage, of Fullarton, by a similar majority. Mr. Leversage was for very many years connected with the municipal government of Fullarton (in which township he was one of the earliest settlers) as Councillor and Clerk, and is now Reeve. His occupation is farming, but he is one of the most intelligent and best informed men in the South Riding. The other above-named gentlemen are elsewhere more at length referred to.

But one general election remains to be recorded, viz., that of the 5th June last; and without venturing upon what may be termed a political declaration, we may say that the contest in both the Perths was as remarkable for the bitterness of party spirit displayed as was the general election for the Commons in September last; nor was the result less surprising as an indication of a violent "reaction" in political opinion here as well as elsewhere throughout the Province. On the Reform side the candidates were the old members, Messrs. Hay and Ballantyne. The Conservatives opposed John McDermott to the former, while Jacob Brunner was brought out in opposition to the latter; but the former was beaten by 17 and the latter by about 300. Both these gentlemen have been for many years representative men of the highest standing in municipal affairs, and sketches more at length can be seen elsewhere.

In the case of North Perth, a "re-count" was had before the County Judge; and it is a rather singular coincidence that the result gave the same majority (17) to Mr. Hay, though the actual figures were in each case altered.

The political representation of the County of Perth, therefore, stands as follows:—

For the Commons:

James Trow, M.P., Stratford, Reformer, South Perth;

Saml. R. Hesson, M.P., Stratford, Conservative, North Perth;

For the Legislature:

Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford, Reformer, South Perth;

D. D. Hay, M.P.P., Listowel, Reformer, North Perth.

In giving a place to the

### MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

We must (as in the case of the Political Sketch) revert to the records of the old Huron District, of which the present County of Perth formed a part till 1850, between which date and 1853 it was a "Provisional County;" that is, the law had been passed setting it off as an independent county, "so soon as the Governor in Council shall be satisfied "that the said county shall have erected a good and sufficient jail and "court house," &c., &c., upon which he was to issue an Order in Council declaring it an independent county, from which time it should continue as such. This latter event, or consummation of the Act, took place in 1853, and in 1854 Perth entered upon a distinct and separate municipal existence.

But to revert to the affairs of the old Huron District. This was formed by virtue of an Act passed at the first session of the First Parliament of United Canada in 1841, and consisted of all the territory which has since been erected into the independent Counties of Perth, Huron, and Bruce, together with the Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray, and Williams (East and West), now in the County of Middlesex, and the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton. The Act under which this district, with others, was formed, was entitled "An Act to "provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by "the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein," and under it Dr. Wm. Dunlop, M.P.P., was commissioned by the Government the first Warden. Previous to this all this territory was a part of the old London District, the affairs of which were managed by a Board of Magistrates, who met at what was called the "Quarter Sessions" at London, the seat of local government for the district.

Under the new order of things formed by the operation of the above Act, the representatives of the various townships composing the district assembled at Goderich, the seat of local government, on the 8th of February, 1842, when (according to the minutes) "The Acting Clerk "read in open Council the commission of Wm. Dunlop, Esq., M.P.P., "as Warden of the District of Huron. Daniel Lizars, Esq., read his "appointment by the Warden, constituting and appointing him Acting "District Clerk, in pursuance of the 28th section of the above-recited "Act.

"The Clerk read the names of the Councillors returned: Messrs. "Chalk, Dickson, Daly, Galt, Geary, Gordon, Hawkins, Helmer, "Holmes, J. Hodgins, R. Hodgins, McConnell, McIntosh, Sebring. . .

"Mr. Galt moved that the Clerk be instructed to examine into the "qualifications of the Councillors, in the terms of the 15th and 16th "sections of the Act, seconded by Mr. Chalk.—Carried. The quali- "fications of Mr. Chalk were then presented, consisting of oath of "Chairman of Committee for Townships of Tucker Smith and Hullett, "certified: oath of allegiance, oath of office, &c., taken. The quali- "fications of Mr. Dickson, consisting, etc., for the Townships of Hibbert, "McKillop, and Logan. The oath of the Chairman of Election not "being produced, Mr. Galt moved, "whether this Council be guided by the "statute or not," (whatever that may mean), "seconded by Mr. "Chalk: Carried without division," when the Council adjourned, the proceedings being signed by John Hawkins, who was appointed chairman during the temporary absence of the Warden.

It will be noticed that no record appears of the particular municipalities to which the various representatives were accredited, except Messrs. Chalk and Dickson. This omission is continued up to the year 1850, which is the first year for which the minutes were printed; but inquiry among the older residents reveals the fact that of the other members of the first District Council, Mr. Galt came from Colborne, Mr. Holmes from Goderich Township, Mr. Hawkins from Ashfield, J. Hodgins from Biddulph, R. Hodgins from McGillivray, Mr. McConnell from Usborne, and Mr. McIntosh from Williams. Those representing Perth constituencies were: A. Dickson, of McKillop, to which township were united Hibbert and Logan; J. C. W. Daly, of Downie, to which Blanshard and Fullarton were united; Andrew Helmer, Easthope, North and South; and John Sebring, of Ellice, to which was united all the country to the north of it, extending as far as the bounds of the district.

The first Auditors appointed for the district were W. F. Gooding (by the Warden) and Geo. Hyde (by the Council); and the first Clerk was David Don, who was selected by the Governor from a list furnished him by the Council, containing, in addition to his own, the names of George Fraser and Daniel Lizars. Mr. Don took charge of the office May 6th, 1842, relieving Acting Clerk Lizars.

For 1843 the only names which appear are those of James Cairns, W. Chalk, W. W. Connor, J. C. W. Daly, M. P. Gallagher, Mr. Haw, John Hawkins, J. Hodgins, R. Hodgins, John Holmes, David McConnell, D. M. McIntosh, Constant Van Egmond, and Alex. Young; while in the minutes of 1844 we find the names of Dr. Chalk, David Clark, W. W. Connor, J. C. W. Daly, A. Dickson, John Hicks, Robt. Hodgins, John Holmes, John Longworth, Wm. May, D. McConnell, D. M. McIntosh, Andrew Sebach, and C. Van Egmond.

In 1845 the minutes contain the names of Messrs. Chalk, Clark, Connor, Dickson, Hawkins, Helmer, Hicks, J. Hodgins, R. Hodgins, Holmes, H. K. Junck, W. F. McCullough, McIntosh, and Van Egmond; and in 1846 the members were: Messrs. Chalk, Clark, Hawkins, Hicks, Holmes, Hodgins, Hyde, Junck, Longworth, Murray, McCullough, McPherson, Ritchie and Simpson: while in 1847 the Council was composed of Messrs. James Barber, Dr. Chalk, Wm. Clark, Robert Donkin, Charles Girvin, Robert Hays, John Hawkins, Andrew Helmer, John Hicks, James Hodgins, John Holmes, George Hyde, H. K. Junck, Thos. Lamb, John Longworth, W. F. McCullough, Wm. Piper, James Rankin, James Simpson, John Sparling, and C. Van Egmond.

In the last named year (1847) the law came into effect providing for the election of the Warden by the Council, and in the minutes of the first meeting we find it was "moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by "Mr. Simpson, that Dr. Chalk be appointed Warden of this district. "Moved in amendment by Mr. McCullough, seconded by Mr. Hawkins, "that John Longworth, Esq., be Warden. On the vote being taken, "Dr. Chalk was elected by a majority of four." Up to this time Dr. Dunlop had continued to hold the office of Warden, by virtue of his original commission from the Government.

For the year 1848, Messrs. Balkwill, Carter, Chalk, Clark, Clarter, Daly, Donkin, Fryfogel, Gibbons, Girvin, Hamilton, Hays, Hawkins, Hicks, Holmes, Hodgins, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Murray, Piper, Rankin, Ritchie, Sparling, and Thompson composed the Council, and Dr. Chalk was re-elected Warden.

For 1849 the Councillors were Messrs. Carter, Chalk, Christie, Daly, Donkin, Fryfogel, Gibbons, Girvin, Hamilton, Hays, Hawkins, Hicks, J. Hodgins, R. Hodgins, Holmes, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Piper, Rankin, Ritchie, Shoebottom, and Thompson. During this year the Act of Parliament commonly known as the "Municipal Act" was

passed, by which the districts were done away with, and the new system of election of Reeves was instituted. By one of the provisions of this Act the Huron District was erected into three separate counties, Perth, Huron, and Bruce; still they remained "United Counties," the seat of municipal government remaining at Goderich as before till the passage of the Order in Council of 1853, on the completion of the County Buildings of Perth, by which it became a separate and independent county.

We find in the minutes of the last session of 1849 the following:— "Moved by Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Daly, that this being the "last meeting of the Huron District Council, the members do return "thanks to our Warden for his uniform kindness to each individual "member, and for the very proper and dignified manner in which he "has conducted the proceedings of this Council.—Carried unanimously."

The above named being the last of the old District Councillors, we herewith give the names of those from that part of the district now Perth, with their townships—there was not yet even an incorporated village within the limits of the whole district, Goderich being incorporated as a town in 1850 by a special Act of Parliament. They were: J. C. W. Daly, from Downie; Robert Christie and John Hicks, from Logan, Elma, and Wallace; Robert Donkin, from Hibbert; Sebastian Fryfogel, from South Easthope; Alex. Hamilton, and James Rankin, from North Easthope; James Hill, from Fullarton; D. McPherson, from Ellice; and — McIntyre, from Blanshard.

By the operation of the "Municipal Act" some reconstructions were also effected with regard to the division and union of various townships, together with their representation—each township or union of townships sending but one Reeve to the new Council of the United Counties, the members of which (1850) were: Messrs. Annand, Chalk, Clendenning, Daly, Donkin, Elder, Fisher, Hays, Helmer, Henry, Hicks, A. Hill, J. Hill, Hodgins, Holmes, Johnston, Ritchie, Scott, Smith, and Wallace. The Perth County members being as follows: T. M. Daly, Reeve of North Easthope; Robert Donkin, of Hibbert; Arundel Hill, of Blanshard; Andrew Helmer, of South Easthope; James Hill, of Fullarton; John Hicks, of Logan, Elma, and Wallace; Robert Henry, of Ellice and Mornington; and William Smith, of Downie. These gentlemen (and their successors, up to 1853), as well as being members of the United Counties Council of Perth, Huron, and Bruce, formed also a "Provisional Council" of Perth, to carry on the business in connection with the erection of the County Buildings, and preparing the new county for the assumption of its municipal status.

The "Provisional Council" of Perth for 1851 was as follows:— Blanshard, Thomas B. Guest; Downie, Wm. Smith, Andrew Monteith; North Easthope, Alex. Hamilton; South Easthope, Sebastian Fryfogel; Ellice and Mornington, Andrew Gourlay; Fullarton, James Hill; Hibbert, Robert Donkin; and Logan, Elma, and Wallace, John Hicks. And the only changes in 1852 were: John Robinson, for Blanshard; Alex. Mitchell, for South Easthope; Thos. McGoey, for Hibbert; and H. Smith, for Logan, Elma, and Wallace.

During the above year arrangements were completed for Perth to undertake independent municipal government, and its history as a distinct corporation commences with 1854. From the minutes of the first session of the first County Council we quote:

"County of Perth, 1853. "The County Council met in the Court room of the Perth County "Buildings, on the 24th day of January, 1853, at the hour of 12, noon.

"Present: Wm. Smith, Esq., in the chair, and the following gentlemen, who delivered their certificates of having been elected Town "Reeves:—

"(1.) Sebastian Fryfogel, Esquire, for the Township of South East- "hope.

"(2.) Robert Christie, Esquire, for the Townships of Logan, Elma, "and Wallace.

"(3.) Andrew Monteith, Esquire, Deputy Reeve of the Township of "Downie.

"(4.) Alexander Gourlay, Esquire, for the Townships of Ellice and "Mornington.

"(5.) Arundel Hill, Esquire, Deputy Reeve of the Township of "Blanshard. (T. B. Guest, Reeve, absent.)

"(6.) Thomas Ford, Esquire, for the Township of Fullarton.

"(7.) Alexander McLaren, Esquire, for the Township of Hibbert.

"(8.) Alexander Grant, Esquire, for the Township of North Easthope.

"(9.) Wm. Smith, Esquire, for the Township of Downie.

"The above certificates having been read, it was moved by Mr. "Gourlay, seconded by Mr. Fryfogel, that William Smith, Esquire, be "the Warden of the County of Perth for the year 1853.—Carried "unanimously."

Subsequently Stewart Campbell (who had been Township Clerk of Ellice since its first organization) was appointed County Clerk, and (with the exception of a single year) continued to discharge the duties of the office till his death in 1878. Alex. McGregor was appointed the first County Treasurer, and the first Auditors appointed were (by the Council) James Orr and (by the Warden) Samuel Lloyd Roberts. Mornington was set aside from Ellice at this session.

In 1854 the Council comprised Wm. Smith and Wm. Clyne, from Downie; Robt. Henry, from Ellice; Robt. Christie, from Logan, Elma, and Wallace; A. Hill and G. McIntosh, from Blanshard; Alex. Grant, from North Easthope; Andrew Helmer, from South Easthope; James Whaley, from Mornington; W. F. McCullough, from Stratford Village (just incorporated); James Watson, from Fullarton; and Robt. Donkin, from Hibbert. Mr. Smith was re-elected Warden. In the following list, the Warden for each respective year may be distinguished by being printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

1855.—Stratford, W. F. McCullough; St. Mary's (just incorporated a village), T. B. Guest; Blanshard, A. Hill, D. Cathcart; Downie, Robt. Ballantyne (lost its Deputy by withdrawal of Stratford); Easthope, North, A. Hamilton; Easthope, South, A. Helmer; Ellice, Robert Henry; Fullarton, James Watson; Hibbert, R. Donkin; Logan, Elma, and Wallace, R. Christie; Mornington, James Whaley.

1856.—Stratford, A. B. Orr; St. Mary's, T. B. Guest; Blanshard, D. Cathcart (lost Deputy by withdrawal of St. Mary's); Downie, R. Ballantyne; Easthope, North, A. Grant; Easthope, South, S. Fryfogel; Ellice, P. Crowley; Fullarton, James Watson; Hibbert, R. Donkin; Logan, &c., Thomas Matheson; Mornington, Jas. Whaley.

1857.—Stratford, A. B. Orr; St. Mary's, Gilbert McIntosh; Blanshard, D. Cathcart, A. Doupe; Downie, Wm. Byers, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, A. Hamilton; Easthope, South, S. Fryfogel; Elma and Wallace (lately separated from Logan), Wm. Morrison; Ellice, J. Kastner; Fullarton, J. Watson; Hibbert, Jas. Black; Logan, T. Matheson; Mornington, Uriah McFadden.

1858.—Stratford, A. B. Orr; St. Mary's, D. A. Robertson; Mitchell (lately incorporated), John Fishleigh; Blanshard, D. Cathcart, J. Dunnell; Downie, Jas. Boyd, Richard Brown; Easthope, North, A.



Grant; Easthope, South, S. Fryfogel; Ellice, J. Kastner; Elma, John Grant; Fullarton, J. Watson; Hibbert, F. McCormick; Logan, Robt. Jones; Mornington, Walter Peffers; Wallace (lately organized), Free-born Kee.

1859.—Stratford, Wm. Smith, And. Monteith; St. Mary's, D. A. Robertson; Mitchell, Thos. Babb; Blanshard, D. Cathcart, J. Dunnell; Downie, R. Ballantyne, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, A. Grant; Easthope, South, J. Stinson; Ellice, J. Kastner; Elma, Joseph Lannin; Fullarton, J. Watson; Hibbert, Wm. Bell; Logan, Alex. Campbell; Mornington, J. Whaley; Wallace, F. Kee.

1860.—Stratford, Wm. Smith, Thos. Stoney; St. Mary's, M. Harrison; Mitchell, T. Babb; Blanshard, J. Dunnell, D. Cathcart; Downie, A. Monteith, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, A. Grant; Easthope, South, J. Stinson; Ellice, J. Pearson; Elma, D. D. Hay; Fullarton, J. Watson; Hibbert, Wm. Bell; Logan, Alex. Campbell; Mornington, J. W. Smith, J. Whaley; Wallace, F. Kee.

1861.—Stratford, Wm. Smith, P. R. Jarvis; St. Mary's, J. McDougall; Mitchell, J. Fishleigh; Blanshard, J. Dunnell, F. Anderson; Downie, A. Monteith, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, Jas. Trow, Wm. Rennie; Easthope, South, John Fitzgerald; Ellice, J. Kastner; Elma, D. D. Hay; Fullarton, J. Watson; Hibbert, R. Donkin; Logan, Alex. Campbell; Mornington, Wm. Grieve; Wallace, John McDermott.

1862.—Stratford, W. Smith, P. R. Jarvis; St. Mary's, J. McDougall; Mitchell, J. Fishleigh; Blanshard, E. Stanley, E. R. Gooding; Downie, AND. MONTEITH, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, Jas. Trow, John Curtis; Easthope, South, J. Fitzgerald; Ellice, J. Kastner; Elma, D. D. Hay; Fullarton, T. Ford; Hibbert, J. Carroll, J. Gardiner; Logan, R. Jones; Mornington, R. Bennett, John Watson; Wallace, J. McDermott.

1863.—Stratford, S. L. Roberts, W. H. Mitchell; St. Mary's, G. McIntosh, M. Harrison; Mitchell, J. Fishleigh; Blanshard, B. Stanley, F. Anderson; Downie, AND. MONTEITH, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, J. Trow, Jas. Stewart; Easthope, South, J. Fitzgerald; Ellice, J. Kastner; Elma, D. D. Hay, S. Roe; Fullarton, T. Ford; Logan, R. Jones, H. Metcalfe; Mornington, J. Watson, Robert McKee; Wallace, John McDermott, Wm. Fallis.

1864.—Stratford, W. H. Mitchell, Thos. Stoney; St. Mary's, R. Box, M. Harrison; Mitchell, J. Fishleigh; Blanshard, B. Stanley, E. R. Gooding; Downie, A. MONTEITH, Wm. Clyne; Easthope, North, J. Trow, J. Stewart; Easthope, South, L. Wilcker; Ellice, J. Kastner, M. Hushon; Elma, D. D. Hay, S. Roe; Fullarton, T. Ford, A. Davidson; Hibbert, J. Carroll, J. Gardiner; Logan, R. Jones, James Murray; Mornington, John Watson, R. McKee; Wallace, J. Boulton, F. Kee.

1865.—Stratford, Thomas Stoney, P. Watson; Mitchell, T. Babb; Blanshard, B. Stanley, E. R. Gooding; Downie, William Elliott, M. Brennan; Easthope, North, J. Trow, J. Stewart; Easthope, South, L. Wilcker; Ellice, J. Pearson, J. Kastner; Elma, D. D. Hay, S. Roe; Fullarton, THOMAS FORD, A. Davidson; Hibbert, F. McCormick, T. King; Logan, R. Jones, J. Murray; Mornington, J. Watson, R. McKee; Wallace, J. McDermott, L. Boulton. St. Mary's withdrew from the county this year.

1866.—Stratford, Thomas Stoney, P. Watson; Mitchell, T. Babb; Blanshard, J. Gould, H. Thompson; Downie, William Elliott, M. Brennan; Easthope, North, J. Trow, J. Stewart; Easthope, South, L. Wilcker; Ellice, J. Pearson, J. Kastner; Elma, D. D. Hay, S. Roe; Fullarton, THOS. FORD, George Leversage; Hibbert, F. McCormick, J. Atkinson; Logan, R. Jones, R. Keyes; Mornington, J. Watson, R. McKee; Wallace, John McDermott, D. D. Campbell.

1867.—Stratford, T. Stoney, P. Watson; Mitchell, Thos. Matheson; Listowel (lately incorporated), D. D. Hay; Blanshard, E. R. Gooding, James Dunsmore; Downie, Thomas Ballantyne, M. Kastner; Easthope, North, J. Trow, J. Stewart; Easthope, South, L. Wilcker; Ellice, J. Kastner, Jacob Brunner; Elma, Robert Cleland, Samuel Roe; Fullarton, THOMAS FORD, A. Davidson; Hibbert, F. McCormick, William Given; Logan, R. Jones, R. Keyes; Mornington, John Watson, R. McKee; Wallace, John McDermott, Wm. Fallis. The above were the first Reeves and Deputy-Reeves, respectively, elected in the County of Perth by the popular vote, i.e., the vote of the whole of the constituency which they represented; the system previously in force being the election of a local Councillor from each ward, and from these and by them the various Reeves and Deputies were chosen. In the above lists, the first named in each constituency is the Reeve, and where there are more names than one, those following are the Deputy Reeves in each case. From this time forward the numbers composing the Council are so formidable as to render it necessary to economise space by giving simply alphabetical lists of the members for each respective year, as follows:—

1868.—Warden, Thomas Stoney, Reeve of Stratford; Councillors, Messrs. Ballantyne, Brunner, Cleland, A. Davidson, Wm. Davidson, Dunsmore, Fallis, Gardiner, Hay, Huston, James, Jones, J. Kastner, M. Kastner, Keyes, King, Matheson, McDermott, McKee, Roe, Stewart, Trow, Whaley, and Wilcker.

1869.—Warden, Mr. Stoney, re-elected; Councillors, Messrs. Brunner, Cathcart, Cleland, A. Davidson, W. Davidson, Driver, Fuller, Gardiner, Glen, Hay, Jones, Kastner, Keyes, King, Leech, Matheson, McDermott, Roe, Salkeld, Stewart, Trow, Whaley, Wilcker, and Wilson.

1870.—Warden, Jas. Trow, Reeve of North Easthope; Councillors, Messrs. Ballantyne, Brunner, Buckingham, Cathcart, W. Davidson, Etty, Falconer, Francis, Gardiner, Hay, Huston, Jones, King, Little, Matheson, Miller, McDermott, McKee, Roe, Salkeld, Stewart, Whaley, Wilcker, and Williamson.

1871.—Warden, Robert Jones, Reeve of Logan; Councillors, Messrs. Ballantyne, Bowman, Brunner, Buckingham, Cathcart, Davidson, Etty, Falconer, Francis, Gardiner, Hay, Huston, King, Little, Matheson, Miller, McDermott, Roe, Salkeld, Stewart, Trow, Whaley, Wilcker, and Williamson.

1872.—Warden, Thomas King, Reeve of Hibbert; Councillors, Messrs. Ballantyne, Baumbach, Brethour, Brunner, Daly, Davidson, Driver, Etty, Falconer, Francis, Gardiner, Hay, Jones, Little, Matheson, McDermott, Roe, Rutherford, Salkeld, Stewart, Stoney, Trow, Whaley, and Wilcker.

1873.—Warden, Robert Jones, Reeve of Logan; Councillors, Messrs. Ballantyne, Baumbach, Beatty, Brethour, Campbell, Davidson, Etty, Falconer, Francis, Gardiner, Jarvis, Kertcher, King, Lang, Little, Matheson, McDermott, McDonald, Roe, Salkeld, Stewart, Trow, Watson, Wilcker, and Williamson.

1874.—Warden, Mr. Jones, re-elected; Councillors, Messrs. Alexander, Bain, Beatty, Brethour, Brunner, D. D. Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Craig, Davidson, Etty, Fairles, Fallis, Gardiner, Jarvis, Kertcher, Miller, McConnell, McDonnell, McMillan, Roe, Rutherford, Trow, Watson, Wilcker, and Williamson.

1875.—Warden, Wm. Davidson, Reeve of Fullarton; Councillors, Messrs. Alexander, Bain, Beatty, Brunner, Davis, Dinsmore, Fairles, Fallis, Gardiner, Hay, Jarvis, Jones, Kertcher, McConnell, McDonnell, McDermott, McMillan, Read, Roe, Rutherford, Sharman, Suhring, Thompson, Trow, and Wilcker.

1876.—Warden, Mr. Davidson was re-elected; Councillors, Messrs. Bain, Beatty, Brunner, Cleland, Currie, Dinsmore, Fairles, Forman, Gardiner, Hay, Hopwood, Jones, Kennedy, McDermott, McDonnell, McMillan, McKee, Read, Roe, Rutherford, Schaefer, Sharman, Sills, Suhring, Trow, and Thompson.

1877.—Warden, Mr. Davidson was again chosen to this position; Councillors, Messrs. Abraham, Bennoch, Brunner, Cleland, Cull, Dinsmore, Fairles, Fisher, Francis, Gardiner, Harburn, D. D. Hay, Thomas E. Hay, Jones, Keyes, Kennedy, McCullough, McDermott, McKee, McMillan, Read, Robb, Roe, Rutherford, Schaefer, Sills, Suhring, and Trow.

1878.—Warden, Mr. Davidson was chosen this year, being the fourth consecutive term; Councillors, Messrs. Alexander, Bennoch, Brunner, Cull, Dinsmore, Fairles, Francis, Gardiner, Gibson, D. D. Hay, Thos. E. Hay, Harburn, Jones, Kennedy, Kertcher, Keyes, McCullough, McDermott, McKee, McMillan, Murray, Robb, Roberts, Roe, Schaefer, Seringour, Sills, and Trow.

For the current year (1879) the members of the County Council are as follows:—Stratford—William Roberts, A. W. Robb, John Gibson, and David Seringour. Mitchell—James Sills, Thomas McDonald. Listowel—Thomas E. Hay, John A. Hacking. Blanshard—A. M. Driver, F. Sanderson. Downie—Jacob Brunner, Jno. Fairles. North Easthope—Jas. Trow, John McMillan. South Easthope—John Schaefer. Ellice—James Bennoch, Henry Vogt. Elma—R. L. Alexander, Samuel Roe. Fullarton—George Leversage, Richard Francis. Hibbert—Robt. Gardiner, John Burns. Logan—Tom Coveney, Philip Siebert. Mornington—Valentine Kertcher, James Kines. Wallace—John McDermott, John Willoughby.

The county officials are: Warden, John McDermott; Clerk, Wm. Davidson; Treasurer, Andrew Monteith; Auditors, John A. Scott and A. Burnham; Jail Surgeon, P. R. Shaver, M.D.; County Engineer, John Corrie.

The following are the Chairmen of Committees:—County property, the Warden; Finance, James Trow; Roads and Bridges, Thomas E. Hay; Education, Tom Coveney.

The following are the Trustees of High Schools, in the order appointed (St. Mary's being out of the county):—Stratford—John Read, James Trow, Thos. Stoney. Mitchell—Robert Jones, Robert Gardiner, Richard Francis. Listowel—John Watson, Albert Helmsworth, G. W. Draper. School Inspectors, William Alexander, North Perth; John M. Moran, South Perth. Board of Examiners, the Inspectors and Revds. J. W. Bell, E. Patterson, and J. Edgar Croley.

The officials connected with the Courts and administration of justice are: County Judge and Master in Chancery, D. H. Lizars; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, John Idington, Q.C.; Sheriff, John Hossie; Clerk of the County Court, Registrar of Surrogate Court, and Deputy Clerk of Crown and Pleas, James McFadden; Registrar North Perth, Samuel Robb; Deputy-Registrar North Perth, A. W. Robb; Registrar South Perth, P. Whelihan; Jailor, Hugh Nicol; Deputy, Matthew Hyde; Chief County Constable, Thos. McCarthy.

It will readily occur to any who peruse the above records of the composition of the Council of the Huron District and of Perth County, and who are at all familiar with Canadian history, that many of the ablest men of this Province have from time to time been identified with the management of the local affairs of Perth. Nor does the high character of its municipal legislators deteriorate, for though there are many County Councils in the Province superior in numbers to that of Perth, there is probably not one, either large or small, which possesses, in proportion to its numbers, so high an order or so large an amount of talent, it being an admitted fact, among those who are competent to speak of such matters, that the Perth County Council—whether as a municipal legislative body, or individually as first-class representative citizens—is second to no similar body of men Ontario can produce.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Familiarity with the splendid educational institutions of the present makes it difficult for us of to-day to comprehend that, in the early settlement of the country, one of the very greatest disadvantages under which the pioneers laboured was the entire absence of facilities for the education of their children. When the question of keeping soul and body together had once been solved by the broadening of the little clearing; when the corn, waving o'er the spot which required toil and suffering unspeakable to conquer from its primeval state of nature and transform into fertile fields smiling with promise of a bountiful harvest, told of no more immediate want of the bare necessities of life; when the adjuncts of a generally improved domestic condition began to fill the place of discouragement and want, and they saw their children growing up in ignorance of the most primitive literary culture which adds a grace to the natural intellect; it was then the deep need of the school—that great adjunct of enlightenment, which till now had been a thing with them more ardently to be wished than seriously hoped for—began most gravely to be felt, and the means for supplying the want most earnestly to be sought.

The Legislature, too, seems early to have recognized the fact that upon the completeness and efficiency of our educational institutions must rest the hope of a healthy national development and our country's future greatness; and as early as 1816—long before a white man other than the early French discoverers and their more immediate successors had set foot within the wild "Huron Tract"—Parliament passed the first Common School Act, the general provisions of which required the election of three trustees for each township, whose duties were defined as including the hiring of teachers, selection of books, &c., &c.; but the great question of means to carry on the work was left almost entirely to private and individual enterprise and liberality, till the year 1841, when the Hon. S. B. Harrison brought in a Bill (which subsequently became law) providing for an annual grant of \$200,000 to the various counties of the Province, in proportion to their school population, and conditional upon the said counties supplementing the said respective sums by like amounts for similar purposes. Shortly afterwards, in 1843, the Hon. (now Sir) Francis Hincks introduced a Bill making a number of amendments which two years' experience of the working of the above had suggested. By this Act provision was made for dividing townships into school sections; and various other reforms were organized which, still remaining in our present school law, give the above Act (commonly known as the Harrison-Hincks School Act) the precedence of being the corner-stone on which our present magnificent school system rests—an Act whose wise provisions make it the foundation of a structure which,

improving with years, and being at various times amended to coincide with the changing conditions of the times, elicits from capable and disinterested judges the opinion that Ontario now possesses the finest school system in the known world.

But although the foundation of this system was due to Messrs. Harrison and Hincks, the success of its working, the application of all its details, and its splendid and extraordinary results, are due, more than to any other or all others combined, to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., whose name for more than half a century has been a household word in every home in our country. Of U. E. Loyalist descent, this gentleman had experienced what all the pioneers of Canada were obliged to in the way of the difficulties of obtaining an education. A self-made man, with a most sincere devotion to the cause of education, coupled with the advantages of early experience, possessing an energy and determination which never relaxed till the objects for which he strove were accomplished, and a physical constitution which no amount of toil or exertion could conquer, with a spirit which neither difficulties nor discouragements could subdue, Dr. Ryerson was beyond a doubt the best fitted man in Canada to deal with the intricate problem of public instruction as he found it in 1844, on his appointment to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Such was his title, though in reality he was the Chief Superintendent, the Provincial Secretary *pro tem.* holding the latter title simply *ex officio.* Having commenced his work by making such minor changes as his experience suggested, he commenced a series of tours through the most advanced—in an educational point of view—of the United States, and afterwards of the most enlightened European countries, for the purpose of making a close inspection of their various educational systems. Subsequently he framed a Bill embodying the best points—as suited to the circumstances of Canada—of the various school systems of the countries through which he had travelled; and the chief features of this Act, as passed, still form the groundwork of the present educational system of Ontario, from which the other Provinces of Canada have very largely copied.

To all whose personal knowledge of Canadian history dates back to the time when Dr. Ryerson took in hand the educational interests of the country, it is not difficult to understand how herculean a task was his; and that it required more than the mere framing of a Bill or the passing of an Act of Parliament to bring order and symmetry out of the existing chaos is so patent to all, as to make it matter of astonishment how he ever so successfully accomplished the object nearest to his heart. But a faithful adherence to the purpose aimed at, aided by a gradual conversion of those opposed to the scheme—as there always will be to any scheme of progress and advancement necessitating the expenditure of money—backed by the increasing wealth and advantages which a higher state of development always brings, gradually swept away the most stubborn obstacles; and has given us, in the place of a few scattered and dilapidated log shanties, a sufficient number of commodious school houses of modern design, some of which are models of elegance and excellence; while the places of the teachers of those days—many of whom were possessed of but the most indifferent scholastic attainments—have been supplied, by means of the splendid normal and model schools which the liberality and patriotism of our legislators have given us, with others who are a credit alike to the system and to the country which supports it; in a word, the Public School system of Ontario, "from a condition of perfect infancy, has ripened within the compass of a generation into one which will compare favourably with any similar system in the known world."

In regard to Perth County in particular, it might be said that the earliest settlers in the older townships had all the discouraging experiences, almost unmarked by legislative action, of the old provincial school system, or, more correctly, entire want of system. Fortunately for this county and its inhabitants, however, the provisions of the Harrison-Hincks Act came in to relieve them to a very great extent, at an early stage of their residence, from the drawbacks of the first period of their settlement; and since the operation of Dr. Ryerson's amendments thereto, the people of this part of the country have occupied a position in regard to educational advantages which (to use a diplomatic expression) is equal to that of "the most favoured nation."

With the minutiae of the thousand and one details whose observance has brought the educational system of Perth, as well as of the Province, from chaos into symmetry, we do not propose to deal. So far as it has been practicable, we have gleaned facts connected with the earliest schools in the various minor municipalities which will be elsewhere briefly noted. We might just say here that the very first regular school in the present limits of the county was taught by Alex. McGregor in the village of Stratford, as elsewhere mentioned, although it is claimed that there was a private school taught previous to this by the late John J. E. Linton; and the building in which he taught was one of logs erected by the Canada Company's surveyors on Lot 29, in the first Concession of North Easthope. This gentleman was one of the very earliest settlers in the vicinity of Stratford, having come there in 1834, where he for a time managed the store which was opened by Col. J. C. W. Daly, the General Manager of the Canada Company's affairs in this section. He subsequently taught school in the Village of Stratford when it was but a straggling hamlet. He was afterwards very closely and influentially identified with the affairs of this portion of the Huron District, and it is said to have been mainly through his influence that Perth, as at present constituted, was set off from that district, and subsequently erected into an independent county. It was he who gave Stratford the honour of being the county seat, and he who named the county "Perth," in honour of the nativity of a number of very intimate friends from Perthshire, Scotland, who were the earliest settlers in North Easthope. The school which he first taught, as above, is said to have been the third in the whole "Huron District"—the first having been erected specially for the purpose at Goderich by the Canada Company, and the second, the Stratford school referred to in the local sketch of the place. These have all of course long since given place to improvements of a more modern type—the Presbyterian Church at Goderich standing on the spot where the first school house in the district was erected.

In 1844, Mr. Trow, now M.P. for South Perth, having applied for the school on Lot 21, Concession 2, North Easthope, was obliged to procure a "District Board Certificate." So he walked all the way from the Township of East Zorra, in Oxford County, to Goderich, and was there examined by a "committee" consisting of Daniel Lizars, John Longworth, and a number of clergymen. He applied for a third-class certificate, and obtained a second-class. The only first-class certificate in the whole Huron District at that time was held by Alex. McGregor, of Stratford, the one who taught the first school in the county of Perth (at Stratford), and for many years after the organization of the county the County Treasurer.

The first official record we have been able to discover of the portion to the Huron District of its share of the \$200,000 annually distributed under the Harrison-Hincks Act is for the year 1847. We find that the



# THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

V.

total number of schools in operation in the district at that date was 41, the apportionment from the Legislative School Grant £307 9s. 4d., and the total annual salaries of teachers £1,725. The details of the above, so far as relates to any part of the County of Perth, are as follows:—

Township.	No. of Schools.	Amt. of Grant.	Teachers' Salaries.
Stratford.....	1	£22 2 6	£ 85 00
Blanshard.....	3	8 7 8	118 00
Downie.....	3	18 7 9	145 10
North Easthope.....	4	36 9 6	213 00
South Easthope.....	1	19 3 11	60 00
Ellice.....	1	13 14 10	25 00
Hibbert (and McKillop)...	3	16 5 4	126 00
Total (including McKillop)	15	£134 11 6	£772 10

By 1849 the total number of schools in the district had increased to 65, those in the present limits of Perth numbering 33; or 9 in Blanshard, 7 in Downie, 2 in Ellice, 5 in N. Easthope, 4 in S. Easthope, 2 in Fullarton, 3 in Hibbert and McKillop (which two townships are reported together), and 1 in Logan. The increase in school attendance within the district may be judged from the fact that the total legislative grant increased from £250 to £422 within the two years, figures which show the comparative increase with other districts rather than its own, as there was only a certain sum divided among the whole, and the fact that there was any increase at all in the grant proves the increase in school attendance to have exceeded that of the average throughout the districts to which such grants were made.

In 1871 the census returns show that there was a total of 12,010 school children in the County of Perth, or 6,176 boys and 5,839 girls; of whom 3,312 boys and 3,270 girls were in attendance in the North Riding, and 2,864 boys and 2,564 girls in the South. There were also in the county at that time 916 persons, viz., 444 males and 472 females, over twenty years of age who could not read, and 1,679, viz., 727 males and 952 females, over twenty years of age who could not write, out of a total population of 46,536.

The Public Schools of Perth are under the direction of two inspectors, viz., Wm. Alexander, of Stratford, for the North Riding; and John M. Moran, of Stratford, for the South Riding. These inspectorates are the same as the Parliamentary divisions, excluding the towns—whose management is independent—although the inspectors for Perth are also inspectors for the several towns within their respective territories, and Mr. Alexander is also Inspector for the town of Palmerston, which municipality belongs to the County of Wellington, but politically a part to each county, the same as previous to its incorporation.

From the latest official reports of the inspectors we gather that in North Perth (exclusive of towns) there are 66 school houses, with 70 teachers. The school houses represent a cash expenditure on capital account of \$65,000. In 1871 all in North Perth were valued at \$34,000. There are 50 third-class teachers employed, 19 second-class, and 1 first-class. The highest salary paid during 1878 was \$550, and the lowest \$277. The number of pupils reported is 6,410; the average attendance is said to be increasing yearly. We should have mentioned that the various "departments" are distributed as follows:—N. Easthope, 10; Ellice, 10; Elma, 12; Logan, 10; Mornington, 16; Wallace, 12. The expenditure for the year was \$5,471.61 in N. Easthope; \$4,879.30 in Ellice; \$7,474.61 in Elma; \$5,053.73 in Logan; \$7,075.55 in Mornington, and \$5,148.34 in Wallace; being a total increase of \$1,625, or \$532, \$1,017, \$1,208, and \$20 respectively for the four townships first named, and a decrease of \$1,186 for the last.

In the South Riding two very fine new school houses were erected during the past year. Just one-half the teachers hold third-class certificates, and five in all hold first-class. The salaries range from \$600 to \$200. The receipts from all sources during the school year were \$32,759.51; the expenditures, \$29,068.30; and the number of pupils reported, 4,538. On the whole, the substance of the inspectors' reports is of a generally satisfactory character, and contains cause for congratulation; being to the general effect that the schools are in an unusually prosperous condition as regards school accommodation, qualification of teachers, and general educational advancement; and what is also of very great importance, the average attendance of pupils; all of which facts reflect a great deal of credit upon the ability and practical business tact of the inspectors, at the same time having a tendency to retain and strengthen in the minds of the masses their affection for a system which is imparting to the rising generation of the country such educational advantages as will redound to the future benefit of the nation and the wellbeing of its citizens.

## HIGHWAYS.

It is a well-worn saying, though none the less a true one, that the avenues of communication are an undoubted evidence of the existing state of society. As civilization advances, intercommunication increases and the channels of trade are improved; while the conveyance of products, the transport of heavy merchandise, and the movement of armies, require an unobstructed highway.

Of the ancient European nations who comprehended the importance of this truth, the chief were the Romans, whose broad stoneways and ruined arches still survive—if a ruin can be said to survive—to remind us of the departed power and greatness of that wonderful people; while in the Western Hemisphere, Mexican causeways and Peruvian highways have also survived the wreck of time, to attest the vigour of a national life for centuries departed, whatever remains being on a scale as immense as enduring, indicative of indefinite periods of construction and the employment of masses of population.

The municipal legislators of Perth were not slow to recognize the importance of the above aphorism, or to meet the necessities of the case by remedial legislation. At the very first meeting of the new County Council in January, 1853, a by-law was passed by that body authorizing a loan from the Municipal Loan Fund of £22,000 for turnpiking and gravelling highways within the county—those particularly mentioned being the Huron Road, from the Waterloo boundary to Carronbrook (now Dublin), what was called the "Downie Road," from Stratford to St. Mary's, and what was known as the "Mitchell Road," from St. Mary's to Mitchell. This sum of £22,000, or \$88,000, was borrowed as intended, and spent in the manner designed, the result being three first-class roads, the one extending across the entire breadth of the county, and the other two forming in connection with it a triangle, at the angles of which were situated the three leading points within its bounds. The distances of these roads were respectively, Huron Road, 31 miles; Downie Road, 12 miles; Mitchell Road, 18 miles; or a total of 61 miles.

Subsequently the Town of Stratford borrowed \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, exchanging the money for bonds of the said railway, which were afterwards sold for \$88,000, which the town used to build the "Northern" gravel road from

Stratford to Milverton, a distance of 17 miles. How it came that it took as much money to build 17 miles of road as it did to build 61 miles of very much better road, is one of those things which "no fellow can understand," including ourselves. The county subsequently assumed the Northern Road for \$7,000 in money, a condition of the agreement (the one which accounts for the nominal price) being that it should be permanently kept in repair by the county, and the tolls should be removed.

The Mitchell, Logan, and Elma was afterwards built by the minor municipalities chiefly interested to a point in the Township of Elma, from which it has been extended to Listowel. The original cost was \$75,000, which was materially augmented by the extension, which was aided to a certain extent by the county, which some time later purchased the whole road for the sum of \$11,000, with the same condition as to tolls as in the case of the Northern Road.

The above are what are known as the "Perth County Roads," and consist in all of exactly 100 miles of as good gravel roads as can be found in Canada—the distance from Mitchell to Listowel being 22 miles.

The county was also heavily interested in that part of the London and St. Mary's Gravel Road within the Township of Blanshard, between St. Mary's and where it strikes the Middlesex line at Prospect Hill, some 7 miles. The Township of Blanshard was also peculiarly interested in the road, though it was controlled by private parties. The township, however, by the addition of 400 shares of the stock (purchased from the county at a nominal rate), obtained a sufficient amount to control the road, and thereby "froze out" the private parties, who were soon very glad to sell out their shares to Blanshard on the township's own terms. The township therefore now owns the road, and holds it as a threat over the Town of St. Mary's in the arrangement of market fees. Whenever the town puts on fees which the people of the township don't like, up go their toll-bars, and the tendency is very strong to drive farmers to other markets with their produce, and consequently also to make their purchases. So the township seems to hold the trump card in this game—the town always giving way first. This is the only road in the county on which toll can be collected, and just at present it too is free.

The above mentioned are all the roads within the county which ever have been toll roads, though there are a large number of first-rate gravel roads in different parts, built either by united action of the citizens, statute labour, or the several minor municipalities, or all combined; the material for road-building being of the best quality, and of very easy access in all parts of the county.

Among the last named may be mentioned the road from St. Mary's north through Sebringville and Milverton, to the northern boundary of Mornington; the "Proof Line" road from St. Mary's to the Huron County boundary at Kirtan, thence to Russeldale, and so on to Mitchell; the road south from Dublin through Hibbert: the road extending along the whole north-eastern boundary of the Townships of Elma and Mornington; and the road from Listowel to Palmerston.

As the "Huron Road" was the first constructed of the "County Roads" proper, so it was the first of any description ever built in any shape, not only in the County of Perth, but within the whole Huron District; and a few facts concerning it might not be here out of place. It was surveyed through from the Wilmot Townline by the Canada Company's engineers to Lake Huron, at Goderich, a distance of 64 miles, in 1828, under the direction of Dr. Dunlop, who "was acting under a roving commission from the Canada Company," and from extracts from the Company's official reports, subsequently made, we gather a few facts in relation to its original cost. Among other items of "expenditure for public improvements," to set against the one-third payment for the "Tract," we find the following:—

Description of Work.	Cost.	Date when approved by Gov. and Credited to the Co.
Opening sleigh road between the Township of Wilmot and Goderich, 64 miles.....	1,748 10 5	Nov. 30, 1830.
Building 4 log bridges.....	220 0 0	Nov. 30, 1830.
Making 2,872 rods of crossway, @ 12s.....	1,723 4 0	Nov. 23, 1833.
Erecting 4 bridges.....	145 1 0	Nov. 23, 1833.
Extra work on crossways....	39 14 0	May 5, 1836.
Opening road from Wilmot to Goderich, full width, 66 feet, being 64 miles, with necessary log bridges and crossways.....	10,289 1 10	May 26, 1836.
Turnpiking the road from Wilmot to Lake Huron....	7,409 15 3	May 26, 1836.
Making 873½ rods crossway..	441 16 4	April 13, 1837.
Two bridges.....	8 17 0	April 13, 1837.
Making 383 rods crossway, @ 10s.....	191 10 0	April 13, 1837.

Or a total of £20,468 9s. 5d., with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from date of the respective "payments" till the end of the sixteen years in which they were to complete the payments in full. These very same "payments" were made *in land* at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, which the amounts credited were helping to pay for at 3s. 6d. per acre. We commend these facts to any who champion the "public spirit" of that ring of land-grabbers.

The men who actually did the work were the servants of the Canada Company—men of enterprise and public spirit, and the difficulties they were obliged to encounter in its prosecution only go to entitle them to the greater credit for accomplishing it. The Superintendent of the Company's affairs in Canada at that time was John Galt, the originator of the Company, and father of Mr. Justice Galt and the Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, as well as the late John Galt, who represented Colborne in the first District Council, and was afterwards the first Registrar of the County of Huron. It is perhaps as well to explain in this connection, that at the time of which we write Mr. Galt was subjected to all the impediments and restrictions which a pusillanimous "Court of Directors," utterly ignorant of the nature and needs of the district which they had sent him out from London to develop, could well impose. His every step was jealously watched and his every expenditure in the Company's interest criticised by the over-exacting "Court;" and, in short, he was subjected to a sort of "back-stairs" interest—the accountant of the Company being sent out to Canada as a spy upon his movements. Hence the Huron Road was not put in as good condition, by any means, as it would have been had Mr. Galt's enterprise and liberality been allowed free scope. John McDonald, the Company's Chief Engineer in Canada, with a party of ten or twelve men, did the surveying, and there were two pack-horses and "pack" Indians who brought up the rear, with a supply of provisions and other necessities from the supply-train of Col. Van Egmond, who followed with his party and chopped out the road. The late Hon. Donald Mc-

Donald, Senator, was one of the party engaged on this survey, under his uncle John, being at that time a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age.

Colonel Van Egmond (more at length referred to in our Political History) was the contractor for building the entire Huron Road; but as the Canada Company at this time shut off their supplies of money to Mr. Galt, and his determination to carry out the thing being thereby increased instead of abated, he was compelled to resort to the Company's land, of which he still held control, as an article with which to pay the contractor; and he in turn was obliged to pay his sub-contractors in the same commodity. We quote from Mr. Galt's account of his operations in Canada to show (among the many difficulties he encountered) the state of health prevailing among the labourers on the road. He remarks: "But though the magnitude of the 'Caesarian operation' on 'the woods was gratifying to the imagination, it caused some serious 'tugs to humanity. One morning upwards of 40 of the men came in 'afflicted with the ague. They were the colour of mummies, and by 'hardships frightfully emaciated. I had written to the Directors to allow 'me to hire a doctor for a year, but no attention was paid to my solicitation; however, . . . I ordered a surgeon to be engaged as a 'clerk, and made him a compensation for his skill."

But we have said enough to convince our readers of the magnitude of the task of road-making in a new country such as the "Huron Tract" then was, and of a few of the impediments in the way of the construction of the pioneer road of the district, which is now not excelled, either as a highway of travel or in respect to its attributes and surroundings, by any road of equal length in the Province, if indeed in America.

## RAILWAYS.

The wonderful progress made by railways in Canada, when once the building of them had been entered into, forms, even at this late day of stupendous public works, a remarkable epoch in the history of the development of the country. This stage of development did not, however, immediately succeed the "invention," so to speak, of railways. In fact, twenty years had passed since the memorable 6th October, 1825, when the performances of Stephenson's "Rocket" on the new line from Manchester to Liverpool first electrified the world, before scarce a move was made in the direction of placing that great "modern civilizer"—as the railway has been aptly named—within reach of the people of Canada: and even as late as 1850 there were scarce a half hundred miles in operation throughout the whole of the British North American Provinces. During the next decade, however, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Midland, and a large number of others were completed and put into running operation; and ever since that time the development has been so rapid that Mr. Brydges, late General Superintendent of Government Railways, reports as now owned in Canada 5,574½ miles of road; of which 4,362 miles are of the "standard," or 4 feet 8½ inch gauge; 539½ miles of the "broad," or 5 feet 6 inch gauge; and 672½ miles of "narrow," or 3 feet 6 inch gauge. The total cost of these railways was \$326,328,976.18, divided as follows:—

Ordinary Share Capital.....	\$113,702,126 82
Preference Do.....	68,876,867 31
Bonded Debt.....	76,676,382 44
Loans and Bonuses from—	
Dominion Government.....	\$55,320,802 28
Ontario ".....	1,733,817 02
Quebec ".....	441,681 29
New Brunswick.....	2,163,000 00
Municipalities.....	5,689,299 00
	\$65,348,559 61
Less Paid up Securities above included.	1,275,000 00
	64,073,599 61
	\$326,328,976 18

These railways are laid with 2,783½ miles of steel rails, 2,765½ of iron rails, and 25½ of wooden rails. They own and operate 999 locomotives, 497 passenger coaches, 294 second-class cars, 241 baggage, mail, and express cars, 14,712 cattle and box cars, 6,927 platform cars, 1,050 coal cars, and 13 grain elevators. The gross earnings for the year were \$18,742,053.48; the working expenses \$15,290,091.48; leaving net profits \$3,451,962; the expenses swallowing up 81.59 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving the balance sufficient to pay only 4.33 per cent. on the bonded debt alone, to the entire exclusion of all share capital and Government and municipal loans. The average earnings per mile were \$3,362, and the average expenses \$2,764.

Coming down to our own county, the chief road traversing it, as well as that having by far the greatest mileage within its limits, is the Grand Trunk Railway. The Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of this road enters the county at the Village of Tavistock, and runs through South Easthope, Downie, Fullarton, and Hibbert, a distance of 29 miles, in a straight line, except a slight deviation in Stratford. The main line of the Grand Trunk enters the county at the southern corner of North Easthope, crossing it in South Easthope, and running the entire length of that township, Downie, and Blanshard, crossing into Middlesex some eight miles beyond St. Mary's, having a total mileage in the county of about 33 miles. There is also the London branch from St. Mary's, about 3 miles of which are situated in Perth, making a total of about 65 miles. There are seven stations on the road besides Stratford, the junction, viz., on the main line, Shakespeare, St. Paul, and St. Mary's; and on the B. & L. H. branch, Tavistock, Sebringville, Mitchell, and Dublin.

Anything approaching a history of the Grand Trunk Railway, which combines under one management by far the greatest length of road of any company in the Dominion, and is one of the most powerful railway corporations in the world, would require a large volume, and could not be attempted in a simply local work. Suffice it to say, that it is the amalgamation of a number of originally independent lines—each very important in itself—among which were the original "Grand Trunk" between Montreal and Toronto (this itself being formed by the amalgamation of the "Kingston and Montreal" with the Kingston and Toronto), and the "Toronto, Stratford, and Goderich" (the course of which was however changed to run from Stratford to Sarnia); in the East, the "St. Lawrence and Atlantic," and the "Quebec and Trois Pistoles;" and in the West again the "Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich," afterwards the "Buffalo and Lake Huron;" besides the extreme eastern and western divisions lying respectively in the States of Maine and Michigan. Most of the above roads were amalgamated by the 16 Vict., cap. 39, passed at the session of 1852; but it was not till 1869 that the "Buffalo and Lake Huron" became a part of the Grand Trunk system; while quite recently the Company have purchased several important links of the direct line from Port Huron, Michigan, to Chicago, known respec-



tively as the "Chicago and North Eastern" and "Chicago and Lake Huron," leaving only short distances of connections to complete (which are already under construction) to form a truly "Grand Trunk" Canadian line from the great metropolis of the North-West to the Atlantic.

The next railway in point of age within the county is the "South Extension" of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce division of the Great Western. Aside from the Grand Trunk, the Great Western is by far the most important and powerful railway corporation in the Dominion. With the history of the Great Western proper, however, it is not necessary to deal. That part of it known as the "Wellington, Grey, and Bruce," a branch of which serves the northern section of Perth, was originated principally by the wholesale merchants of the City of Hamilton, as an extension of the Guelph branch of the Great Western, for the sole purpose of cutting Toronto out of the trade likely to be developed by the "narrow gauge" then building through the section of country apparent from its name—the "Toronto, Grey, and Bruce." So far as Perth was concerned, the original intention was to bring the "Western Extension" of this latter road from the Village of Arthur to Listowel, and thence over almost the identical route followed by the "South Extension" to Kincardine. But though the people preferred connection with Toronto rather than Hamilton, the advantages of a "standard" gauge were so apparent that a few of the leading men of Listowel set about to effect the desired change; and it is said to be chiefly owing to the indefatigable exertions of D. D. Hay that the northern municipalities were worked up to the point of granting that amount of aid to the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce to induce them to undertake their South Extension, which, so far as Perth is concerned, runs from Palmerston (the junction with the main line) through Wallace and Elma (taking Listowel and Newry in its course), and enters Huron County at the Village of Henfryn: the total mileage within the county being nearly 20 miles.

The amount of municipal encouragement given this railway by the people of Perth was \$55,000; of which the Township of Wallace gave \$10,000, the Town of Listowel \$15,000, and the Township of Elma \$30,000.

After the South Extension was built, it remained idle a year on account of a difficulty between the directors and the authorities of the Great Western, which latter company had entered into an agreement to run the W. G. & B. after its completion for a certain percentage of the gross receipts, at the same time guaranteeing 6 per cent. interest on W. G. & B. bonds to the extent of \$12,000 per mile. The point of difference was in counting the mileage—the W. G. & B. insisting on their sidings, &c., being estimated, and the Great Western refusing that estimate as a basis for their guarantee of the new company's bonds. However, after the waste of a year's time and interest on the investment, the Great Western acceded to the demands of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and at once put the road in the best of running condition, since which time they have purchased all the bonds of the road, replacing them with their own, and are now the real as well as the practical owners of the road, which is a first-class one in every respect, and has already tended very materially to the development and increased prosperity of North Perth.

It should be noted in this connection that both main line and branch of this railway obtained the Ontario Government bonus of \$2,000 per mile from Guelph to both terminal points—Southampton and Kincardine. This was most strenuously resisted by Toronto interests, on the ground of its being a "competing line" with the "narrow gauge," to which the Government had already granted the bonus—it being a principle of the Railway Government bonus system that no bonus should be granted a "competing line;" but the influence brought to bear by the people of those sections interested in the W. G. & B. Railway compelled or induced the Government to grant the required aid, the withholding of which, combined with causes above mentioned, also had an effect in retarding its operation for some considerable time.

The newest railway in the county, and by no means the least important, is the Port Dover and Lake Huron: or, theoretically, there are two—the "Port Dover and Lake Huron" and the "Stratford and Huron;" the former running from Port Dover on Lake Erie, forming a junction with the Air Line of the G. W. R. at Simcoe, the Canada Southern at Hawtrey, the G. W. R. and Credit Valley at Woodstock, and the Grand Trunk at Stratford; the latter being already in operation from Stratford to Listowel, and about to put under construction a line from that point to Wiarton, on Colpoys Bay, an indentation of the Georgian Bay.

The former company, the Port Dover and Lake Huron, or rather the Pt. D. & L. H. road, was partially built in 1853 and 1854, when it was known as the Woodstock and Lake Erie "Railway and Harbour Company." Sufficient knowledge of that enterprise may be gained from an extract, herewith given, from the then Provincial Secretary's (Hon. E. B. Wood) "Report on the Municipal Loan Fund," as follows:—"In 1853, under the Municipal Loan Fund, Norwich borrowed \$200,000; Town of Simcoe, \$100,000; Windham, \$100,000; Woodhouse, \$50,000; and the Town of Woodstock, \$100,000; making in all \$580,000, all of which was invested in stock of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company. . . . The investment proved an entire loss. The whole undertaking collapsed. The Company, after doing considerable work on the line of the railway, passed into hopeless insolvency, and the whole enterprise has been finally, and so far as can be judged forever, abandoned. . . . It was contended by these municipalities that the Government, by incorporating the Southern Railway, and other legislation, had contributed to, if not caused, the collapse of the undertaking in which they had invested their money, and that therefore the Government had forfeited all claim to the repayment of these loans. On this contention they were sustained on bill filed in the Court of Chancery, on the judgment of Mr. Spragge, then Vice-Chancellor, now Chancellor of Ontario. But on carrying the case to the Court of Error and Appeal this decision was reversed, and the municipalities now stand liable to pay their indebtedness just the same as any other municipality which borrowed under the Municipal Loan Fund, and invested its money in an enterprise which turned out to be unremunerative—"with perhaps this exception in favour of these municipalities, that they lost their investment, and the whole undertaking was abandoned, and neither they nor any one else, except the speculators who got hold of the money, either directly or indirectly derived any advantage whatever from its expenditure." The chief of these "speculators" was the celebrated contractor Zimmerman, whose death at the terrible railway accident at the Des Jardins Canal Bridge over the G. W. R., near Hamilton, is said to have been the chief cause of the stoppage of the work at that time.

Matters stood thus for over twenty years, when in the year 1872 a charter was obtained from the Ontario Legislature by the "Port

Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company" to build a road from Port Dover to Woodstock, with power to extend to Stratford, the capital stock being fixed at \$250,000, of which \$100,000 were subscribed by about 600 persons contiguous to the proposed route. The Company's charter enabled them to acquire the old road-bed of the W. & L. E. Railway, which, together with the harbour at Port Dover, they secure for a simply nominal sum, though the estimate of the new Company's chief engineer placed the value of work alone on the road-bed at \$175,000. According to the prospectus of 1874, issued by the Company, "on account of the heavy responsibilities resting on the various municipalities in regard to the debt incurred in the construction of the old road, the present Company laboured long and severely under 'disadvantages with regard to obtaining municipal aid;' but their energy was rewarded by further grants, as follows:—

County of Perth.....	\$40,000
Town of Stratford.....	30,000
Town of Woodstock.....	20,000
East Oxford and Woodstock.....	25,000
North Norwich and Woodstock.....	50,000
South Norwich.....	10,000
Woodhouse.....	15,000
Town of Simcoe.....	10,000
Ontario Government.....	126,000

Total bonuses.....	\$326,000
Stock paid in.....	10,000

Total, exclusive of bonds..... \$336,000

And the work was proceeded with, being completed to Stratford, 62 miles, in the autumn of 1876.

The Company's official report to the Department of Public Works shows the authorized ordinary share capital to be \$250,000, and preference share capital \$100,000; with \$100,000 in all subscribed, and \$92,630 paid in, while 1st preference bonds have been floated to the extent of \$95,000 stg., and 2nd preference bonds amounting to \$34,000 stg., or a total of almost exactly a half million dollars; and adding the "floating debt," reported at \$28,372.80, the total liabilities figure up to \$621,002.80, which, with the \$906,000 of bonuses (including the old road) from various sources, place the cost of the road at \$1,527,002.80, or over \$24,600 per mile.

The number of miles run last year by passenger trains was 112,330; and by freight trains, 21,060. The number of passengers carried was 61,801; and the quantity of freight, 88,678 tons. The average speed of passenger trains is 20 miles per hour, and of freight trains, 15 miles. The receipts from passengers amounted to \$38,418.24; from freight, \$36,289.27; and mails, express, &c., \$3,714.75; or a total of \$78,414.26; while the operating expenses amounted in all to \$72,242.42; the net profit of \$6,171.78 representing the return for the investment of over a million and a half. The Company own 5 locomotives, 8 passenger coaches, 2 mail and express cars, 2 cabooses, 8 box and 30 platform cars. They also have machine shops at Woodstock, where they execute all necessary repairs, and grain elevators at Woodstock and Listowel; and they operate the Stratford and Huron Road so far as built. The chief owners of the two roads are identical. The chief officers of the southern part are Col. Tisdale, of Simcoe, Prest.; R. W. Sawtell, Secy.; C. N. Scott, Treas.; and A. B. Atwater, Supt. The head offices of the Company are in Woodstock.

The northern section of this road, called the "Stratford and Huron," was originally chartered about the same time as the old "Woodstock and Lake Erie," and among the directors at the time were the present Judge Lizars, W. F. McCulloch, Peter Reid, U. C. Lee, and A. B. Orr. It was designed as a branch of the G.T.R., the charter empowering the Company to build a line to Kincardine, Southampton, Owen Sound, or Wiarton. Surveys were made, and the line located in 1856 pretty much as it now is to the northern part of the county, thence over almost the present course of the W. G. & B. Railway to Southampton; but the scheme was soon abandoned for lack of funds (no bonuses or stock subscriptions from municipalities having been obtained), and never revived till 1873, when a new charter was obtained, a few subscriptions taken, and a provisional board of directors chosen; but no decisive action was taken till the fall of 1874, when a number of gentlemen interested in the southern branch (from Stratford, south) came forward and subscribed the necessary stock, and at once made a survey of the line from Stratford to Clifford via Listowel, under the direction of A. D. Wright, Chief Engineer.

The County of Perth granted at the time \$120,000 to the two roads—\$40,000 to the south end and \$80,000 to the north. So extremely jealous were the two sections of the county of each other that neither dare trust the other on a separate vote to each railway alone, so they included both bonuses in the same by-law, which was illegal, subsequently legalizing the same by special Act of the Legislature. In accordance with the by-law, the \$40,000 of debentures were issued and delivered to the trustees of the south road, whereupon the County Council refused to deliver up the \$80,000 to those of the north road. The railroad people claimed that the representatives of the south part of Perth having now secured all they wanted—the road to Stratford—were determined at all hazards to defeat the northern scheme, going "solid" against the delivery of the debentures, and being aided by enough from the north (who were personally opposed to the directorate) to carry their point. It is claimed on the other hand that the county had no security that the \$80,000 would be properly expended, and that the financial standing of the Company did not warrant the Council in putting the people's money into their hands to be probably squandered. The result was a number of lawsuits; the commencement being a *mandamus* to compel the Warden to deliver up the debentures. This was quashed on a re-hearing before all the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. It was then carried by the Company to the Court of Appeal, where the Judges were equally divided, two and two, for and against, and as a consequence the appeal failed. The Company then carried it to the Supreme Court, and while it was there pending the contending parties came to an agreement whereby the county agreed to deliver up the debentures on condition that the municipalities in Perth, north of Stratford, should vote sufficient aid to make up a "substantial bonus scheme," which was agreed upon as follows:—

Mornington.....	\$40,000
Elma.....	10,000
Wallace.....	10,000
Listowel.....	15,000

Or a total of \$75,000; which having been all submitted and carried, the \$80,000 of county debentures were also delivered up, shortly after which works of construction were commenced, and the road was com-

pleted to Listowel about seven months afterwards, on the 10th December, 1877—its completion having been two years delayed by the above action of the County Council. It should be mentioned that the Ontario Government also gave a bonus of \$2,000 per mile.

After the completion of the line to Listowel, the directors were urged by a large and influential deputation from the district between Listowel and Colpoys Bay to extend the line to Wiarton. This the directors agreed to do on the municipalities along the line agreeing to grant bonuses to the extent of \$6,500 per mile (afterwards modified to \$6,000); and this proposal being entertained at a very large, influential, and representative meeting at Chesley on May 7th, 1878, the "bonus campaign" at once commenced, and that it was extremely successful the following figures will show:—

Balance Perth Debentures unexpended....	\$20,000
Township of Wallace.....	10,000
Normanby.....	80,000
Bentineck.....	35,000
Town of Harriston.....	20,000
Palmerston.....	15,000
Township of Minto.....	25,000
Brant.....	15,000
Arran.....	40,000
Elderslie.....	35,000
Amabel.....	40,000
Keppel.....	30,000
Albemarle.....	10,000

\$375,000

These bonuses were all voted almost at once, showing both the appreciation of the people of those sections for railway facilities, and the great energy of the directors who so successfully managed the scheme. Since then the following additional bonuses have been voted:—

Village of Chesley.....	\$10,000
Villages of Tara and Invermay.....	5,000
Village of Harrow.....	2,000
and Tp. of Bentineck...	8,000
Wiarton.....	5,000

\$30,000

Making in all \$405,000, and other by-laws are expected to follow, which will increase the municipal bonuses for the extension north of Listowel to the grand total of \$450,000, besides the Government aid, which is expected to be liberal. It is expected the bonus scheme will be completed during the month of September current, when works of construction will be at once inaugurated.

This railway will serve from Stratford a number of important centres of trade, the "junctions" on the line being at Listowel with the "South Extension;" at Palmerston with the main line, W. G. & B.; and at Harriston with the "narrow-gauge," T. G. & B. Railway; beyond which it passes through the rapidly growing villages of Ayton, Neustadt, Hanover, Elmwood, Chesley, Invermay and Tara, Allenford, and Hepworth to Wiarton, the terminus, a village of some 600 inhabitants on the most excellent land-locked harbour on the Georgian Bay. It is fully expected that this road, when completed, will do—in addition to a large grain and mercantile business—an immense lumber trade from the north shore of Georgian Bay, as it passes through one of the best and richest sections of the Province, and a section entirely denuded of pine. The distance from Listowel to Wiarton by the road is 77 miles, which will make the entire line across the Peninsula 118 miles long.

The chief officers of the Company are, S. S. Fuller, Prest.; Col. Tisdale, V.-Prest.; Peter Watson, Sec.-Treas.; and A. B. Atwater, Chief Engineer.

Still another railway is in contemplation, which will add materially to the facilities of transportation and intercommunication already possessed by at least the southern part of the county, viz., the Credit Valley, a branch of which line it is proposed to build from Woodstock or some adjacent point to St. Mary's; and the voting of a bonus of the liberal sum of \$60,000 some time since by that town in furtherance of the completion of the enterprise would seem to ensure its success at no distant day. When this is an accomplished fact, we may safely say, what many already claim, that no county in Canada is better served by railways (and indeed none have been more liberal in their aid and encouragement) than the County of Perth.

## MATERIAL PHYSICAL RESOURCES.

A perusal of the foregoing remarks will have demonstrated to even those possessing no previous knowledge of the facts that the progress and development of the County of Perth, whether considered by comparison or in the abstract, have been of the most remarkable character; while to be convinced of the vastness and magnificence of its present MATERIAL PHYSICAL RESOURCES, only the most casual acquaintance with the locality is required. It is still within the memory of men of but middle age when nought but nature's solitudes echoed back the scream of the eagle and the yelping of the wolf throughout this now splendid district, containing nearly half a dozen large and prosperous towns, and a half-score or more of wealthy and populous townships. How many can remember when the only human habitations in the county were the Helmer, Fryfogel, and Sebach taverns, erected under the supervision of the Canada Company for the accommodation of those seeking homes in the western limits of the "Huron Tract" via the "Huron Road," and when Goderich was for many years the only "settlement" in the entire district; and a little later, when the first little clearings began to dot the landscape at scattered points along the Huron Road, and Stratford was but a town in the Canada Company's imagination, and on paper in their head office; and later still, when the present county town first gave promise of ever becoming even a country hamlet, and for a long time was the only "settlement" of any account within the present limits of the county, as Goderich heretofore had been within the entire district—when roads scarcely existed, schools had not been seriously thought of, and churches were among the pleasant remembrances of a former civilization abandoned for the life of backwoods pioneers; and finally—happy day, indeed—when neighbourhoods commenced to be formed by the gathering together of a few families within a radius of as many miles, and the settlers first commenced to think of the necessity of the intellectual training of their children, and to supply it as best they could by the temporary winter school—taught probably by one of the settlers in his own log cabin—where the rising generation of the "settlement" first learned the rudiments of "readin', ritin', and rithmetic," which was all that many of them ever got a chance to learn.



The Huron Tract was first explored in 1827, and in 1828 a sleigh track was cut into it, and then temporary houses or shanties were built for the accommodation of travellers and land explorers; while in 1829, "in the whole Huron Tract there were," according to Mr. Galt, "only three miserable log huts and two unfinished frame houses, intended for the reception of emigrants; no roads, with the exception of a narrow track through the woods, through which the sun was not visible owing to the overhanging trees; and the population at that period consisted of but three families." Even as late as the year 1852 a celebrated traveller and descriptive author wrote thus of the now magnificent country lying on and adjacent to the Huron Road: "After leaving Wilnot, you soon perceive a very considerable difference in the appearance of the country; the clearings become smaller and the buildings generally very indifferent. The road to Bell's Corners (now Shakespeare) is very bad; whence to Stratford, seven miles, at the time we were over it—in August—it was simply execrable. The land generally is low and flat, numerous black-ash swamps border the road, and a large portion of the timber is elm, a sure indication of wet land. After leaving Stratford, neither the road nor the country is in any way improved till we reach Harpurkey, many bridges being very much out of repair, some of them dangerously so." Even yet, in a few instances, the bogs and swamps which separated the embryo settlements remain to tell us of the early lack of facilities for intercommunication, and to remind us of one of the many disadvantages under which the pioneers of Perth laboured; while the splendid highways on all hands observable are existing monuments to the energy, perseverance, and well-directed industry of those who have conquered a desolate and inhospitable wilderness, and made it what it is—one of the most desirable, in many respects, of all the counties of a Province admittedly the first in everything pertaining to prosperity and national greatness within this broad Dominion.

Most of our older residents bear living witness to changes which have occurred within a generation, so vast as to rival fiction in their wonderful reality; have seen large towns arise phoenix-like from the forest, and a wide expanse of trackless wilds give place to wealthy and populous communities; have seen a population which would not then combined exceed that of a suburb for a county town, augmented till nearly a score of independent municipalities now count their inhabitants by the thousands; and have seen, too, the miseries and sufferings incident to the early settlement of a wilderness replaced by comfort, plenty, and affluence, and the embryo settlements grow broader and more broad before the woodman's axe, till now in many parts but an occasional grove of native forest dots here and there a landscape embracing far-stretching areas of waving corn and luxuriant meadow, instead of an almost unbroken wilderness, interspersed at no off-recurring intervals with small patches of stump-studded clearings surrounding primitive log huts.

These facts are so patent to all as to leave but little to be said in their support; yet as it is an old saw that figures are the most stubborn facts—though all agree that statistics are extremely "dry"—we will endeavour to give a few which bear upon the case, and "moisten" their dryness, so far as may be, by making the columns very short; and we might premise this by saying that the description of the present condition of the various localities, to be found in the respective local sketches, will be sufficient exemplification—taken in connection with the dates and circumstances of the settlement of the same—of the development of their material resources; so that we are principally left the simple task of here showing the advance of the population of the district during the several stages of its unprecedented growth and unrivalled progression.

The first official record we have of any white settlers within the present limits of the County of Perth, as a county, is in the Census Returns of Upper Canada for 1850. We are therefore obliged to give those for the Huron District (of which what is now Perth possessed approximately between one-third and one-half) up to the year named. And here it is in order to remark that changes in the order of territorial divisions—whether municipal, political, or otherwise—which are constantly taking place, as must necessarily be the case in the circumstances of the country, render it extremely difficult, if not in some cases impossible, to make one census conform to preceding ones in the classification of territorial divisions. This difficulty does not attach in so great a degree to the newer parts of the country, of course, as to the older; but in all cases it has been overcome, so far as it is possible to do so, by Messrs. S. Drapeau, W. H. Johnson, and Rev. Dr. Tanguay—all experts in historical and census statistics—who were employed in connection with the Department of Agriculture of Canada from 1865 till the census of 1871 was completed (some years after the latter date), in searching, revising, and arranging statistics as applied to the several territorial divisions as now existing throughout the country. In regard to the Huron District (including Perth, and carried as such in all official reports and records till the dissolution of the district, and the provision for the erection of Perth, Huron, and Bruce therefrom in 1850), their part of the task was neither so tedious nor so difficult as to leave the slightest room for any inaccuracies in the figures resulting from their labours.

From these figures, it appears that in 1833, which is the earliest date at which any official or authentic statement exists of the population, the district contained a total of 685 souls, of whom 404 were males and 281 females. Of these latter, 156 were over and 125 were under sixteen years of age; while of the former, 250 were over and 145 were under that age.

Following the development of the district down through the several years for which reliable official figures have been gathered, we find that another census was taken in 1834, which shows the population to have increased by 483, making a total of 1,168, of whom 681 were males and 487 females. We then have statements of the increase each succeeding year till 1842, the date of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, as follows:—1835, 1,016 males and 753 females, total, 1,772; 1836, 1,783 males and 1,333 females, total, 3,166; 1837, 1,929 males and 1,566 females, total, 3,495; 1838, 2,027 males and 1,827 females, total, 3,854; 1839, 2,460 males and 2,423 females, total, 4,883; 1840, 2,801 males and 2,423 females, total, 5,224; 1841, 2,996 males and 2,419 females, total, 5,415; and in 1842 a total of 7,190. The last named year is the first in which any reference is made to the nativity of the inhabitants, their religious belief, educational standard, and many other things nowadays considered necessary in such matters, a few of which we here subjoin. As to places of birth, 801 were English, 1,761 Irish, 1,336 Scotch, 1,820 Canadians, 154 French Canadians, 208 Americans, 435 Europeans (various countries), and 675 not reported. They were divided thus as to religious belief: 229 Baptists, 842 Catholics, 16 Congregationalists, 729 Episcopalians, 368 Lutherans, 462 Methodists, 24 Moravians, 2,299 Presbyterians,

and 225 of other denominations. They comprised 3,995 males and 3,195 females; 1,243 of the former and 1,197 of the latter being married. As to age, 981 males were under 5 years; 831 from 5 to 14; 266 from 14 to 18; 181 from 18 to 21; 642 from 21 to 30; 952 from 30 to 60; and 142 over 60 years; while as to females, 886 were under 5 years; 720 from 5 to 14; 1,312 from 14 to 45; and 277 over 45 years of age. There were but 3 deaf and dumb, 1 blind, and 5 of unsound mind, in the whole 7,190.

As to a comparative statement of the developing resources of the district, we have no means of judging previous to 1842, as the Huron and London Districts were included together in all official returns made of cultivated lands, products, and industrial establishments. In the last named year, however, the Huron District is reported separately, and contained at that time 188,160 acres of occupied lands, of which 17,724 acres were improved; the products of the same being 55,536 bushels of wheat, 7,735 of barley, 54,167 of oats, 1,833 of rye, 12,722 of pease, 482 of buckwheat, 1,336 of corn, and 117,953 of potatoes. There were 684 horses, 9,678 cattle (including oxen), 5,113 sheep, and 6,576 swine within the district. The number of "industries" was reported as 5 grist mills, 1 oatmeal mill, 10 saw mills, 4 threshing mills, 1 brewery, 5 distilleries, and 1 tannery. The amount of domestic manufactures, &c., was 1,272 yds. of full-cloth, 2,951 of linen, 6,759 of flannel, 10,117 lbs. of wool, and 53,343 of maple sugar. There were but 11 schools in the whole district, at which the attendance was 106 boys and 114 girls; and the total number of inhabited dwellings was 1,363.

By 1848 the number of dwellings had increased to 3,624; the number of families to 3,887; and the population to 20,450. The proportionate increase of the Canadian element is worthy of observation when compared with the nationalities of six years previous; also the Scotch and Germans were during those half dozen years assuming a numerical ascendancy fully as noticeable. In 1848 the figures stand: English, 2,326; Irish, 2,634; Scotch, 5,832; Canadians, 7,591; Americans, 350; Germans 1,521; other countries, 196. The amount of occupied land had increased to 367,975 acres, of which 61,894 were improved. The number of domestic animals had increased to 2,004 horses, 21,463 cattle, 17,341 sheep, and 19,424 swine; the agricultural products to 305,725 bushels of wheat, 13,143 of barley, 1,073 of rye, 36,540 of pease, 451 of buckwheat, 7,113 of corn, 174,736 of oats, and 125,492 of potatoes; and the domestic products, to 2,876 lbs. of flax, 14 of tobacco, 63,944 of butter, 5,549 of cheese, 194,223 of maple sugar, 43,790 of wool, 9,972 yds. of full-cloth, 1,451 of linen, 33,451 of flannel, and 2,184 barrels of beef and pork. The increase in educational institutions is not here noted, but from another source we give the status for the years 1847-49 under the head of "Education." The "industries" in operation in the district in 1848 were 17 grist mills, 1 oat mill, 33 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 woollen mills, 10 distilleries, 2 breweries, 7 tanneries, 2 foundries, and 39 "other factories."

It will be observed, from comparison of these figures, that the increase from the first was both rapid and uninterrupted; and this remark applies equally to the district as a whole and to each individual part of it, particularly Perth, not only from its first settlement to 1848, but even more so from then to the present time; and in proof of this latter fact, we might give a few statistics referring especially to that part of the district now comprised within this county. The year 1852 is the first for which we have separate reports of Perth. It then contained 2,562 inhabited dwellings, occupied by 2,632 families, composed of 15,545 persons, comprising 8,342 males and 7,203 females, of whom 2,523 males and 2,457 females were married, and 131 males and 190 females were widowed. Their nationalities represented 1,515 born in England, 3,281 in Ireland, 2,013 in Scotland, 6,853 in what is now Canada, 267 in the United States, 1,485 in Germany, 8 in France, and 118 in other foreign countries. There was not then a single coloured person in the county. There were three of the above persons between 90 and 100 years of age, and one over 100. There were 1 Catholic and 17 Protestant churches in the county at that time; also 17 schools (entitled to legislative grant), attended by 803 boys and 568 girls. There were 2,068 occupiers of land—the amount occupied being 231,464 acres, and the amount under culture 58,116 acres. Compared with other counties of the Province, Perth was then twenty-ninth in the acreage under culture, being next after Kent (64,260), and before Victoria (56,878). The field products of Perth during that year were 204,523 bushels of wheat, 9,819 of barley, 207,751 of oats, 1,083 of rye, 35,103 of pease, 131 of buckwheat, 1,953 of corn, 60,115 of turnips, 75,603 of potatoes, 939 of clover and timothy seed, 6,929 tons of hay, 8,125 lbs. of flax, 13 of tobacco, and 1,793 of hops. The domestic products were proportionately large, the chief items being about 200,000 lbs. of butter; while the industrial establishments comprised 32 mills of various kinds, chiefly grist, saw, and woollen.

It is not necessary to follow the exact details of the county's development from year to year from its first separate record. By way of comparison, however, we might offer a few similar figures to the above, gleaned from the Census Returns of 1871, which will show the increase in a little less than twenty years. In this year there were 7,955 inhabited dwellings in the county, occupied by 8,058 families, containing 46,536 persons, comprised of 23,870 males and 22,666 females, of whom 7,094 males and 7,081 females were married, and 347 males and 781 females were widowed. The "nationality" is not given in the census of 1871, simply the "origin" or "descent," which is quite another thing, and we are therefore not able to judge as to the comparative increase of our native Canadian population. The quantity of land under culture had increased from 58,116 to 276,020 acres, or nearly 500 per cent.; the number of occupiers being 5,202, of whom 4,277 were the owners as well. The field products amounted to 462,867 bushels of wheat, 289,695 of barley, 858,858 of oats, 1,030 of rye, 339,484 of pease, 491 of beans, 917 of buckwheat, 3,754 of corn, 405,888 of potatoes, 531,717 of turnips, 155,897 of other roots, 6,560 of clover and grass seed, 59,865 tons of hay. Of forest products there were 16,241 cubic feet of pine timber, 8,933 of oak, 7,388 of tamarack, 5,806 of birch and maple, 103,902 of elm, 170,672 of other varieties, 61,120 pine logs, 35,187 logs of other woods, 30 masts, 405,000 staves, 184 cords of lath, 2,556 cords of tanbark, and 125,130 cords of firewood. Under the head of "various products" we find 1,444,063 lbs. of butter, 108,642 of "home-made" cheese, 410,494 of flax, 4,256 bushels of flax seed, 1,086 yards of home-made linen, 50,109 of full-cloth and flannel, 77,648 bushels of apples, 7,136 of other fruits, 3,770 lbs. of grapes, 210,124 of maple sugar, 124 of tobacco, and 5,516 of hops, besides large quantities of furs, including principally mink, muskrat, foxes, and deer. The number of industrial establishments in the county included 8 agricultural implement factories, 7 bakeries, 59 blacksmith shops, 33 shoemaker shops, 11 brickyards, 9 cabinet factories, 25 carpenter shops, 34 carriage and wagon shops, 12 cooperages, 16 dressmaking shops, 21 grist and flour mills, 3 foundries and

machine shops, 10 lime kilns, 33 saddle and harness shops, 39 saw mills, 4 shingle mills, 47 tanneries, 27 tailor shops, 11 tin shops, 6 woollen mills, 3 breweries, 13 cheese factories, 2 jewellery-working establishments, 2 meat-curing establishments, 4 paint shops, 5 pot-asheries, 8 printing offices, 5 pump factories, 3 ash, door, and blind factories, 6 stone-cutting establishments, 1 bookbindery, 1 chemical factory, 2 "miscellaneous wares," 1 soap factory, 1 distillery, 1 gun shop, 1 match factory, 1 patent medicine factory, 4 flax scutching mills, 1 trunk factory, and 1 vinegar factory. The amount of permanent capital invested in these industries was \$840,240; the number of hands employed therein, 1,940; the amount of yearly wages paid, \$439,015; the value of raw material consumed, \$1,351,626; and the value of manufactured products, \$2,368,835. The number of churches in the county had increased to 128, of which 5 were Baptist, 4 Catholic, 10 Episcopalians, 59 Methodist, 22 Presbyterian, and 28 of various other persuasions.

In regard to the financial status of the county, it has already been seen that it has from time to time granted very liberally to public enterprises, including \$200,000 stock subscription to aid in the construction of the Buffalo and Lake Huron, \$40,000 bonus in aid of the Port Dover and Lake Huron, and \$80,000 to the Stratford and Huron Railways. The interest on its debenture debts (and discounts)—the debentures including those in settlement of the money borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund—amounted last year to \$12,074.53. The following are a few of the items of chief interest extracted from the last official financial statement:—

RECEIPTS.	
Assessments.....	\$ 45,389 62
N. R. and arrears taxes.....	6,018 63
Legislative High School grant.....	3,196 59
Public ".....	5,149 60
Poor ".....	225 00
Criminal justice.....	3,630 82
Registry fees returned.....	1,171 63
Debentures.....	7,461 00
And sundry other items, which together (including \$136,200 of notes discounted by the Warden) amount to \$218,456.37.	

EXPENDITURES.	
Administration of justice.....	\$11,679 01
Law costs.....	2,119 89
High School grant.....	\$ 5,170 78
Public ".....	10,398 00
Poor ".....	802 50
Board Public Instruction.....	373 39
School Inspectors.....	1,795 95
"Educational grants".....	416 00
Printing and advertising.....	18,956 62
County Council expenses.....	1,078 52
Salaries County Officials.....	1,404 50
Coupons and interest.....	2,440 00
Roads and bridges.....	12,074 53
	7,257 23

The above are the principal items. The total aggregated \$3,364.65 more than the receipts.

The "Equalized Assessment," as arranged at last June's meeting of the County Council, is given in full below:—

Municipality.	Assessed value of Real Prop.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Income.	Total.	Amount as "Equalized."
Stratford.....	\$2,419,422	\$ 73,950	\$50,400	\$2,543,772	\$1,316,908
Mitchell.....	507,800	31,725	5,400	544,975	324,302
Listowel.....	697,025	88,150	12,500	797,675	350,000
Blanshard.....	2,293,930	80,300	2,480	2,376,710	2,570,458
Downie.....	2,000,505	115,140	.....	2,115,738	2,702,352
N. Easthope.....	1,639,090	102,420	7,700	1,749,210	2,387,422
S. Easthope.....	1,077,589	56,386	800	1,134,775	1,332,561
Ellice.....	1,343,435	54,340	300	1,398,075	1,825,103
Elma.....	1,364,565	.....	.....	1,364,565	1,702,294
Fullarton.....	1,872,450	79,500	1,638	1,955,588	2,257,317
Hibbert.....	1,736,512	107,870	3,421	1,847,803	2,110,808
Logan.....	1,405,896	.....	.....	1,405,896	1,708,630
Mornington.....	1,539,300	.....	2,000	1,541,300	1,948,466
Wallace.....	559,630	35,900	945	596,475	1,718,617
Totals.....	20,457,259	845,681	87,584	21,373,277	24,250,283

The "levy," &c., for the year was as follows:—

Municipality.	No. of Ratepayers.	No. of Acres.	County Rate.	"Town Line" Rate.	School Rate.
Stratford.....	3,059	.....	\$2,444	\$217	\$ ..
Mitchell.....	651	.....	602	54	..
Listowel.....	705	.....	649	58	..
Blanshard.....	760	45,989	4,770	424	469
Downie.....	569	48,588	5,015	445	462
North Easthope.....	647	43,127	4,430	394	399
South Easthope.....	482	23,438	2,472	220	297
Ellice.....	701	54,953	3,387	301	381
Elma.....	850	67,441	3,158	281	535
Fullarton.....	633	40,074	4,189	372	361
Hibbert.....	702	42,332	3,917	348	443
Logan.....	752	53,772	3,171	282	415
Mornington.....	915	50,196	3,616	322	513
Wallace.....	732	50,021	3,180	282	448
Totals.....	12,158	519,931	45,000	4,000	4,723

The Town of St. Mary's, as previously noticed, has no connection whatever with the county as a municipality. The assets and liabilities of the county stand thus:—

ASSETS.	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$3,492 36
N. R. Taxes due (1878).....	1,931 81
" " (previous to 1878).....	5,617 40
Due from Municipalities.....	39,609 95
County Property:	
Court House and Jail.....	\$20,000 00
Old High School.....	4,000 00
North Perth Registry Office.....	2,500 00
South Perth ".....	7,000 00
	33,500 00
Total Assets.....	\$84,151 52



The chief items in the "Liabilities" statement are as follows:—

Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.....	\$99,000
Pt. D. & L. H. Railway Debentures.....	40,000
S. & L. H. Railway Debentures.....	80,000

But there are various other items of indebtedness of sundry descriptions, which swell the whole to \$310,386.42, or an excess of \$226,234 over assets. This disadvantage, however, is more apparent than real—the county having received good value for its money, and being in a position, as the above statistics indicate, to liquidate its indebtedness without the slightest inconvenience as to burdensome taxation, so great has been its increase in wealth and population within the past decade. In fact, the general present condition of the county may be summarized by saying that since the period to which the above last-mentioned census statistics refer, its progress has been even more rapid than during any similar previous space of its history; and it will be seen from perusal of the several local sketches of the various towns within its border that their development has been of a truly extraordinary character, being scarcely impeded even by the financial depression and commercial stagnation under which the country as a whole—and not only this country, but the whole of the North American Continent, and even of the entire commercial world—has been suffering for the past few years, with effects more visible perhaps in every other part than the one of whose past advancement and present condition the above is designed to be a truthful and unprejudiced description.

### THE TOWN OF STRATFORD.

The geographical position of Stratford, the county seat and chief centre of population of the County of Perth, would seem to have insured for it from the first at all events a local ascendancy. A glance at the map will show it as the point on which converge a large number of the chief lines of travel, both highways and railways, from all points of the compass, in such form as to give a topographical plan of the adjacent country an appearance not unlike that of a spider's web, with Stratford as the spider. The idea of making this a point of chief importance possessed the minds of the magnates of the Canada Company—at least, the managers of their affairs in Canada—before ever any inroad was effected into the old "Huron Tract" except for the most casual purposes of exploration, as is shown by a plan of the town prepared by the Company's Engineers before even the survey of the Huron Road was commenced. In fact, the place was already a town, name and all, *on paper*, before a white man scarce ever put foot within its limits. For many years after the opening up of the "Huron Tract," it seemed as if the anticipations of those who made the "paper town" were never likely to be fulfilled; but in later years the wisdom of the location has been demonstrated, and Stratford is to-day one of the most populous and important inland towns in Canada, as well as one of the greatest railroad and commercial centres.

As intimated in another part of this work, the "building" of the Huron Road was the first step of the Canada Company's agents preparatory to opening up the western section of the "Tract" bordering Lake Huron, which it was designed to settle first; this road being necessary to give ingress to those who preferred reaching the new settlements by land instead of the roundabout route *via* the lakes. The contractor for opening up the road was, as before mentioned, Col. Van Egmond; the engineer in charge of the surveyors, John McDonald; and the man under whose direction the whole was done was Dr. Dunlop, briefly referred to in our Political History. He thought he saw a future for this spot, and gave directions that one of the three taverns which the Company proposed erecting for the accommodation of anticipated travellers coming to these lands should be located here. In fact, the surveying party built some half dozen log cabins on either side the stream; one specially for that purpose, and another for the Company's local agent, who was expected to settle here, and also a log bridge across the Avon (near which the cabins were situated, on the left bank of the stream), under the Doctor's supervision; but for some reason not known to us the three taverns were shortly afterwards located at Helmer's, near the Wilmot line, at Fryfogel's, further on, in South Easthope, and in Hullett, a short distance this side of the present Town of Clinton, the latter kept by Van Egmond himself; while a short time subsequently Andrew Sebach started a fourth one, still known as the old "Sebach Tavern," about seven miles west of this place. The probable reason that the Bank of Avon was temporarily neglected may be, that as soon as Dr. Dunlop saw his arrangements as he supposed completed, he hurried on with a small party to Lake Huron, to meet Mr. Galt at the mouth of the Menesetung—both gentlemen having left Guelph together, after "founding" that city; the one to go *via* York to Penetanguishene, where a British gunboat, *The Bee*, awaited him to convey his party thence around Cabot's Head, and so to the common rendezvous; the other to perform the overland journey to the same point, after first setting in motion the operations above mentioned.

And although the Doctor's instructions were not carried out as to making Stratford the "half-way house" between the settlements and the extreme frontier, all the same his intentions were good, and to those intentions are evidently due the fact that Stratford soon after received the first impulse, which continuing to develop, and being fostered by superior natural advantages of position, has, within a generation of the time of which we write, transformed it from a wild waste of trackless forest to a city in everything but name. In fact, we look upon Dr. Dunlop as the actual founder of Stratford as much as Mr. Galt was the founder of Guelph—a fact all admit, though neither afterwards lived within the limits of the future city he had founded. Therefore, as the virtual founder of the future City of Stratford, we feel inclined to give the Doctor a more than passing notice in its history, particularly as he was for very many years one of the most influential and prominent men of the old Huron District, and intimately known by many of the older residents still living in the County of Perth. The position the Doctor occupied at this time under the Canada Company is described by Mr. Galt as that of "holding a roving commission." He founded the Town of Goderich after passing through here, and afterwards for many years made that his home. He was subsequently Chief "Factor" of the Canada Company at that place till the rebellion of 1837-38, when he warmly espoused the cause of the Loyalists, and was colonel of a regiment of militia on active service on the St. Clair frontier, although he was liberal in politics, and one of the most stern opponents of the doctrines and doings of the "Family Compact." He was elected to the Legislature in 1841 against a "Compact" candidate, and held the position till his appointment to the superintendency of the Lachine Canal, then under construction. On the first formation of the Huron District in 1841 he was appointed Warden by the Government, which position he retained till 1847, when a change in the law made the office elective. He was a firm friend, a "character" in his way, and enjoyed probably the largest circle of

acquaintance, the widest reputation among strangers, and the highest personal popularity with all, of any man of equal "calibre" (and he was no light "weight") in the history of the Province. Neither facetiousness nor eccentricity were wanting in his attributes; and his last will and testament, which reflects an unusual share of each of these qualities, is extensively quoted throughout the old Huron Tract to show the apparent levity with which he regarded his approaching dissolution. He says: "I leave all the landed property I may die possessed of to my sisters, Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop; the former, because she is married to a minister, whom (God help him!) she henpecks; the latter, because she is married to nobody—nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market-ripe. . . . I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of Old John. . . . I would have left it to Old John himself, but he would melt it into temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff-box to him; he can only make temperance horn spoons of that. . . . I leave my brother Allan my big silver snuff-box, as I am informed he is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face. . . . I leave John Cuddle a silver tea-pot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom, to comfort him from the afflictions of a slatternly wife. . . . Honourable and generous, brave but impulsive, a bitter enemy, yet a devoted friend—the founder of Stratford will long be remembered as a man possessing far more than the usual share of the beneficent traits of the human character, as well as one whose intimate connection with the early history of the old Huron District was materially instrumental in shaping its "manifest destiny."

In regard to the early settlement of Stratford, it was after all first effected in furthering a consummation of Dr. Dunlop's plan. One William Sergeant was presented with a lot in the proposed town by the Canada Company, on condition of his going there and starting a tavern. Having accepted the proposition, he came with his family in the latter part of 1831, and occupied one of the log buildings erected by the Canada Company's surveyors. During the following winter he got out timber for a frame building, and next spring (1832) he erected it on the present site of the Messrs. Workman's hardware store. This was the first frame building in the County of Perth, and Sergeant called it the "Shakespeare Hotel" to correspond with the name of the river and the "town," as laid out on the Canada Company's plans; although both river and village afterwards went by the name of "Little Thames" among the inhabitants, the Avon being a branch of that stream.

When Sergeant got his new hotel agoing, he got in a stock of goods and opened a small store in connection. This was during the summer or fall of 1832. About the same time the Canada Company commenced to build a saw mill, finishing it late in the fall, and during the winter of 1832-33 they got out timber for a grist mill, also logs, which they sawed into lumber in their new saw mill, and in the spring of 1833 commenced the erection of the grist mill, completing it the same summer. The contractor who built these mills for the Company was one Ford, of Beachville, Oxford County, but the work was in reality performed by his brother-in-law, John Sebring, elsewhere referred to as the founder of the Village of Sebringville.

In the summer or fall of 1833 J. C. W. Daly came to the place, and located temporarily in one of the Canada Company's shanties. He came as the resident agent of the Company, and very soon after his arrival built the frame house still standing, facing the foot of Ontario Street, which for many years was his office and residence. This is said to have been the second frame building in Perth, and is of course the oldest at present in existence.

Soon after Mr. Daly's arrival, Wm. Wey came in and started a cabinet shop. There were also two or three itinerant shoemakers who settled temporarily, leaving again after doing all the "cobbling" the few inhabitants needed attending to. One of these was named Pike, an old soldier, who had been a drummer in the army. He brought his brass "snare-drum" with him, and the way he used to make the woods rattle was a caution to the natives, as well as cause for all the older inhabitants of the place ever remembering him.

The first actual purchaser of land from the Canada Company within their town plot was John Sharman, a native of Bedfordshire, England, still residing here, and now the oldest living resident. He started a blacksmith shop, and was the first blacksmith in the County of Perth. When the Government threw open for settlement the ranges of townships north of the old "Huron Tract" of the Canada Company in 1853, Mr. Sharman was appointed Crown Lands Agent for the Townships of Mornington, Elma, and Wallace, retaining the position until the last acre of Government lands in those townships was disposed of. Mr. Sharman's son Henry was the first white child born in the present limits of Stratford, and the first death in the settlement was that of Mrs. Sharman. Previous to his arrival, which was in July 10th, 1834, most of the population was comprised of the officers and retainers of the Canada Company, and of Sergeant, who in the early days was a man of means and no little prominence. There had, however, been another settler within the present limits of the town, previous even to Mr. Daly's advent, viz., William Berwick, an Englishman of considerable pecuniary means, who came in in July, 1832, and took up what are now the two eastern lots within the corporation on the Huron Road. He had a number of servants and retainers on his staff, some of whom soon afterwards returned to England.

At the same time with him came John A. McCarthy, one of a party who came out from Sussex, England, under the patronage of Lord Eglemont, with the intention of settling in or near Goderich. While on their way cholera attacked the party at Fryfogel's, and several of them died. Proceeding further, Mr. McCarthy's wagon broke down at the "Little Thames," and while detained by the accident he was overtaken by Col. Van Egmond, returning from Helmer's (his son-in-law), who told him he could get as good land right where he was as by proceeding to Goderich. Mr. McCarthy, already pretty thoroughly disgusted with the specimens already encountered of Canadian highways (the Huron Road of those days being several hundred degrees behind the stone roads of old Sussex), and not relishing the idea of another 45 mile drive through sloughs and over corduroy, accepted the Colonel's advice, and located about three-quarters of a mile east of the town, on Lot 42, Concession I, N. Easthope. Here he had some eight years' experience of "roughing it in the bush," and in 1840 removed into the village, it being at that time a place containing three stores, kept by J. C. W. Daly, John Monteith, and one Meany; Mr. Sharman's blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, and Wey's cabinet shop; the Canada Company's mills, and the Shakespeare tavern; the old frame church, which had been erected in 1835 on the site of the present "kirk," and the old log school house on the present site of the "Central." This church had been built by one White, of Woodstock, under the direction of Rev. Daniel Allen, and is said to have been the first in the present County of Perth, as it is also claimed the

above school house was the first erected in the county, and also that Mr. Allen was the first preacher, and Alex. McGregor, who swung the ferule in the old log school, the first who taught the young idea of the future city—or indeed of the future county—the rudiments of "readin', ritin', and 'rithmetic." In point of age the school was considerably ahead, having been used for a "meeting-house" for a long time before the church was built.

In 1837-38 Mr. Daly and Alex. McDonald (the latter a brother of the late Hon. Donald McDonald) were the "Captains" for this section of the country. They had companies of militia *on paper*, and would also have had them in the field had their services been required, which they were not.

When the Huron District was set off from the London District by an Act concurrent with the one providing for the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, Henry Hyndman was appointed the first Sheriff, Arthur Acland the first Judge, and his father the first Clerk of the Peace. Stratford was constituted the seat of the 3rd Division Court of the District, the jurisdiction of which extended over the whole of the present County of Perth, and all the territory to the north of it to Georgian Bay, including the present County of Grey and part of Wellington. Mr. McCarthy was appointed the first Bailiff of this Division, Mr. J. J. E. Linton being the first Clerk.

In this connection it might be well to refer to the existing state of the immediately surrounding country when Mr. McCarthy first came into it in July, 1832. The only actual settler at the "Little Thames" was Sergeant, of the Shakespeare Hotel, all others being a "floating population" here in connection with the building of the Canada Company's mills. To the east, the first settler on entering the "Huron Tract" was Andrew Helmer, who kept tavern on the South Easthope side of the Huron Road, just this side of the Wilmot townline. Then came four families named respectively Capling, Morley, the Weys, and Yaggi, and another German, name just now forgotten, when the location of Sebastian Fryfogel, another of the Canada Company's three original hotel-keepers, was reached, on Lot 14, on the South Easthope side. Fryfogel, who had come in as early as 1828, had already some 60 acres of clearing, but the others mentioned had little or nothing done. Still farther, Andrew Riddell was living in a shanty, without improvements, belonging to one Read, who was subsequently lost in the woods and eaten up by wolves. Mr. Riddell still lives on and owns the same farm, Lot 17, on the South Easthope side. He is one of the oldest magistrates in the county; has been very many years the Treasurer of South Easthope (after having been otherwise for a long time prominently identified with its municipal affairs), and is now, so far as we can learn, the earliest living settler in the whole county. After passing his shanty David Bell was the next settler, on Lot 21, North Easthope (now Shakespeare). He had been in just long enough to put up a shanty, and get about a half-acre of ground chopped over. These were *all* the settlers east of Stratford; while beyond it Henry Runstaller and one Carrigher, living respectively three and four miles west on the Huron Road, and Andrew Sebach, at the old Sebach tavern, seven miles from Stratford, were the only settlers—save those already mentioned as being *in* Stratford—within the whole borders of the territory now comprising Perth County.

Very soon after this, however, quite a number of settlers came in and located along the Huron Road in the townships cornering at Stratford, a reference to whom will be found in the various local sketches of the respective localities. As to Stratford itself, the improvement was far from rapid for the first few years of its existence, the townships on either hand becoming pretty well settled up before it assumed pretensions to anything of more importance than a straggling village. Still, though slow, there were no periods of retrogression; its development was sure. We have described it as it existed in 1840; in 1852 a descriptive writer says of it: "The Village of Stratford, now 'the county town of the County of Perth . . . is pleasantly and well situated, but has not made the progress it should have done 'considering its natural advantages. It has increased considerably 'in size since we last visited it, seven years ago; but the buildings 'generally are of an inferior description, and appear to indicate a 'want either of spirit or of means among the inhabitants—which is 'not, however, surprising, as an inland place, surrounded by bad roads 'for a large portion of the year, is scarcely likely to partake very largely 'of a cheerful character . . . The population is said to be about '900. There is a grist mill containing two run of stones, with a dis-tillery and saw mill attached, and a larger grist mill in course of erection; an oatmeal and barley mill, a foundry, a steam saw mill with carding and fulling mill attached, two tanneries, a brewery, two asheries—one on a large scale—a post office, and six churches. The 'Upper Canada, the Canada, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Companies, Provincial Mutual and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies, and the Canada Company have offices here." A quarter of a century has brought great changes, and could the author of "Smith's Canada" now visit Stratford, we fancy no amount of pre-conceived prejudice could bar a retraction of every one of the above sentences. The business streets are lined with numerous fine stores and commercial blocks, while numbers of elegant mansions and costly residences adorn the suburban portions, the place containing as large a number of first-class buildings, both public and private, as any town of similar size in the Province; at the same time the business activity is on a par with any place of similar dimensions, as it naturally must be from the exceptionally favourable location which it possesses, both as a depôt and an entrepôt for provincial and even continental trade, and as a local distributing centre, which the wealthy and populous rural communities surrounding it raise high in the scale of prosperous commercial towns.

As previously remarked, the present state of development is the result of no mushroom growth, but the steady march of progress towards the "manifest destiny" awaiting the possessor of advantages which in the natural order of things must make Stratford at one day an important city. Though legitimate causes have at intervals transpired to make this growth at some periods more than at others, all the same it has been "onward, still onward," as the following official figures, covering a period of the past decade, will demonstrate:—

Year.	Assessment.	Population.
1869.....	\$ 801,605.....	3,941
1870.....	815,800.....	4,057
1871.....	920,110.....	4,202
1872.....	1,069,555.....	5,223
1873.....	1,222,905.....	6,101
1874.....	1,628,300.....	6,594
1875.....	1,797,650.....	7,301
1876.....	2,252,310.....	7,777
1877.....	2,341,870.....	8,442
1878.....	2,419,422.....	8,645
1879.....	2,422,565.....	8,888



Thus showing that within ten years the increase in population has been nearly, and the increase in value of property considerably over, 300 per cent.; and that the increase in both has been material in each and every year. As to the number of the various lines of mercantile and industrial establishments, it would require a regularly organized census to determine them, and we must content ourselves by a brief reference to a few of the most important in the proper place.

In a general way, the municipal changes which have from time to time occurred in a community of such rapid and substantial growth must be of more or less concern to all, and in a special degree must they be of interest to any more closely allied to the place either during its early history or as its citizens of to-day. Previous to 1853 the people of the village had been content to be part and parcel of the various townships in the four corners of which it was located; and scarcely any wonder, for they all held their council meetings here, principally choosing Stratford men to represent them in their municipal councils, and in fact the unincorporated village "ran" all the townships in a sense. In the above year, however, the Provisional County of Perth having become a real independent county, and being a real county town, with jail and court-house, the people began to "look higher" than to class themselves with rural municipalities any longer, and the result is shown in our extract from the official records in the Clerk's office, as follows:—

"In accordance with the 58th clause of the Act 12th Vict., cap. 81, the inhabitants (householders and freeholders) of Stratford forwarded a petition to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying that Stratford be set apart as an incorporated village.

"William Rowan, Esq., C.B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, having taken the premises of the said petition into consideration, and approving of the erection and setting apart of the said village as an incorporated village, issued a Proclamation bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1853, authorizing the incorporation of the said Village of Stratford, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1854, and appointing Robert Moderwell, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Perth, Returning Officer for holding the first election of municipal councillors and other officers—said election to be held at the County Court-house, Stratford, on the first Monday of January, pursuant to notices circulated to the above effect. On the 15th day of December, 1853, the Returning Officer having taken and subscribed the oath in such case required, before Andrew Monteith, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Perth, proceeded to issue the necessary notices of said elections by causing printed copies to be posted at the place of holding the elections, &c., &c."

"1854.—January 2nd. The inhabitants met at the County Court-house, when the following were proposed as fit and proper persons to act as Councillors for the current year:—Alex. Barrington Orr, Robt. Johnson, James Orr, Peter Reid, P. Robinson Jarvis, R. Hooker Lee, Wm. Frederick McCullough, Peter Woods, James Woods, Henry Walters, John P. Vivian, Jno. Alex. Scott, R. H. Keayes, John Sharman, John Lynch, and John Hyde.

"January 3rd. On this, the second day, there having elapsed more than one hour, and no vote being offered, the Returning Officer closed the poll, when it stood as follows:—A. B. Orr, 77; Peter Reid, 75; J. P. Vivian, 71; W. F. McCullough, 65; R. H. Lee, 60; H. Walters, 28; J. Woods, 24; John Hyde, 17; James Orr, 14; P. Woods, 8; John Lynch, 1." The five first-named were therefore elected. Thomas Stoney was at the same time elected Inspector, the other candidates being S. R. Hesson, John R. Scott, Wm. B. Perry, and Henry Baker; and a meeting subsequently called for the purpose elected Robert Monteith, J. A. Scott, John Hyde, T. M. Daly, R. H. Keayes, and Andrew Monteith a Board of School Trustees; the other candidates being U. C. Lee, Thos. Baird, and John Sharman.

The first meeting of the first Council was held at the County Court-house on January 16th, when W. F. McCullough was appointed first Reeve of the Village, and Stewart Campbell the first Clerk. The first Assessors were James Woods, Peter Ferguson, and Charles Vivian; the first Collector, Robert Johnson, and the first Treasurer, Adam Seegmiller.

The same Reeve and Council were all re-elected in 1855; and for the next three years they were as follows, the first named in each year being the Reeve: 1856.—Messrs. A. B. Orr, Lee, Reid, A. Monteith, D. H. Lizars. 1857.—Messrs. A. B. Orr, Monteith, Lizars, Edwin Dent, Thomas Stoney. 1858.—Messrs. A. B. Orr, Monteith, Dent, Stoney, and John Sharman. S. L. Roberts was Village Clerk in 1855-6, and Alex. Leitch in 1857-8.

During the last mentioned year the village was incorporated as a town, and at the elections for 1858 the following gentlemen were chosen as the first set of town officials:—Mayor, John C. W. Daly; Councillors, John J. E. Linton, Joseph Watson, David Waugh, P. R. Shaver, Chas. Duperow, L. S. O'Loane, Wm. McLagan, Andrew Monteith, Thos. Stoney, Benjamin Grant, Jno. A. Scott, Wm. Smith, Geo. Larkworth, S. L. Roberts, and Thos. Lunn. Wm. Smith was elected Reeve, A. Monteith Deputy Reeve, and the old Village Clerk, Alex. Leitch, was re-appointed. A. McGregor was the first Town Treasurer; Edwin Dent, Assessor; Wm. Down, Collector; R. H. Keayes, Inspector; John Hyde, Coroner; James Hamilton, Chief Constable; A. G. Cameron, Market Clerk.

The Reeves and Deputies from this time forward may be learned by a glance at our "Municipal History." From 1860 to 1862 inclusive, W. F. McCullough was Mayor; and from 1863 to 1867 inclusive, the position was filled by P. R. Jarvis. In 1865 Henry Sewell was appointed to the Clerkship, having succeeded his late father, who had performed its duties a number of years in succession to the first Town Clerk, Alex. Leitch; Mr. Sewell has held the position uninterruptedly ever since. In 1868 J. A. Carroll was Mayor, followed in 1869 by T. M. Daly, who was in turn succeeded by W. F. McCullough, and he again by Thos. Stoney; the incumbency of each of the three last named being for two years. Then in 1875 S. R. Hesson occupied the civic chair, followed three successive years by T. M. Daly, who gave way in 1879 to Alex. Grant. The full list of town officials for the current year is as follows:—Mayor, Alex. Grant; Reeve, Wm. Roberts; 1st Deputy Reeve, A. W. Robb; 2nd Deputy, Jno. Gibson; 3rd Deputy, David Scrimgeour; Councillors, Jno. Brown, H. T. Butler, John M. Fraser, Henry Gibson, James Longfoot, John C. Monteith, Danl. McPherson; John Vanstone, James Wier, Thos. Yeandle; Clerk, Henry Sewell; Treasurer, G. W. Lawrence; Collector, Joseph Johns; Auditors, Jno. A. Scott, Thos. Clark; Solicitors, Smith, Smith, and Patterson; Police Magistrate, James O'Loane; Chief of Police, W. B. Wilson; Chief Engineer Fire Brigade, John Gibson; Market Clerk, — Thompson.

A statement of the present resources (population, &c., &c.) of the town has been elsewhere given. The total receipts for 1878 are shown by the Auditor's Report to have been \$191,636.30, but the very large proportion of \$136,100 of this amount is under the head of "notes discounted;" the real amount of receipts being just so much less. The chief items of the list are: \$7,163.33 collected from rents, fees, fines, and licenses; \$43,644.60 from taxes; and \$2,450.90 from debentures sold. The disbursements were within \$894.72 of the receipts; the principal items being: Public and High Schools, \$6,901.18; Official salaries, \$2,587.77; Police Court, \$2,630.93; Fire Brigade, \$1,691.90; Debentures and coupons, \$16,946.15; Discounts, &c., \$1,887.72; Sinking Fund, \$5,775.80; County Rate, \$4,686.20; Board of Works, \$9,759.73; and various other public improvements, \$3,734.16. The liabilities of the town amount to \$253,298.25 of outstanding Debentures, \$28,300 of "Bills payable," and \$4,179 of Balances. In the "Assets" the public property is not included. Of the whole \$78,200.74, there are \$2,294.52 of cash in hand, \$35,300.10 of Sinking Fund, and \$40,606.14 of uncollected taxes.

The public improvements of Stratford comprise many miles of graded streets, the chief of which are macadamized, and all within the more thickly populated sections supplied with good walks; two bridges, one truss and the other pile, over the Avon; a sewerage system, gas supply, fire protection, and public cemetery. Many of the streets are lined on either side with shade trees, adding materially to the appearance of the town, and giving a pleasing air of comfort incident to scenes where rural and metropolitan attributes are so closely mingled. The main business thoroughfare, Ontario Street, is that portion of the old Huron Road east of the Avon. It is 100 feet wide, and upon it are situated some of the finest business blocks in any town of equal size in the Province. Many of the principal blocks have been comparatively recently erected, thus combining modern style with modern interior improvements. The Albion, Dufferin, Easson, Odd Fellows, Phoenix, Rankin, and Waverley blocks are such as would do credit to any city. The public buildings include the Court-house and Jail, Market Building and Town Hall, Young Men's Liberal Club Building, the High and Public Schools, R. C. Separate Schools and Convent, and twelve churches. Some of the latter are exceptionally fine, both in architectural design, mechanical execution, and interior decoration. Knox Church (Presbyterian) is one of the finest specimens of architectural models we have ever seen, its graceful and beautifully blended lines forming a picture which it is a pleasure for the eye to rest upon. The R. C. Church is a very large edifice, costing over \$30,000, and for interior decorations is said to be ahead of anything outside the large cities, while the Episcopal is not far behind, and there are others again which nearly approach it in extent and elegance. Nor is the educational element behind the religious, the school facilities and school edifices of Stratford being proverbial, and ever on the increase. The Public Schools consist of one Central and four Ward schools, mostly exceptionally fine buildings, and all thoroughly officered with an efficient corps of teachers, and liberally patronized. There are two R. C. Separate Schools, in which the combined attendance is about 200, one a very large and handsome brick edifice; and the Convent of the Ladies of Loretto, organized over a year ago. There are twelve of the Sisters in charge, some of whom are teachers in the Separate Schools, the others being engaged in connection with professional instruction in their own institution, which is strictly an educational one. The students are as yet all day students, but it is designed to make the convent a boarding-school for young ladies. The latest reports published by the Department of Education show the total receipts of the Stratford High School for the preceding year to have been \$3,293.70, of which \$2,099.97 was paid out for teachers' salaries. The school has been organized since 1853. The building now used is of brick, erected in 1856 at a cost of \$7,000, but a new one is now in process of erection and nearly completed, which will surpass most edifices of the kind in the country. It is of white brick with red trimmings, of the modern style of architecture, with gables, turrets, and one main tower with truncated slate-covered roof, surmounted by wrought-iron cresting. When completed, this beautiful building, the location of which adds to its general effect, will have cost over \$30,000; and in appliances, conveniences, and accommodation of all descriptions, it will correspond with its general imposing appearance.

The County Court-house and Jail are delightfully situated on a rising piece of ground on the north bank of the Avon. The location was a present to the county by the late W. F. McCullough, and the building was erected by one William Day, being completed in 1852. Although on a scale commensurate with the resources of the new county, they fail to give either satisfaction or accommodation to the many increasing requirements of the public and the county officials, and for a number of years a scheme has been agitated for replacing them with something more in accordance with the spirit of the times. The Market Building is a handsome and commodious structure of white brick, centrally located on the public square, but possessing no very great pretensions to architectural excellence, though a very fine building for the time when built—immediately upon the incorporation of the town. It is surmounted by a dome inclosing a public bell (though there is no public clock in the place), and contains the Town Hall, Police Court, Fire Hall, and various offices connected with the town government, besides several stores.

There are over 20 hotels in Stratford. Previous to the operation of the "Crooks Act" there were 34, which number was at that time reduced to just one-half. The four leading houses are the *Albion*, *Mansion*, *Commercial*, and *Queen's Arms*—all very good ones. The latter has always been the special headquarters of the County Councillors and their friends. The first named is the first-class hotel of the place. It occupies the entire Waverley Block (the finest commercial building in town beyond comparison), except three stores and the post office on the ground floor. There is a branch office of the Montreal Telegraph office in the hotel, which has lately been refitted throughout, and is now a most comfortable hostelry.

There are a very large number of manufacturing interests, some of them of much magnitude, and one at least which has attained a more than even provincial or national reputation, its products being of late years extensively shipped to countries beyond the seas, including the Antipodes. We refer to the Thompson-Williams Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive and complete establishments of the kind in the Dominion—their specialties being the Johnston wrought-iron reapers and mowers, and a new pattern of automatic cut-off steam engines. They also manufacture largely sulky rakes, seed drills, and ploughs. They have lately shipped several car-loads of machinery to British Columbia, and car-lots to Manitoba and the North-West are of very frequent occurrence. They have also shipped to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Australia, and their office is ornamented

with medals and diplomas from the Centennial, the World's Fair at Sydney in 1877, and the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Their immense works comprise a main building of brick, two stories high, 160 x 50 feet, with wing the same height, 300 x 50 feet, besides paint shop 100 x 40, and store houses for raw material and finished work. These shops are replete with all the most approved mechanical appliances, including seven forges, blast furnaces, steam hammers, steam cutting, punching, and "threading" machines, &c., &c. They have a "ladle" of sufficient capacity to hold five tons of molten iron, attached to a steam crane, which is used in casting the "beds" of their larger class of steam engines—several of which they have lately furnished exceeding 150 horse-power. All their machinery, including their own steam engine, was manufactured by themselves, and every article used in the construction of their machines is turned out in their own shops except malleable iron, which they procure from the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works. They employ constantly 150 men in the shops, besides many in other departments of their business. The location and surroundings are most conducive to cheap and rapid transport as well as execution, a switch of the Grand Trunk Railway running into their shops, while the establishment is heated with steam and lighted by gas throughout. The Company was organized in Mitchell many years ago, but receiving a liberal bonus from the Town of Stratford, removed here in 1875. Robt. Thompson is President of the Company, and A. R. Williams Vice-President. They have a paid up capital of \$148,000, a "rest" of \$50,000, and their shops and plant cost \$85,000. Altogether, the benefits accruing to the town from such an establishment in its midst are of the most desirable and substantial character.

The next in order of importance of the iron-working establishments (private enterprises) are the "Macdonald-Macpherson Manufacturing Company," and the "Stratford Agricultural Works." The former make a speciality of separators, and employ 25 hands; sold 60 separators last year, and put up 75 for the season of 1879; the latter carry on a general foundry business, though they make a speciality of the "Little Giant" separator, employing constantly some 25 hands, and shipping largely to the North-West.

There are three tanneries, two of which turn out 3,000 sides each of leather; and one extensive morocco and sheep-skin tannery; also the "Stratford Spring Brewery," with a capacity of 150 barrels per week; Pohlman & Reddeliff's steam flour and oatmeal mill; Marshall's steam flouring and grist mill; Mowat & Son's steam and water grist and flouring mills; Weir & Son's extensive fanning mill factory; and a very large number of miscellaneous industries, including asheries, a bookbindery, brick yards, carriage works, cabinet factories, cooperages, flax mills, forges, marble works, plough factories, planing mills (some very extensive), pump factories, potteries, shirt factories, soda-water factory, shoe shops, tailor shops, woollen mills, &c., &c.

But chief of all the industrial establishments of Stratford are the Grand Trunk Works. These were first removed here from Toronto in 1871 on account of the greater facilities offered by the central location, with other advantages of equal character. They do everything appertaining to the repairs to locomotive engines, and have appliances for building engines entire, but their capacity is fully employed by repairs. In the mechanical department alone 207 men are employed. H. Roberts is Assistant Superintendent, and T. Patterson Mechanical Engineer. The buildings are of brick, iron, and glass, and their great extent as well as fine appearance add materially to the aspect of the quarter in which they are situated—convenient to the passenger depot. Of the three main buildings, No. 1 contains the "erecting" shop, machine shop, boiler shop, and brass and copper-smiths' shop; No. 2, the paint shop, pattern shop, "tender" shop, and wheel shop; and No. 3, the stores and brass foundry. In addition to these is a neat building containing the offices of the Assistant Superintendent and staff. The works are run by a 14-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke engine of Toronto manufacture. Besides those employed in the shops above, 200 men are in constant commission in the "round-house," in the avocation of enginemen, firemen, wipers, &c., &c. The round-house contains 27 locomotives at a time, the number employed on this station being as high as 60. There are also something over 200 employed in the Engineer's staff (bridges, &c.) and traffic department, besides 85 on the station staff proper, making a total of over 700 men in the service of the Company who have their homes in Stratford. The amount of money paid out at this station in monthly wages averages \$1,000 per day. The Company suffered severely from the "dynamite explosion" (as it is called) of the 5th of May last, whereby the lives of several employees were lost and many thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by a premature explosion of "vigoris powder" from the Beloil Powder Works, P. Q. Some estimates placed the damages as high as \$175,000, but the railway authorities now claim that it was less than \$25,000. In this connection it may be observed that to the Grand Trunk generally Stratford owes a very large share of its increase and material prosperity.

Before parting with Stratford, we desire to add that the general character of its national, fraternal, literary, financial, military, protective, and benevolent societies and organizations are of a type to compare favourably, both in extent and character, with its religious and educational institutions, already briefly referred to, as well as with similar institutions in any other town or city of equal population. There are the "St. George's," "St. Andrew's," "St. Vincent de Paul," and "Eintracht" societies; the "Tecumseh" Chapter, No. 23, the "Tecumseh" Lodge, No. 144, and the "Stratford" Lodge, No. 332, of the Masonic fraternity; the "Charity" Encampment, "Avon," "Romeo," and "Three Grand Principles" Lodges of Oddfellows; a "Sanctuary" and a "Court" of Foresters; two Lodges, one Preceptory, one O. Y. B. Lodge, and T. B. Lodge of the Orange body; Lodges of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance; a Father Matthew Society, G. T. R. Temperance and Benevolent Society, G. T. R. Friendly Society, and Amalgamated Society of Engineers; G. T. R. Library and Reading Room, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. Liberal Club, and Mechanics' Institute. This latter is now in a very flourishing state, embracing over 100 members, and possessing a library of over 2,500 volumes; it was organized in 1846 and incorporated in 1853. The Young Men's Liberal Club, a white brick two-story building on Erie Street, erected recently at a cost (including furniture and fixtures) of some \$15,000, contains reception rooms, reading rooms, large and beautiful public hall, billiard rooms, bowling alley, &c., &c., and the whole is furnished with all modern appliances as to steam-heating, gaslight, &c. The President of the club is John Idington, Q. C., County Crown Attorney of Perth. At present the fees from membership (after deducting expenses of caretaking, &c.) are about sufficient to pay legal interest on the investment, which speaks volumes for the literary and kindred sentiments of Stratford's young men. There are no



political distinctions as to membership or privileges, though the club is controlled by members of the Liberal party.

The fire department of the town consists of the "Avon" Steam Engine and Hose Co., the "Etna" Hook and Ladder Co., and the Stratford Protective Corps. The former possesses a first-class Silsby fire steamer. The department is part paid and part volunteer; it is said to be in an exceptionally efficient condition. John Gibson is the Chief Engineer.

Stratford is the headquarters of the 28th Regiment of Volunteers—Lt.-Col. Wm. Smith commanding—two companies of which (A and B) belong to the town, besides the regimental band. The head offices of the British and Canadian Mortgage and Loan Co. and the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. are here located. There are also local horticultural and agricultural societies in a flourishing condition, and the North Perth Agricultural Society, organized over thirty years ago, have fair grounds within the corporation, inclosing twenty acres of land finely situated, on which are appropriate buildings, including a "palace" (consisting of rectangle surmounted by tower, and four wings), erected last year at a cost of \$3,000. The whole property is valued at over \$7,000.

Connected with Stratford there are very many other points of interest which would well bear reference did space permit; but there is one subject yet unmentioned, without which a sketch of the place, however brief, would be altogether incomplete. We refer to the Press, than which no town in Canada possesses more or abler representatives.

Taken in order of age, the *Beacon* comes first. It was established December 29th, 1854, by Peter Eby (now an extensive publisher in the City of Buffalo), but soon passed into the hands of Wm. Mowat, the banker. Wm. Buckingham, late Private Secretary to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, purchased it from Mr. Mowat in 1863, and controlled it for some years. The present proprietor and chief editor is Mr. A. Matheson, who is President of the Press Association of Ontario. He has been sole proprietor since 1873, having owned a joint interest with Mr. Buckingham some two years previously. In politics the *Beacon* is Reform, and is looked upon as one of the ablest exponents of the principles of its party. It has a circulation of over 2,000, and is now the oldest newspaper in the county as well as the town. There was a paper started at an earlier date, however, about the time of the organization of the county, called the *Perth County News*, by a Mr. Rowlands, since deceased. Subsequently T. M. Daly started the *Examiner*, into which the *News* became merged. Still later S. L. Roberts, previous editor of the *Examiner*, became its proprietor, and published it for some years, but it became defunct about 1863. The *Herald* was established June 2nd, 1863, as the *Electioneering Monitor* in the Conservative interest, on the occasion of the Parliamentary contest between Messrs. Daly and McFarlane. The proprietors were Vivian & Co., and it met with such success that it was continued as the *Perth County Herald* on and after July 1st of the same year. It has passed through quite a number of hands, always retaining its character as a strong Conservative journal and its reputation as a good newspaper. It is now owned by Mr. James Robb, Mr. James Fahey, a political writer of wide reputation and experience, being chief editor. The circulation of the *Herald* is over 1,700.

About the same time as the *Monitor* appeared, the *Colonist*, a German paper of Reform politics, was established by Jacob Teuscher, since deceased. It is now owned and edited by Mr. J. H. Schmidt, and is a very able paper, circulating chiefly among the German population of the County of Perth, to the extent of 1,300 copies.

The *Times*, a Conservative journal of good ability and gradually extending circulation and influence, was first printed in January, 1876, by Mr. H. T. Butler, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Butler had been editor of the *Herald* some four years previously, and for the last fifteen years has been connected with the newspaper press of Stratford, having an experience in the business which ensures success for his enterprise.

The latest addition to the press of the town is the *Volksfreund*, a German Conservative paper, which has now been in existence about a year. It was established by the present editor and proprietor, and has already attained a circulation of over 600. All in all, though the success of the press of the county town appears at first extraordinary for a place of its size, it is nevertheless not to be wondered at when we consider the intelligence of the community who comprise the patrons, coupled with the ability and energy always displayed by the newspaper men of Stratford, who as a body are acknowledged to stand within the leading ranks of the Fourth Estate.

And finally, taking Stratford as a whole, if present indications may be taken as tokens of future results, we shall see it before many years one of the leading cities of Ontario in everything pertaining to those stages of development, success, and prosperity which form the attributes of a highly enlightened community in a highly enlightened age.

### THE TOWN OF ST. MARY'S.

This thriving and important town is situated near the eastern corner of the Township of Blanshard, upon the River Thames. The Canada Company designed the spot for the location of a town many years before there was a single settler within its limits, or indeed within the whole Township of Blanshard. The cause of this particular location having been selected was that the Thames at this point rushes over a succession of falls or rapids on the bare rock, which in the surrounding neighbourhood lies near the surface, and along the river banks displays what geologists call a "good exposure." The topographical characteristic above mentioned gave to the locality the appellation of "Little Falls," by which it was known till the assumption of its present name some years later, under circumstances hereinafter referred to.

The first settlement of the place, which was also the first settlement of the Township of Blanshard, was due to the Ingersoll family, who at one time occupied an important position in old time Canadian affairs, and after whom a most important town in the County of Oxford received its name. The family were U. E. Loyalists, and fled the United States on the establishment of independence, settling on the Niagara frontier. Afterwards some of the family distinguished themselves on the British side in the war of 1812-15, and for those services one of them, old Col. Ingersoll, received a grant from the Government of the whole Township of Oxford, in Oxford County, but on condition that he should procure a certain number of settlers within a certain time. This he failed to do, and the Government re-claimed most of the grant from him after he had taken possession of it, brought in a few settlers, and founded the Town of Ingersoll, which still retains his name. Of a family of several sons, James Ingersoll, now Registrar of Oxford County at Woodstock, was the one to inaugurate the settlement of the "Stone Village," as St. Mary's is even yet widely called.

During the year 1841 the Township of Blanshard was surveyed by the Canada Company, and in the fall of that year Thomas Mercer Jones, one of their Commissioners, came up from York to attend an advertised sale of the lands of the township. He came via Beachville, Oxford County, and Mr. Lauriston Cruttenden, the present Town Clerk, but then a merchant of Beachville, accompanied him. At that time there was not a single settler nor a single acre of land sold in the Township of Blanshard. Mr. Cruttenden is therefore the first who visited the site of the present town, among its present population.

At this sale James Ingersoll arranged with Mr. Jones for a grant of land, including Lots 17 and 18, in Concessions 17 and 18 of Blanshard, or the greater part, in value at least, of the present corporation of St. Mary's, at a simply nominal price, on condition that he should build a saw and grist mill at "Little Falls," and immediately he made preparations for going on with the work. He placed the "Little Falls" business in charge of his brother Thomas, who at once moved in with some workmen, and on the 1st day of September, 1841, he himself felled the first tree in the Township of Blanshard on the spot where the mill now stands. To use the words of a well-known writer: "The scene was impressive, and the silence of the forest that echoed to the 'sound was as the sigh of the solemn genius of the wilderness departing for ever.' He made a little clearing here, and erected his log cabin, the first human habitation in Blanshard, on the spot where Richard Box's house now stands.

From this time on work progressed somewhat rapidly. Timber was got out during the fall of 1841 to build the saw mill, which was erected and put into operation during the winter, and the next spring operations on the stone grist mill—since replaced by the present fine building—were put under way, and completed during the spring of 1843; and soon after this again the first bridge was built across the stream by the Canada Company, under the direction of one Bell.

The oldest settler now living in St. Mary's is James McKay, who runs the 'bus line. He came here in the fall of 1841, when the only habitation in the place was the shanty of Thos. Ingersoll, who had, with the assistance of his workmen, already put up the frame of the new saw mill.

Nicholas Rogers, still living within the corporation, settled on the lot where he now resides in July, 1842. But one other actual settler had at that time located since Ingersoll, viz., Wm. Carroll, who was keeping a sort of a tavern in his log shanty. It might be here mentioned that James Ingersoll, the original grantee of the tract, gave his brother Thomas all that part on the east side of the river, retaining that on the west himself. He never came here himself. Thomas being the business man of the firm so far as subsequent operations with the Canada Company were concerned.

In 1843 Mr. Cruttenden above mentioned came here to reside permanently, opening a small store as a branch of his Beachville establishment, which he still carried on. John Ingersoll, a son of Thomas, had already started a store, which was the first in the place. There were then some five log cabins in the settlement, including George Tracey's (lately moved in), in addition to those already mentioned, besides the saw and grist mill. Mrs. Tracey was the first white woman in the place. We understand she still survives.

During the next two years the advance in population was considerable. Mr. W. N. Ford, who came in in 1845, estimates the entire population at that time as approaching 100 persons. There were three stores, Cruttenden's, McKay's, and Milner Harrison's, the latter gentleman having come in at an earlier part of the same year. The place was still known as "Little Falls," and there was yet no post office here, the nearest point being Beachville, where Mr. Cruttenden kept store and post office, and used to have mail for the "Falls" people forwarded to his own branch store at this place.

About this time an agitation commenced in order to give "the Falls" an official name, as Mr. Ingersoll had laid it out into a town plot and sold many lots; but it appears the titles were defective, from the fact that the plan and name of the place were not registered. So a meeting of the inhabitants was called to decide upon a name. It so happened that Mr. Jones, the Commissioner, was at the "Falls" at the time, and attended this meeting in company with his wife and some of the lady residents. After a considerable amount of discussion without prospect of arriving at an agreement, Mrs. Jones jocularly proposed to have the place named after herself, offering, if it were so called, to make a present of £10 towards the construction of a new school house which the inhabitants were proposing to erect to obtain a advantage of the usual Canada Company's grants to such purposes, as well as the benefits to be derived from the new Harrison-Hincks School Act. The proposal of Mrs. Jones, who was a daughter of Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Strachan, and whose Christian name was Mary, was accepted by the meeting. The place was accordingly duly christened "St. Mary's," and the promised £10 paid according to stipulation.

The school house spoken of was erected at a cost of £100, and "thereby hangs a tale" which rather knocks the romance out of the story of the christening of the "Stone Village." As intimated, it was a rule of the Canada Company to pay a certain percentage (in the case of schools at this date, 10 per cent.) on all "public improvements," as so defined in their charter, the said advance being charged back to the Government against the one-third share of the total purchase money to be so repaid. Therefore, when the school house was finished, application was made in the usual way to the Canada Company for the 10 per cent. of the cost, viz., £10, and the Canada Company, through Mr. Jones, answered that he, Mr. Jones, had already paid the £10! nor was it ever recovered. This school was a small stone building on the top of the hill, on the south side of the Stratford Road, and just west of the "overhead" bridge across the G. T. R., and is still standing in good repair.

This however was not the first school taught in the settlement. This honour belonged to Mr. Rogers, above mentioned, who opened a private school in his own log dwelling in the winter of 1843-4. This building is still standing, being used as a barn at present, and is the oldest within the limits of the town. Mr. Rogers was always active in educational matters, and soon after the stone school house was built as above he was entrusted with the organization of the Township of Blanshard into school sections, which task he accomplished by dividing it into four.

The old stone school house for many years served the purpose, so common in the new settlements, of a "meeting house," and the conveniences offered by it were so good that St. Mary's was a comparatively old settlement before any church was built within its limits. The first to preach therein is said to have been Rev. Mr. Brough, Episcopalian, from London, who had regularly visited the settlement ever since its incipency, to hold religious worship. Another minister, a Methodist named Evans, also from London, used to visit the new settlement from its earliest days. He is said to have been the first to preach a

sermon in the whole township, the meeting being held at the log cabin of Thomas Ingersoll.

Among the very earliest settlers, in addition to those mentioned, were George Birtch, Joshua Brinck, — Williams (the first Township Clerk of Blanshard), Wm. Barron, Andrew Forrester, James Aldridge, John Walker, Geo. Richardson, Jacob Doty, Jesse Doty, Ephraim Sprague, — Dudley, James Sinclair, and Wm. Hunter. These were here when Milner Harrison came, in the spring of 1845, and, with possibly one or two others beside those already mentioned, comprised with their families the entire population, estimated at 100—the population of the whole township in the following autumn being 317. And while speaking of Mr. Harrison, who grew up with the place and has been one of the most successful business men in the country, we might mention that his wife, whose maiden name was Howard, was the first white child born in the Township of London, or the old London District; her father was one of the original party of twelve who first explored and surveyed it, and her mother was the first person buried beneath its soil.

The first birth in the St. Mary's settlement was a boy in the family of James Sinclair, who subsequently removed to the United States. The first wedding in the settlement was that of John Walker to Polly Dudley, by the Rev. Mr. Philp, lately deceased in London. A curious incident is related in connection with this wedding. Some friends of the pair went to Stratford to procure a license from old Mr. Daly. While they were away a violent storm arose, and continued till the Thames was so full as to carry away in the flood the tree used as a bridge. When the party returned with the license the stream was so swollen as to prevent communication between the two banks—the bridal party were on the west bank—and all hands were in a dilemma. Night was coming on, the couple were bound to be married before its approach, and the minister wouldn't budge without the license. What was to be done? Happy thought! they could wrap the license around a stone of convenient size to give the whole sufficient weight, and throw it across. No sooner thought of than executed; and the pair were made happy, though their "best man" or men didn't get across the river in time to dance at the wedding.

By 1847 St. Mary's had attained to a size which gave it quite a local prominence, and in that year a post office was opened, with Thomas Christie, since deceased, as Postmaster, mail being brought twice a week from Stratford.

Seven years later it had developed sufficiently to be transformed into a separate municipality, which it was by special Act of Parliament that year—said Act taking effect on and after the 1st January ensuing. We quote from the minutes of the first meeting of the first village Council: "Council met at Mr. Guest's inn, St. Mary's, on the 15th day of January, 1855, at the hour of twelve. Present: the 'Sheriff of the county, as Clerk and chairman *pro tem.*, and the following gentlemen, who delivered their oaths of office and oaths of 'qualification, viz., Wm. Veal Hutton, Gilbert McIntosh, John McDonald, Peter Murray Nicol, and Thomas B. Guest. "Mr. Guest was elected the first Reeve, and John Sparling chosen first Clerk. Mr. Guest was re-elected Reeve in 1856; Gilbert McIntosh succeeded him in 1857; and David A. Robertson occupied the position for the next two years; he being followed by Milner Harrison, who resigned in May, 1860, and was succeeded for the balance of the year by Wm. P. Smith; while in 1861 Joseph McDougall held the office, continuing in the same during 1862. The village became entitled to a Deputy Reeve this year, and Wm. P. Smith was elected to the position. L. Cruttenden was chosen Clerk, succeeding L. M. Clench, who had filled the position two years, succeeding the first Clerk, Mr. Sparling; and in 1863 Gilbert McIntosh was Reeve, and Milner Harrison Deputy.

In 1864 St. Mary's entered upon its first year's existence as a town, the proceedings to that end having been accomplished during 1863; and the first Municipal Council of the new town was as follows:—Mayor, T. B. Guest; Councillors (North Ward), Milner Harrison, Wm. V. Hutton, Alex. Beattie; (South Ward) Richard Box, John Moore, Danl. Wilson; (West Ward) Jos. McDougall, A. E. Ford, M.D., Thos. Birtch. Of these, Richard Box was elected the first Reeve, and Milner Harrison the first Deputy Reeve of the town.

From and including 1865 there was no Reeve or Deputy Reeve, St. Mary's having withdrawn from the county, and yet continuing so, being the only minor municipality within the county which is not a part of the county's municipal corporation. The Mayor's chair was filled in 1865 by Wm. V. Hutton; in 1866-7, by Geo. McIntyre; in 1868-9, by Thos. Iredale; in 1870-71, by John E. Harding; in 1872, by Duncan Miller; in 1873-4, by C. S. Jones; in 1875-6, by Richard Box; in 1877, by A. E. Ford, M.D.; and since then, by David A. Robertson.

The full list of town officials for the current year comprises: Mayor, D. A. Robertson; Councillors, Richard Box, James Coleman, Wm. Gibb, E. W. Harding, W. M. Kenney, Andrew Martin, Stephen Meyers, Duncan Miller, D. S. Rupert; Clerk, L. Cruttenden; Treasurer, Edward Long; Assessor, Wm. N. Ford; Collector, Wm. Box; Auditors, Wm. V. Hutton, Robt. B. Hartstone; Solicitor, L. M. Clench; Chief of Police, Wm. N. Herrington.

There are within a fraction of 3,000 acres of land within the corporation of St. Mary's; the value of real estate is assessed at \$1,120,975, the number of ratepayers is 562, and the population (according to a special census taken in 1878 in regard to effecting a decision as to the number of licenses to be allowed), 5,005.

The financial statement for 1878 shows the receipts (exclusive of advances on notes discounted and subsequently repaid) to have been \$17,657.67, and the expenditures about \$1,000 in excess of that amount. The principal item in the former list is \$13,483 of taxes collected; and in the latter, \$4,429 for coupons and debentures, \$3,153 for public improvements, \$3,365 High and Public School grants, and \$2,254 for official salaries. The same statement shows liabilities of \$55,079, or about \$43,000 in excess of assets, the latter of which are almost wholly overdue taxes. In 1857, under authority of a by-law passed in 1856, the town issued debentures for \$20,000 for public improvements. W. N. Ford is said to have been the *only man* in the town who voted against the by-law; and if so, he is probably now the only man satisfied with his action, as the debentures were sacrificed at from 75 to 85 per cent. of their face value, and the proceeds expended in a manner which resulted very unsatisfactorily; \$2,500 going to open a sewer on Queen Street, and the balance being spent in street "improvements," which turned out to be no improvements in the end. The further sum of \$10,000 was borrowed in 1858, on debentures to build a High School.

The town owns a public Market Building, which, with the grounds attached, was recently erected at a cost of \$10,000 by the "up-town," and by them presented to the corporation, for fear of the location being altered to suit the interests of the "down-towners." It contains



public hall, lock-up, Mayor's office, butchers' stalls, &c., &c. There is also a fire department, efficient of its kind, but a very bad "kind" for these modern days. The brigade is efficient, but they only have an old hand-engine, and are evidently waiting for a good blaze among the long range of old wooden buildings comprising the greater portion of the main business street to wake them up to keep pace with the spirit of the times in such matters.

While on this subject, we might remark that the place has been exceptionally fortunate in regard to fires, which fact accounts for the great number of inferior buildings, many of them being those originally erected when the place was quite a young settlement. However, most of those which have been built of late years are models of first-class blocks of the modern commercial style, chiefly of stone, giving them an air of substantial solidity contrasting very strongly with those of the first-mentioned class. Some of these stone blocks are really imposing structures, and one which the Odd Fellows now have in process of erection promises to compare favourably with any building of the kind in Western Ontario, and it is designed to contain as good a public hall as there is in the Western Peninsula.

But we were speaking of the public improvements, and the one which is chief of all others is not yet mentioned, viz., the bridge over the Thames. This is really a very fine affair, constructed entirely of solid blocks of stone, forming a handsome arch over the stream (here quite large) nearly the whole width of the street, with substantial and ornamental finish as to walks, drives, retaining walls, &c., &c. The total cost was \$13,000.

This reminds us that there are two other stone bridges, or viaducts, within the corporation, which eclipse anything in their line in the western section of country at least. These are the viaducts of the Grand Trunk Railway, the one on the main line crossing the valley of the Thames, the other on the London branch crossing the valley of Trout Creek, a tributary of the Thames. St. Mary's is situated in great part near the banks of those two streams, which flow on a level very much below that of the surrounding country, and this depression stretches away to some considerable distance on either side of both streams, forming deep valleys, the walls of which it required immense sums of money to connect by the iron rail. Those viaducts are both many hundred feet in length, and of such height that the tops of the highest buildings throughout the valley levels are looked down upon as upon a "bird's-eye" view, the scene from each when passing on the cars being highly romantic and really beautiful. The bridges are of riveted plate-iron, resting on immense stone piers of symmetrical proportions. Except the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, there is but one other on the whole Grand Trunk system to compare with these, viz., the beautiful viaduct at Port Hope, which is built on a precisely similar plan, is higher than either of them, and about half a mile in length.

The school system of St. Mary's, whether from an educational standpoint or in regard to the character of the school buildings, would be a credit to any town in the country. The High School has long been admitted one of the best in the Province, as judged by the success which has attended its students. It was organized in 1861, and the present fine brick building erected in 1870, at a cost of \$12,000, with \$2,000 additional for improvements of grounds, &c., and a like amount for furniture and apparatus, making a total of \$24,000. This school has been lately classed in the list of Collegiate Institutes. John E. Hodgson, M.A., is Principal, his first assistant is a B.A., and the other two teachers are University undergraduates. The annual salaries paid amount to \$3,500, and the total cost of carrying on the Institute is considerably over \$5,000. The attendance last year was very close on 200. J. E. Harding is Chairman of the Board, and A. Carman Secretary.

The Public Schools comprise a central—a large stone building erected some twenty years ago—and three ward schools, the whole employing nine teachers and a monitor, of whom George Moir is Head Master and also Secretary of the Board, John Adair being Chairman. The average attendance at the Public Schools last year was 460. The estimated value of the Public School property is \$28,000.

In regard to churches, the Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist bodies are represented by one each, and the Presbyterians by two. There are now three new churches under process of construction, viz.: Knox Presbyterian—Rev. W. A. Wilson, M.A.; Widder St. Presbyterian—Rev. John McAlpine; and Canada Methodist—Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D. The originally estimated cost of each of these is \$12,000, but it is said some of them will cost a much larger sum. They are all beautifully situated, and when completed will add very materially to the attractiveness of the place.

As far as industries are concerned, St. Mary's, although not a manufacturing town, contains quite a number of good establishments in the various lines under that head; the first in importance being the flouring mills, of which there are four, viz.: Somerville's, "St. Mary's" mill, with four run of stones and capacity of 100 barrels per day; "Victoria" mills, George Simpson proprietor, four run, with 100 barrels capacity; "Thames" mills, Sutherland Bros. proprietors, three run, flour and oatmeal; and the "Switch" mills, flour and oatmeal, with three run of stones. The first-named is the old Ingersoll mill rebuilt.

Duften & Meyers' woollen steam mill is an extensive establishment doing a large and important business. They have been in operation here for eighteen years, and do a wholesale as well as a local trade. About half their wool is procured from local Canadian markets, and the balance comes from Australia and South America. It is what is known as a "one-sett" mill, all the machinery being of the newest and most approved patterns of American manufacture. They use on an average 1,000 lbs. of wool per week, their "make" consisting principally of blankets, tweeds, and flannels. They turn out a very fine grade of tweeds, which retail as high as \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard, according to fluctuations in the wool market. They never employ less than 20 hands, generally men and women in about equal numbers.

Craig & Hamilton's steam planing mills, and sash, door, and blind factory, are among the largest and best of the kind to be found in any town of similar size.

There are three agricultural implement factories, viz.: John Moore & Son, Robert Reid, and John Adair. The first named was the first foundry established in the place, very many years ago.

There are extensive lime-works here, including those of Messrs. Whitson & Slater. The firm are said to have the most complete establishment of the kind in Western Ontario. They own the only deposit of white limestone in this section of country, and their shipments extend to all parts of the Western Peninsula.

There are two large flax mills here, neither of which, however, is in operation at present.

Then there are other industries of various kinds and greater or lesser extent, including 4 carriage and waggon, 6 blacksmith, 6 furniture shops, &c., &c., too numerous to mention, besides some 10

hotels, 2 liverys, billiard saloon, express office, and two telegraph offices. All the best British, Canadian, and American financial and insurance institutions have also local agencies here.

We find the usual number of "society" organizations. There is the St. James' Lodge, No. 73, A. F. and A. M.; an Encampment and two Lodges of I. O. O. F.; an Orange and an O. Y. B. Lodge; several Temperance Societies and Lodges, and St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies.

There is a Mechanics' Institute, incorporated since 1851, comprising a membership of over 300, and owning a library of nearly 3,000 volumes.

There are two weekly newspapers, the *Argus* and *Journal*, the former Reform and the latter Conservative. They are both well conducted and very readable live local papers, with large subscription lists and good business patronage. The *Argus* is the older of the two; and with the exception of the *Stratford Beacon*, is now much the oldest newspaper in the county.

Notwithstanding the want of railway competition, St. Mary's has always been considered the best grain market in Western Ontario; and it is stated as a fact that until the surrounding country has within a few years become cut up in all directions by new railways, thus multiplying many times over the number of local markets, there was more wheat purchased here than at any other local market in Canada, not excepting London or Toronto. The reasons for this have been various, including the splendid local facilities for flouring, the liberality and wealth of St. Mary's buyers, and the magnificent and far-reaching country on which they could draw for their supply.

The town has always considered itself placed at a disadvantage, in comparison with other places of like importance, by the unfair system of freight tariffs exacted by the Grand Trunk. This feeling had developed into such a chronic state of dissatisfaction, that the people were but too glad to offer aid to the first competitive enterprise reaching out for it; and when the Credit Valley demanded a bonus of \$60,000 in aid of the construction of a branch of their line from Woodstock or some adjacent point, a by-law for the purpose was submitted in May last, which was carried by the handsome majority of 235 to 53, showing that the mass of the people of St. Mary's "mean business." Between the illiberality and short-sightedness of the Grand Trunk and a few of the leading property owners and moneyed men of St. Mary's, the town has been retarded to an extent which represents nearly a generation of growth and development compared with what it might have been had there been more enterprise and liberality on the part of those who are morally responsible that it was not long ago a city of importance. But now that the Grand Trunk are erecting a depot at the "switch"—a boon for which they demanded \$20,000 before there was any talk of another railway—and will be forced by the building of a competitive line to give competitive rates; and now that the people, as opposed to the retrogressionists, have taken the helm, we may fairly expect to see St. Mary's at no distant day outstripping many towns of a like population but of more "mushroom" growth, and rivaling if not surpassing others whose present condition gives them a temporary ascendancy.

### THE TOWN OF MITCHELL.

This town, whose first settlement dates from an earlier day than that of any other in the county, is situated 12 miles west-north-west of Stratford, the County Town, on either side of the Huron Road, which forms its main street. It is 32 miles from Goderich on Lake Huron, 100 from Toronto, and 128 from Buffalo, *vi* the B. & L. H. branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. As at present laid down, the limits of the town extend a mile and a quarter along the Huron Road, and half that distance back from this road into each of the Townships of Logan and Fullarton as originally composed, thus making a block 1½ miles square.

Although the Huron Road was for many years the only highway from the east into the Huron Tract, and over which so many settlers travelled during the early years of the settlement of Huron County, yet none apparently thought it worth their while to locate on the present site of Mitchell till the year 1837. In this year, however, William Hicks and his son John returned from Bridgewater (now Holmesville), in Goderich Township, where they had located some time previously, and erected the first building within the confines of the present town.

The building referred to was a log structure, on the Logan side of the road, near the bank of the River Thames, which runs through the town. Soon after the erection of this building, which was used for a tavern, Mr. William Hicks returned to his home in Huron County, leaving his son to hew out his own road to fortune, which he eventually did. The progress of Mitchell was by no means rapid at first, but in 1842 quite a number of settlers located here, among them James McClacherty, Daniel Kerr, Duncan and John Campbell; and following soon thereafter came Robert Christie, the Woodleys, and R. W. Cana. It is told by some of the old residents that when the formation of the Huron District was on the tapis, and the Board of Magistrates at London were balloting for the location of the seat of municipal government, Mitchell came within one vote of securing that honour.

In 1843 the first store was opened at this place by one McCulloch, though he had an agent to carry it on; and a Mr. Small built a mill on the Thames bank, where the Canada Company had reserved a site, and that corporation extended pecuniary aid to the enterprise. Mr. Thos. Matheson arrived in 1844, and although at that time only about 17 years of age, he soon became quite prominent by the active part which he took in all matters of local concern, and that prominence has been increased and retained by him up to the present time.

At that time there was no post office in Mitchell, but what mail matter arrived was brought by the carrier who made semi-occasional trips between Guelph and Goderich, and Mr. Matheson assumed the duties of Postmaster, till the establishment of the post office several years later, when John Hicks was commissioned Postmaster; but all the work pertaining to the office was performed by his deputy, Mr. E. J. Woods, who has, from that time till the present, never been absent from the office except one day, and we venture the assertion that few if any other public servants can boast of 25 years' consecutive service with the loss of so little time.

There were no developments calling for special mention from thence up to the incorporation of Mitchell as a village in 1857, on the 8th of August of which year the following named gentlemen were elected to administer the government of the municipality: Thomas Matheson, James Hill, William Rath, Thomas Ford, and John Hicks. The first meeting of this body was held on the 17th of the same month, when—*vide* minutes—"it was moved by Thomas Matheson, seconded by 'Wm. Rath, that Thomas Ford be elected Reeve of the Village of 'Mitchell for the current year.—Carried unanimously." At the same meeting Mr. James Porter was appointed Clerk by a majority of one over R. W. Cana, the candidate of Messrs. Matheson and Hicks; and

among the other officers appointed were, Charles Thom, *Collector*; E. J. Woods, *Treasurer*; and Joseph Ketterson and Thomas Lynch, *Constables*; while at a subsequent meeting Messrs. John Rutledge and William Hill were appointed "*Inspectors for houses of public entertainment.*"

The next year (1858) John Fishleigh was elected to the Reeveship, and was followed by Thomas Babb, who retained the office during two years, when he was succeeded by John Fishleigh, which gentleman held the position from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, when, as though to perpetuate the system of alternation which appears to have been in vogue, he again yielded in 1865 to Mr. Babb, who was re-elected the following year. In 1867 all Reeves were elected by direct vote of the people for the first time, and the gentleman thus honoured in Mitchell was Mr. Thos. Matheson, who was annually re-elected to the same position up to and including 1873, in which latter year the existence of Mitchell as a village was determined, and the village was erected into a town, by proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor, under the General Act passed for that purpose.

The first Council elected for the Town of Mitchell, in 1874, consisted of Thomas Matheson, *Mayor*; Hugh Campbell, *Reeve*; Thomas Babb, *Deputy Reeve* (this being the first year in which they became entitled to a second representative in the County Council); Walter Thomson, Joseph H. Flagg, and James M. O'Connor, *Councillors for the South Ward*; Thomas McDonald, J. T. Hicks, and Thomas Leadston, *Councillors for the North Ward*; and Henry Metcalfe, Alexander Mulheron, and Robert Thomson, *Councillors for the West Ward*.

In 1875 Mr. Matheson was re-elected to the Mayoralty, W. R. Davis to the Reeveship, and Thomas Babb to the Deputy Reeveship; since which time W. R. Davis has held the Mayor's gavel, and James Sills has filled the Reeve's chair. During 1876 R. M. Currie was elected Deputy-Reeve, and was followed during the two succeeding years by J. W. Cull; while for the current year the following named gentlemen compose the Council, viz.: W. R. Davis, *Mayor*; James Sills, *Reeve*; Thomas McDonald, *Deputy Reeve*; Abraham Dent, Edward Archer, A. Burrett, *Councillors for North Ward*; Walter Thomson, Daniel McPhail, James Dougherty, *Councillors for South Ward*; Henry Metcalfe, J. Skinner, A. M. Gibson, *Councillors for West Ward*.

The Town Clerk is James Sedgewick, who recently succeeded Robert Christie, which latter gentleman held the office for many years, but was compelled to retire through failing health.

Among the most prominent features of Mitchell are her manufacturing, which are probably more extensive than those of any other town of like size in Western Ontario. The most deserving of notice among these is the establishment of Messrs. Tucker & Beer, a full page view of which appears elsewhere in this work. The chief feature of this factory is the manufacture of waggons and carriages, of which large numbers are sold wholesale, not only in Ontario, but also in Manitoba, a brisk demand for the product of their shops having been created by the well-known excellence and durability of the same. The energies of these gentlemen are not confined to the manufacture of the articles named, however, for in addition they annually turn out considerable numbers of reapers and mowers, besides other agricultural implements, and their planing mill, sash and door factory, is no inconsiderable feature of their extensive business.

Four large buildings are occupied, which, together with the lumber yards, &c., of the firm, take up the major portion of a square, west of the river and south of Main Street. The larger of these buildings is devoted to the painting, upholstering, and displaying of their carriages and machinery, a large and commodious office, and the painting of waggons, which are stored in another building erected for that purpose.

Their wood-working shop is a model of its kind, being thoroughly fitted with all requisite machinery of the most modern patterns, which enables them to furnish superior work at less cost than factories run by manual labour. The engine room, planing mill, and sash factory are each a model of the convenience enjoyed through the liberal use of modern machinery, and, taken all in all, the establishment of the Messrs. Tucker & Beer is a credit and advantage to the town, as well as to the gentlemen whose energy, enterprise, and ability has been so well displayed in winning for their factory the first-class reputation which it bears.

The A. M. Gibson Manufacturing Company is another firm worthy of special mention in this connection. This company was organized in 1877 by the gentleman whose name it bears, whereupon extensive buildings were erected just west of the river on Main Street, in which they conduct the manufacture of the most approved patterns of iron and wood-working machinery, and safes. Although so recently established, this company have secured an enviable reputation for the substantial nature of their wares and the upright manner of their dealing.

There are several other factories of considerable importance, among which may be mentioned a large woollen mill, several plough factories, planing, flouring, and oatmeal mills, besides carriage factories and other mechanics' shops of minor importance.

Mitchell is the fortunate possessor of a system of water-works which are equally creditable and beneficial to the town. They are from the celebrated machine shops of the Holly Water-Works Company of Lockport, N.Y., and were placed in position about five years since, at a cost of \$12,000. The central power thereof is located in a large fireproof vault on the premises of Messrs. Tucker & Beer, by whose engine they are operated. There are two distinct sets of pumps in the vault, so that should one set become disabled at any time, the power could be transferred to the other without loss of time; and to meet possible sudden emergencies, there is a pressure of at least 30 lbs. of steam kept up continuously, and the most ample facilities—in the shape of dry pine, &c.—for increasing this pressure almost instantly.

The pumping capacity of these works, in gallons, has never been ascertained, but it is sufficient to throw two streams over any building in the town, and drown out any fire likely to occur within the wide area over which their hydrants reach. In short, the system is one the construction of which reflects credit upon its promoters, and gives security from the devouring element to the town at large.

The schools of Mitchell are fully up to the average, and besides two large Public School buildings, in which the "young idea" is taught "how to shoot," there is a High School where it is developed and trained into the channels of mature and deliberate thought. The Public School edifices are both of frame, but the High School is a neat and commodious structure of white brick, with red brick facings, which gives it a very pleasing effect. The internal affairs of this institution are even more creditable than the external, for it is generally conceded to be one of the best conducted schools to be found in this part of the Province, wherefore it enjoys a wide reputation for the thoroughness and excellence of the education there dispensed.

The press is represented in this town by two widely circulated journals, the oldest of which is the *Mitchell Advocate*, established in March, 1860, by Messrs. W. R. & John E. Davis, under the style and firm of Davis Brothers, who have ever since retained the manage-



ment with equal credit and profit to themselves. The editor is W. R. Davis, for the past four years Mayor of the town, and a writer of more than average ability, as is evinced by the political and general spice with which his paper is flavoured from week to week, and which, combined with other features—among which are its Conservative politics—has secured for it a circulation equalled by that of few papers outside the cities. The other journal alluded to is the *Mitchell Recorder*, very ably conducted by Thomas H. Race, in the interests of temperance and morality in general, and Reform doctrines in particular. The *Recorder* was established August 30th, 1877, and during the short time which has since elapsed it has taken a place in the esteem of the people of which the publisher may well feel proud.

There is a very prosperous Mechanics' Institute in Mitchell, whose elegant reading room in the Royal Hotel block is abundantly supplied with files of all the leading newspapers and other periodicals, while in their library may be found many of the most popular works on science, fiction, and travel.

Mitchell enjoys the reputation of having the best hotels of any place, outside the cities, in the west, and it is but just to say that this reputation is well deserved. On another page we present a view of the Royal Hotel, conducted by H. P. Kennedy in a style which has won for the house a strictly first-class patronage, as extensive as it is respectable. Another house deserving of mention is the Hicks House—J. T. Hicks, proprietor. Mr. Hicks possesses the faculty of pleasing all with whom he comes in contact, and to say that his hotel is a model of its kind is but to make an assertion which will be fully borne out by the travelling public.

This is the seat of the Third Division Court of the County, the affairs of which are most efficiently conducted by Messrs. Thomas Matheson, Clerk, and John Coppin, Bailiff.

The various secret fraternities so common in Canada are well represented here. First among these are the Free Masons, of which admirable order there is one lodge—"Tudor," No. 141—which meets in an elegant hall in the Royal Hotel block. Of this lodge Thomas Babb is W.M., and Hugh McIntyre, Jr., Secretary. "Bissell" Lodge No. 51, I.O.O.F., is an old established and prosperous branch of the Oddfellow fraternity, the chief officers of which are Wm. Levy, N.G.; Wm. Chalenger, V.G.; and W. D. Mills, R.S. One of the handsomest blocks in town is the "Oddfellows' Block," owned by this lodge, who occupy the third floor thereof as a society hall, it being fitted up in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon those whose taste and liberality contributed to its adornment. The second floor is occupied partially by the *Reporter* printing office and partially by offices of professional men, while the ground floor is divided into two stores, occupied respectively by J. W. Cull, druggist, and A. Cameron, jeweller, which are among the very finest and most commodious in town.

Mitchell is the centre of a large and substantial agricultural trade, standing as it does in the midst of one of the best farming districts in the Province; and the substantial advantages incident to such circumstances, coupled with the convenient geographical location, first-class railway facilities, and extensive manufacturing interests of the town, would justify the prediction that the future status of Mitchell will be as satisfactory as her best friends could wish or desire. Nor is there a lack of other signs of present, and promises of future, prosperity; for the metropolitan appearance of the stores, the proportionately large number of elegant residences, and the activity among builders, are features which suggest commercial thrift, domestic comfort, and implicit confidence in the continuation of both these blessings; while the excellent schools and fine churches by which each prominent religious denomination is represented, point to the people of Mitchell as being among the most intelligent, cultured, and moral of any in the Province.

### THE TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

This young but very prosperous and progressive town is located partially in each of the Townships of Elma and Wallace as they originally stood, and is distant from Toronto 130 miles, by the Great Western Railroad, the South Extension of whose W. G. & B. branch runs through Listowel; 90 miles from Port Dover on Lake Erie by the P. D. & L. H., and S. & H. R. R.; 52 miles from Guelph; 60 from Kincardine on Lake Huron; and 28 from Stratford, the county town.

The early history of Listowel is largely identical with that of the neighbouring portions of Elma and Wallace; therefore a few words regarding the locality of the town and its pioneers will be in order. The first permanent settler who located on the site of the present town was John Binning, at present residing there, who arrived in January, 1852, before which time there had been a shanty erected by one Henry on the Wallace side, a short distance west of the river; and after much trouble Mr. Binning succeeded in finding this man, and purchasing his "squatter's right" to the land whereon the shanty was built, the agreement to "abdiccate" being written on a piece of paper—which they were so fortunate as to possess—with a pointed and charred stick as a substitute for pen and pencil. Mr. Binning was seven weeks here before he saw another human being, except when he went "abroad" to other settlements. Following Mr. Binning, the next summer came Wm. Wisner; then the Tremains, John, William, and Robert, settled on the Elma side, the former of whom located the lot on which the post office now stands, and the others settled on the two lots next to the east. On the farm west of Wallace Street on the Wallace side, George Dodd, an army pensioner and father-in-law to Binning, settled soon after, and James Barber purchased 400 acres on the Elma side next west of Tremains, which included all the business portion of the present town south of Main Street and west of the post office. John Climie had settled in Wallace, about two miles west of the river, in 1854, and was followed the next year by his father William Climie, who located in Wallace just outside the present limits of the town.

The first promise of the "future greatness" of this town commercially was recorded in October 1855, when Wm. H. Hacking, now Postmaster, arrived and purchased an acre of land from John Tremain, where the post office is now located. The price paid for this acre was \$100, which so inflamed the imagination and enlarged the expectancy of the landholders in the locality—who appeared to consider this purchase the shadow of the "coming event"—that they set a value upon their land which circumstances scarcely warranted. Mr. Hacking at once commenced the erection of a store and dwelling of logs, and at the "raising" thereof the people who had gathered to assist voted that henceforth the place should be called Mapleton. Soon after Mr. Hacking opened the pioneer store of the town, and the expense of freight in his first supply of goods from Oxville, 22 miles east, was \$4.50 per hundredweight.

The next house built within the limits of the town was a log one which Wm. Gibson erected on the hill west of the river on the Elma side, where he carried on the sale of groceries and liquor, chiefly the

latter, and upon this "place" Mr. Gibson conferred the name of Windham, notwithstanding it was so short a distance from Mapleton. During the same fall, 1855, D. D. Hay came to Mapleton on a visit to Wm. Climie, and was so favourably impressed with the place as the site for a mill that he purchased three acres of James Barber for that purpose, and during the winter arranged to have the machinery sent in. In the spring he returned from his home in Innisfil, Simcoe County, in company with his father and his brothers, Wm. G., Thomas E., Robert, and John, all of whom have since taken prominent parts in the history of Listowel. Here they built a steam saw and grist mill, which was the first of the kind for many miles around.

About this time the people applied for the establishment of a post office at Mapleton, but as there was already an office of that name in the Province, the Post Office authorities conferred upon the new office the name of Listowel, which it continues to wear with dignity.

In 1856 Wm. Gibson opened the first licensed hotel in town, on the lot where he now keeps the "Commercial;" and soon after, D. D. Campbell arrived, erected a building opposite the present site of the "Commercial," and opened the second store in town. Although the main street was surveyed in 1854, it was at least two years later before it was cut out, and the bridge on the main street or townline built; before which time it was necessary to ford the stream, and, until the completion of Hay's mill, builders used to haul their lumber from Code's mill in Trowbridge on a stone boat.

From this time forward settlers came into the village quite numerously, and among the first should be noted Samuel Davidson, who made himself quite prominent by the interest he took in public affairs. The population, especially of the younger class, soon increased so as to necessitate the provision of school facilities; and accordingly a log school-house was built in the west part of the village, which was also used for religious services, the first person to hold divine service having been Mr. McGregor, a Congregationalist, though Rev. Mr. Campbell, a Methodist Episcopal, preached here at a very early date in the town's history; and at a comparatively early date the Congregationalists erected the first church in town, which has since been abandoned to school purposes.

By 1866 the population of Listowel had reached the number of 800, which warranted their assumption of village government, and accordingly in that year a county by-law was passed erecting the place into an incorporated village. The first election of Village Councillors was held the following January, and resulted in the return of the following named gentlemen as municipal legislators, viz.: D. D. Hay, Reeve; Dr. Nichol, R. W. Hermon, James Lochie, and John L. Climie, Councillors; who appointed Benjamin Rothwell, Clerk and Treasurer; C. H. Robinson, Tavern Inspector; Stewart McIlwraith, Assessor; and Peter Steele, Collector. There was no change in the personnel of the Council during the next two years, nor did the Reeveship pass from Mr. Hay's possession till 1873, in which year D. D. Campbell was elected to that office, being re-elected in 1874. During this latter year the people took steps looking toward their incorporation as a town; and in accordance with "By-law Number 35," a census of the village was taken by Thos. E. Hay, whose report showed the population to be 2,054, which was 54 more than was necessary to allow them to incorporate under the general law, and accordingly the Lieut.-Governor issued his proclamation erecting the Village of Listowel into a town.

In January 1875 the following named gentlemen were chosen to administer the government of the town, viz.: D. D. Campbell, Mayor; Thos. E. Hay, Reeve; J. W. Scott, Dr. Nichol, A. B. Harris, W. G. Hay, John Binning, John Hacking, T. G. Fennell, John Livingstone, and T. Little. The Mayoralty was retained by Mr. Campbell during 1876 and 1877, and the Reeveship by Mr. T. E. Hay up to the present time; and on the town's becoming entitled to a Deputy Reeve in 1877, D. D. Hay was elected to that position, and re-elected the year following, in which latter year also J. W. Scott was elevated to the Mayor's chair. For the present year the Town Council of Listowel is composed of J. W. Scott, Mayor; Thos. E. Hay, Reeve; J. A. Hacking, Deputy Reeve; Dr. Nichol, A. McDonald, and J. G. Tremain, Councillors for the East Ward; Adam Austin, A. D. Freeman, and Jacob Heppler, Councillors for the Centre Ward; and John Binning, J. B. Shields, and James Lee, Councillors for the West Ward. Among the other municipal officers are Wm. Hamilton, Clerk; Nathaniel Tilt, Assessor; Lewis Bolton, Treasurer; Robert Woods, Chief of Police; and J. E. Carson and J. E. Terhune, Auditors.

Among the many features of Listowel which commend themselves to admiration, there is none more deserving of applause than the unity with which her citizens have ever acted when any scheme of public improvement or other question affecting their progress was on the tapis; and whether the scheme has been to obtain railway connection, to secure highway improvement, or encourage manufactures, harmony has ever pervaded their ranks, to the utter exclusion of discord. As a direct consequence of this unity and the enterprise by which it was prompted, the town enjoys double railway facilities, so to speak; the first road which penetrated into their midst having been the South Extension of the W. G. & B., to the assistance of which enterprise they gave \$15,000 by way of bonus. It is but just to mention in this connection that the building of this road to Listowel was secured chiefly through the fair and upright part which the people of that town took in the fight which raged between the rival companies (W. G. & B., and T. G. & B.) who were endeavouring each to bring the other into contempt, and thus secure the assistance of the people for the construction of their own road into this district to the exclusion of the other; and the refusal of Mr. D. D. Hay (who led the Listowel delegations at the different meetings) to vilify the aims and objects of the W. G. & B. Company led to the reposal in that company of the confidence of several neighbouring municipalities, on whose support the success of the affair appeared to hinge. Consequently the Hamilton magnates conceived a feeling of friendship for the Listowel people, which resulted in a promise on their part to tap that town with their South Extension, which promise was redeemed several years since.

The Stratford and Huron road also received a bonus from Listowel, to which town it was extended in 1877, and when the projected extension of this line to the Georgian Bay is completed, it will place Listowel among the most favoured railroad towns of the west.

Manufactures have also been liberally encouraged here, and besides two large flouring mills which received aid to the amount of \$4,000 each, and to each of which each railroad runs a switch, there are several large carriage factories, flax mill, extensive tannery, foundry, woollen and planing mills, and a furniture factory of considerable importance.

The schools of Listowel deserve special mention, as in few if any other towns of like size have educational matters received such creditable attention as here. Prior to 1877 there was nothing calling for special remark in this particular, but in the year named the Central School building was erected on Penelope, at the head of Raglan Street. This is one of the most handsome school buildings in Western Ontario, and is of white brick, two stories high, with two wings projecting slightly

past the general front, the whole being surmounted by a tower and belfry, which adds materially to its beauty. The site occupied consists of two acres of the choicest level ground to be found in town, which has been beautified with a large number of shade trees of well-selected varieties, and presents withal one of the most pleasing sights to be seen in Listowel. The cost of this school was \$15,200, and in the Public School department thereof there are seven teachers employed, of whom Mr. Benjamin Rothwell is Principal, the number of pupils being 550. In this building also the High School is located for the present, until the fine building now in process of construction in the eastern part of the town is completed. The estimated cost of this school is to be \$8,000, exclusive of the site, two acres for which purpose has been donated by Peter Lillico, and an inspection of the plan convinced the writer that when finished the Listowel High School building will compare favourably with the best. The number of teachers heretofore employed in this department has been three, Mr. James Crozier being Principal; and in regard to the excellence of the Listowel schools, it is by all conceded that it is chiefly attributable to the energy and liberality of Mr. George Draper, who has been Chairman of the Public School Board 11 years, and now fills a like position on the High School Board, while the place which he vacated is filled by George Townner.

Appearances would also indicate that spiritual education is fully as well dispensed as that of the secular order, for there are fine churches of all denominations, which are attended so numerous as to stamp the people of Listowel as an eminently moral class.

There are in this town two "splinters" of the "lever small enough to be wielded by one man, yet powerful enough to raise the world"—the press. The senior in point of age of these papers is *The Banner*, ably conducted by Messrs. Ferguson & Elliott. It was established Feb. 1st, 1865, and has since continued to advocate temperance, morality, education, commercial progress, and Reform political doctrines, and its appreciation by the public is eloquently expressed by the wide local and political influence, extensive circulation, and profitable advertising patronage which it enjoys. Its local contemporary is *The Standard*, which is also a very creditable representative of the press, and sways a large influence among its political party—the Conservatives.

That instrument of justice, the Division Court of the County, has its sixth branch here, of which D. D. Hay is Clerk and Robert Hay Bailiff.

As before intimated, Listowel has been very liberal in her grants of aid to enterprises having for their object the commercial advancement of the town, and the consequence has been the contraction of debts by the municipality which at present aggregate about \$69,000, as a return for which they have secured first-class railway connection; a considerable number of substantial manufacturing establishments, already alluded to; a creditable town and fire hall, with lock-up attached, built on Mill Street at a cost of about \$4,000; a Ronald steam fire engine and first-class apparatus; their fine schools, already described; and other assets, which, though not available as cash, are yet both necessary and permanent; and a better idea of the enterprise and pluck displayed in incurring this debt may be had from the knowledge that the assessed value of the town is but \$797,675, and the population within a fraction of 3,000.

Every feature of this town bears the unmistakable sign of enterprise and the progressive ideas which pervade the minds of the people. A glance at its business portion will convince the visitor that the merchants and property owners are fully alive to the requirements of the times, as is evinced by the large number of substantial and handsome white brick business blocks which grace that locality; while the general average of the private residences of Listowel are suggestive of cultivated taste and ample means, and they will compare favourably with those of any town of like size in Ontario.

The River Maitland runs through this place, though it is here by no means the imposing stream which we find it at Brussels, Manchester, or Goderich, but it may at this point be called a river in embryo, furnishing no water power nor ought else of special advantage. To the valley through which this stream runs the business houses of the town are confined, many of them being built directly over the river on piles; but the land rises gently from either side of the stream, and gives a decidedly pleasant situation to the residences.

Like all other towns of the present day, Listowel has many representatives of the secret fraternities, among which should be noticed "Barnard" Lodge No. 225, A. F. & A. M., and "Listowel" Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F.

To epitomize: Listowel may be described as a decidedly go-ahead town, in whose people are displayed those signs of intelligence, industry, enterprise, and public spirit which, if exercised as liberally in the future as in the past, will secure for the town a place among the important business centres of the Province, equally prominent and permanent.

### THE TOWN OF PALMERSTON.

This busy and prosperous little town is one of the most notable examples within our knowledge of what our modern railway system can do for any community which encourages it by well-directed aid. Scarce half a dozen years since there was nothing but a "farm settlement" or a country village of the most unpretentious description on the spot now occupied by the town.

But before proceeding with a description, we may mention the fact that although Palmerston is not strictly speaking within the County of Perth—being a minor municipality of the County of Wellington—yet what is now the chief part of it was until within less than five years a constituent part of one of the rural municipalities of this county; besides which, most of the earliest settlers and leading citizens have been and still are very closely identified with the interests of Perth; while, on the other hand, the fact that it is really not a part of this county at present will be an incentive to more than ordinary brevity. It might here be stated, however, that for political purposes it remains as previous to incorporation, part in Perth and part in Wellington, while for education purposes it is included within the Inspectorate of the Public School Inspector for North Perth.

The geographical situation of Palmerston is between the north boundary of the Township of Wallace in Perth County, and the south boundary of the Township of Minto in the County of Wellington. It was never an incorporated village, having been made a town by special Act of the Ontario Legislature, 38th Vict., cap. 33, assented to December 21st, 1874. The preamble states that the population of the place exceeds 1,400, and that it "is rapidly increasing, and will be further augmented by the early construction of railways, the large number of manufacturing localities there, and other causes." The limits of the new town were described as containing "parts of Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in the 10th Concession, and Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Wallace, in the County of Perth, with parts of



"Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession of the Town-ship of Minto, in the County of Wellington."

The cause of the special Act being applied for was the fact that the Perth County Council had refused to pass a by-law to enable that part in the Township of Wallace to unite with the other portion and incorporate as a village under the general Act. The reason of this refusal was the unwillingness on the part of Perth to lose Palmerston from the county, and the disposition on the part of Palmerston to unite with Wellington was in consequence of direct railway connection promised by the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway with Guelph, the county town of Wellington, distant 34 miles, while Stratford is 37 miles distant by the new railroad.

J. R. Hamilton was the Returning Officer authorized by the said Act to hold the first elections, which he accordingly did, with the result that Thomas McDowell was returned as the first Mayor; Wm. Thompson, Reeve; and Josiah Evans, John Kearns, Freeborn Kee, Wm. Nowry, Matthew C. Potts, Robert Shields, David Stenhouse, Dr. Stewart, and Johnston Wade as Town Councillors. Mr. Hamilton, the Returning Officer, was appointed first Clerk, and has ever since retained the position. Mr. McDowell has also occupied the civic chair from the first incorporation of the town. The Reeve for 1876 was Hugh McEwing; and for 1877 Wm. Thompson, who was also elected in 1878, but resigned during the year, and was succeeded for the balance of the term by Dr. Stewart.

We give herewith a full list of the town officials for the year 1879: Mayor, Thos. McDowell; Reeve, A. C. Campbell; Councillors, Saml. Caswell, W. H. Finemore, Samuel Gourlay, Hugh Hyndman, A. B. Munson, Isaiah Rabb, Dr. Stewart, Wm. Thompson; Henry Touchburn; Clerk and Treasurer, J. R. Hamilton; Assessor, Joseph Dumas; Collector, Robt. Jamieson; Auditors, W. R. Tiffin and M. C. Potts; Solicitor, J. De Witt Van Norman; Chief of Police, J. D. Caswell.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the town is \$313,520; the number of ratepayers, 686; and the total population, 1,595. The only public improvement, except graded, macadamized, and plank-walked streets, is the Town Hall, a commodious brick building, erected in 1877, at a cost of \$2,000. There is no fire department here.

There are five churches in the place—Bible Christian, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian; a Public School with five departments, A. G. Patterson, Head Master; 5 hotels, some of them very good; 2 liveryies; about 12 stores, mostly general; 1 grist and flouring mill, 2 saw mills with planing mills attached, a woollen factory, a flax mill, 4 carriage and waggon shops, and the usual proportionate number of shops of various other descriptions. There are also ample mail and telegraphic facilities (two of the latter offices in town), express office, and a weekly newspaper, the *Telegraph*, a Conservative journal published by Proctor Bros.

The Masonic, Odd Fellows, Orange, and Foresters' Societies are represented respectively by "Blair" Lodge, No. 314, Hugh Hyndman, W.M.; "Palmerston" Lodge, No. 123, Isaiah Rabb, N. G.; L. O. L., No. 655, Wm. Thompson, W.M.; and Court "Prince of Wales," No. 35, J. D. Hayhurst, C. E.

Palmerston is the junction of the "South Extension" and the "Wellington and Georgian Bay" branches of the W. G. & B. division of the G. W. R. with the main line of that road; and will also be a point of junction of the "Stratford and Huron" with all the others, which will constitute it a very important railroad centre, and doubtless add materially and rapidly to its size and importance. The Great Western Railway have a repair shop and round-house at their works here; the round-house containing twelve "stalls" to accommodate sixteen locomotives having headquarters at the place.

Compared with its wealth and population, Palmerston has been liberal in granting aid to railways and to local enterprises seeking a location here. It gave \$15,000 each to the "Wellington and Georgian Bay" and the "Stratford and Huron," since incorporated; also \$1,000 to Weinholdt & Voigt, for establishing a flax mill, in 1876; and later, \$2,000 to Doan & Reid, for starting a woollen mill. This was in addition to paying its share toward the township bonuses (Wallace and Minto) granted before its incorporation. On its incorporation, and in settlement with the other municipalities as a part or parts of which it was *pro rata* indebted, Palmerston paid the County of Perth \$1,500, the Township of Minto \$290, and entered into an undertaking to pay the Township of Wallace \$250 annually, for fourteen years. The total liabilities of the town are within a fraction of \$18,000.

As to the early settlement of the place, the very first man to locate within its present limits was Mr. McDowell, the present Mayor. This gentleman is a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, but came to Canada with his father's family when very young, and settled in the Township of Tecumseh, Simcoe County. He settled in July, 1854, on Lot 18, Con. 11 of Wallace, the first within considerable distance in any direction, followed some two months later by Wm. Dalley, who started a tavern and small store on Lot 21, Con. 1, Minto. Joseph Brooks was probably the third settler within the present corporation; and John Kearns and Adam Ranton were among the very earliest.

The settling up was now quite rapid, and by the early part of 1855 there was scarce a lot in either township, for a considerable distance on either hand, but what had its occupant. The usual improvements always noticeable as backwood settlements grow in age continued to be made, but the place was nothing but a "farm settlement" pure and simple till the railway agitation commenced in 1871. Previous to and for some time subsequent to the building of the railway there was not even a post office here; but its present condition, as glanced at in the foregoing brief sketch, shows how very rapid has been its development since then.

We might observe that the chief part of the town, including the railway depôt, junctions, and shops, the post office, telegraph offices, town hall, most of the hotels, most of the stores, and most of the churches, is situated in that section which previously belonged to the Township of Wallace.

The town was named by John McDermott, Reeve of Wallace, now Warden of Perth. Having taken a deep interest in the success of the railway, and been very active and influential in his support of the local bonuses, the railway authorities gave him the privilege of naming the station, which he called "Palmerston," in honour of that celebrated English statesman; and as the place grew from simply a "station" to a town, the name attached itself to it and was accepted by the people.

As an instance of wonderfully rapid past development, Palmerston stands pre-eminent; while for assured prosperity and brilliant success in the future, no town in Canada gives fairer promises.

## THE TOWNSHIPS.

While dealing with the "General History" of the county, as well as with the local histories of the several towns therein, we have referred to very many matters in connection with the various townships which, were the sketches for the townships *only*, should be left to form a part of them.

In our personal biographical sketches and memoirs also—and we give a large number of those of leading citizens, old settlers, and representative men, from the earliest settlement down to the present day—much will be found referring directly to the first settlement and subsequent development of the respective townships in which the chief part of the lives of many of them was spent.

For the above, as well as sundry other reasons readily apparent, we consider it unadvisable to lengthen out the local township sketches in this particular place, as so doing would necessitate a certain amount of repetition which it is desirable to avoid.

"The Townships" will therefore be brief, yet not so much so as to preclude reference to most matters of real importance not elsewhere touched upon; and in presenting them we beg to repeat our request for the indulgence of our readers as to such inaccuracies or errata as *will* to a limited extent creep into such productions, while reiterating our previous assertion in regard to the General History, that no amount of time or labour has been spared to get at "bottom" facts, and make the history of the county as a whole, if not extremely interesting, at least reliable.

## TOWNSHIP OF BLANSHARD.

This, the seventh in size, is the southernmost in position of all the townships of the county. Its boundaries are: north-east by Fullarton and Downie; south-east by East and West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex; south-west by the Township of Bidolph, also in Middlesex; and north-west by the Township of Osborne, in the County of Huron. Its "assessed" valuation is the highest of any township in the county, Downie coming next; but in the "equalization," the position of the two has been reversed.

Rapid as has been the development of every part of the old "Huron Tract," that of Blanshard has been more so than any other township within its bounds. From its position, the same opportunities for settlement were not afforded as in the others of the Canada Company's townships. A glance at a map will show that there was a whole range of townships between it and the Huron Road on the north-east; and the same condition existed on the south-east and west, to the "Governor's Road" in the former direction and the "London Road" in the latter. And while the Canada Company had still large tracts of unoccupied lands where communication with them was easier to be had, they held the lands of Blanshard out of the market till the year 1841, at which time every other township in their "Tract" was more or less settled—a number of them already containing a very respectable quota of population.

A full account of the sale of the lands and the first settlement of the township may be seen in connection with the sketch of St. Mary's. Up to the year 1844 there seems to have been no settlers in the township except at "Little Falls" and in its immediate vicinity. In that year David Cathcart came into the township and settled on Lots 18, Concessions 6 and 7. There was at that time not a single settler to north, south, or west of his location within the township. There were a few shanties erected between "Little Falls" and McIntyre's Corners; but beyond that the only settlers were one Cameron, on the shoe-bottom lot, at the corner of the London and Proof-line Roads, and the Whaleys, who have just erected a shanty on Lot 22, Concession 6.

Throughout the year 1844, however, the stream of immigration continued to augment, and in the fall of 1845 we find there was a population of 317 in the entire township. These were most thickly distributed, of course, in the vicinity of "Little Falls," branching out as they became more numerous, till in 1850 the population of the township was reported as 2,562, or the *largest of any township in the Huron District*; and when it is remembered that the *first tree* in the township was felled on the 1st of September, 1841, and that not a single family and but one habitation existed within its limits till 1842, it will be admitted that Blanshard presents a record in connection with its early settlement which is not shared to an equal extent by any other township in Canada. And all this notwithstanding its original disadvantageous position and condition with respect to facilities, or lack of facilities, for communication. But the fact was justified by the superior natural advantages offered in the virgin soil, than which no better exists in Canada or America.

Closely following the advent of Mr. Cathcart, above mentioned, the filling up of the settlement, as we have shown by dates and figures, was so rapid as to make any record of the order in which each particular settler arrived all but impossible. The township was attached to Downie till 1844, when it was partially or "provisionally" organized, and a Town Clerk elected at the regular town meeting, in the person of Mr. Williams, who was afterwards the first Division Court Clerk of the division having St. Mary's as its headquarters. In 1845 Nicholas Rogers was elected Clerk, and in 1846 Milner Harrison; but it was not till 1847 that Blanshard became separately entitled to a District Councillor, and John Sparling, one of the oldest settlers near "Little Falls," was the one first chosen. Though there are no municipal records dating further back than 1851, the old Huron District records at Goderich show that Mr. Sparling continued to be District Councillor for two years, and that Blanshard was represented in that body for the last time by Mr. McIntyre, in 1849.

In 1850 the "Municipal Act" came into force, and Thomas B. Guest was the first Reeve of Blanshard under its operation, though we have no way of knowing who the other municipal officers were that year. In 1850, however, the existing records show that T. B. Guest, Arundel Hill, Henry Willis, Geo. Adair, and Wm. Chambers were elected to the Council, of whom T. B. Guest was again chosen Reeve, and Thos. Ingersoll was appointed Town Clerk; and it is in the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants that all these gentlemen occupied the same positions during the previous year.

The Reeves for the succeeding fifteen years were as follows:—1852, J. Robinson, who was not elected till the third meeting by reason of failure of Council to agree—the other members being T. B. Guest, Henry Willis, Geo. Adair, and Moses Sinclair; 1853, T. B. Guest and A. Hill, the latter deputy, the township being this year entitled thereto for the first time; 1854, A. Hill, Gilbert McIntosh; 1855, A. Hill, D. Cathcart; 1856-7, D. Cathcart, Amos Doupe; 1858-9, D. Cathcart, John Dunnell; 1860, J. Dunnell, D. Cathcart; 1861, J. Dunnell, Francis Anderson; 1862, Benj. Stanley, E. R. Gooding; 1863, B. Stanley, F. Anderson; 1864-5, B. Stanley, E. R. Gooding; 1866, John H. Gould, Hugh Thompson.

The year 1867 being the first wherein the Council were chosen by the vote of the entire township, we give the whole list; Reeve, Edwin R. Gooding; Deputy, James Dinsmore; Councillors, Geo. Huston, Duncan McDougall, Samuel Shier. Among those occupying seats at the Council Board other than the above mentioned since 1852 were Wm. Beatty, Samuel McDonald, Richard Vines, Alex. McDonald, Jno. R. Bennett, Thos. Williams, Cornelius Switzer, Reuben Switzer, Thos. D. Hamilton, Adam Shier, R. Haisley, Wm. Sparrow, John Whimster, and Thomas Lennox. The only change in the Clerkship was, 1855, Wm. Wilson; this gentleman holding the position for eighteen years, till succeeded by the present Clerk in 1873.

For a list of the Reeves and Deputies from 1867 forward we refer our readers to the Municipal History in the general sketch, and end this part of our local sketch by giving the list of officers for the present year: Reeve, A. M. Driver; Deputy Reeve, F. W. Sanderson; Councillors, Aaron Sawyer, Wm. Roger, James Spearin; Clerk, Wm. Johnston; Treasurer, David Cathcart; Assessor, Robt. Beatty; Collector, Wm. Graham; Auditors, Capt. John Campbell, Geo. D. Lowrie; Solicitors, Harding, Harding, & White.

A perusal of the township records displays the name of David Cathcart in connection with the municipal offices more than any other man. From the first organization of the township he has uninterruptedly held one or other of the positions connected with its municipal government, either elective or appointive, his time of service in the various township offices now embracing a period of 36 years. As previously related, he was also one of the very first settlers within its limits, as he is now undoubtedly the earliest living inhabitant. Our information from all sources, not only in Blanshard but throughout all the adjacent townships of Perth, Huron, and Middlesex (in all of which he is very widely known), is to the effect that no more honourable gentleman or straightforward public man ever settled within the bounds of the Huron Tract. He is a branch of a large family of Cathcarts, some of whom were officers in the British army, and settled in Carleton County on the termination of the Anglo-American war in 1812-15, in which they took part. They were near relatives of General Sir Guy Carleton, at one time Governor-General of Canada, after whom the capital county of the Dominion is named, and were also related to Lieut.-General Earl Cathcart, who had command-in-chief of the mixed naval and military expedition which the British Government sent out to capture the Danish fleet as a precautionary measure against their falling into the hands of Napoleon after the destruction of the French fleet by Lord Nelson; and to Major-Gen. Lord Cathcart, whose reputation is as wide as that of the British arms in connection with his exploits during the Crimean war. To Mr. Cathcart we are indebted for much information referring to the early settlement of this part of the county.

Among the earliest settlers in the township, mention of whom has been hitherto overlooked, were Samuel Taylor, John Morrow, Henry Morrow, Alex. McKenzie, Frank Anderson, Daniel McKinch, Donald Sinclair, and Alex. Robinson, all of whom came in during the season of 1844.

The first church in the township, long before there was one in St. Mary's, was the old "Sparling" church, just north of McIntyre's Corners on the Mitchell Road, so called from the fact that John Sparling, the first District Councillor and one of the very earliest settlers, was the most active in the building of it. The population was so sparse at the time that sufficient hands could not be collected from the township to do the work all at once, and it consequently required three days to raise it. It was of the log pattern usual in those days, and was first preached in by Mr. Evans, previously referred to in the St. Mary's sketch, who used to come from London monthly for the purpose. There was no semblance to a road in those days over the route he travelled, being directed simply by the "blazes" left on the trees by the surveyors; and as he was about the only one for a long time who travelled the route, the road for many years after being opened out was known as the "preacher's blaze."

The first school in the present township was erected (of logs, of course) on Lot 22, Concession 6, about the time of the building of the stone school at "Little Falls," and was first occupied by James Barr as teacher.

The present resources of the township can be judged from the items gleaned from the latest assessment roll, and shown in a comparative table with the other townships under the head of "Material Resources." The receipts from all sources for 1878 were \$17,900, and the expenditures, \$15,767. Of the latter amount \$3,480 went to schools, \$3,272 to the county rate, \$774 to pay official salaries, and \$3,540 for local improvements. As the finances of the township are in excellent shape, there being no outstanding liabilities whatever, the public improvements are more easily and more thoroughly dealt with than in most rural municipalities, with the result that Blanshard now possesses probably more first-class highways, and a higher average quality of roads throughout, than any township in the whole of Western Ontario.

There are several pleasant little villages in Blanshard, including McIntyre's Corners, Woodham, Kirkton, and Prospect Hill, the latter three being past villages, the official title of the last named being "Fish Creek." It is pleasantly located where the London and St. Mary's Road crosses the Perth and Middlesex boundary, seven miles from St. Mary's. Edward Stiles and Wm. Hayes were the first settlers in the vicinity, and the first Postmaster was John Bell, in 1854. There are Methodist and Episcopalian churches here, a school, two hotels, blacksmith, carriage, and waggon shop, and post office with tri-weekly mail.

McIntyre's Corners is 2½ miles west of St. Mary's, at the junction of the London and Mitchell Roads. It contains blacksmith and waggon shops, a school, and an excellent country hotel, with public hall attached, which is the place of meeting of the Municipal Council.

Woodham and Kirkton are on the St. Mary's and Exeter Gravel Road, distant from the former place 10 and 11 miles respectively. The first named contains a store, grist mill, saw mill, pump factory, several blacksmith and waggon shops, brickyards and cooperage, shoe and tailor shops, harness shop, post office with tri-weekly mail, and Canada Methodist and Primitive Methodist churches. It is also the seat of lodges of the Temperance and Orange Societies.

Kirkton was first settled by the Kirk family, comprising five brothers, Alexander, David, James, John, and Lewis, in 1845, part of whom located in Blanshard, and part on the Osborne side of the Huron County line. The place contains three general stores, a boot and shoe store, good hotel, two blacksmith and two waggon shops, a doctor, and three churches—Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterian. There are lodges here of Good Templars, and the Orange and Grange Societies. The place is just midway between St. Mary's and Exeter, and has a tri-weekly mail.

There are two other post offices in Blanshard, viz., Anderson, on the 3rd line, eight miles from St. Mary's, with semi-weekly mail; and "Metropolitan," on the 9th line, about seven miles from St. Mary's, with semi-weekly mail.



In view of the facts and figures already given, further remark is not required to establish a fact everywhere admitted, that in all the fine tract of country comprised in the old Huron District, few townships can compare with Blanshard in the elements of wealth and wellbeing, and none anywhere surpass it in either natural or acquired advantages and material physical resources.

### TOWNSHIP OF DOWNIE.

Downie, in many respects the "Banner Township" of the county, lies between Ellice, Stratford, and South Easthope, on the north-east; West Zorra and East Nissouri, in the County of Oxford, on the south-east; Blanshard on the south-west; and Fullarton on the north-west. It is the sixth in size, second in "assessed" valuation, and first in "equalized" valuation in the County of Perth—the real property within the corporation being estimated (for purposes of taxation) at nearly three millions of dollars.

Topographically, Downie is as near the desired medium as one can hope to find by travel far and wide, being the most desirable compromise between the gently rolling and the comparatively level—in no place so near the latter description as to render drainage difficult, and nowhere approaching even the "broken" condition of the other extreme, scarce even in the vicinity of the watercourses. These latter include the River Avon, which traverses the entire township in an evenly-uneven west-by-south course from the eastern to the western corner, emptying into the Thames as it strikes the Blanshard boundary. There is also Black Creek, running through Sebringville and across the northern corner of the township; and Trout Creek, crossing the southern corner; both tributaries of the Thames, and flowing in generally parallel directions to the course of the Avon.

Although, as we see from our General History, there were a few settlers in other townships of Perth before any had located in Downie, yet the settlement of this township may be said to have been virtually the first, as its occupation commenced as early as any, if we except the keepers of the pioneer taverns of the Canada Company; and when once commenced, exceeded all the others in the rapidity with which it was taken up.

The earliest settlement of the township is of course identical with that of "Little Thames," now Stratford, the first settlers having located originally in that part of Stratford which was then Downie. We will therefore refer our readers to the local sketch of Stratford, as well as to the personal sketches of the older inhabitants of the township, a large number of whom appear elsewhere, for these and kindred facts, and speak briefly of the circumstances connected with the early municipal government.

So far as we can learn, the year 1842 was the first in which Downie had any voice in the direction of its own affairs. This, in fact, was the first year in which any of the townships sent District Councillors, and indeed the first in which such a body as a District Council existed. We have seen from our General History that J. C. W. Daly represented Downie at Goderich that year, as well as Blanshard and Fullarton, which were then a part of it for municipal purposes. This was of course the first year of the existence of the Huron District. It is also the first year for which we find preserved any municipal records of the township. Previous thereto this township, as all others of the subsequent Huron District, belonged to the old London District; and local affairs, both district and township, were managed by a Board of Magistrates in "Quarter Sessions" at London. We are informed that J. C. W. Daly was the only man resident within the present County of Perth who ever sat at the old London District Board of Magistrates.

Although, as above mentioned, no municipal records proper exist prior to 1842, there are some "notes" scattered through the minutes subsequent to that date in the handwriting of Matthew Robb, the then Township Clerk, which show that the township was organized at least as early as 1839, at which date the Townships of North and South Easthope, Fullarton, and Blanshard were attached to it. The substance of the said memoranda is to the effect that during the year 1839 the moneys passing through the hands of the Clerk (who, it should be mentioned, was in effect in those days the Treasurer, Reeve, Councillors, and everybody else combined) amounted to the sum of £5 8s. 9d., of which "£4 was a fine levied on Elizabeth Nichols, of Downie, the balance, "£1 8s. 9d., being wild land tax money." Of this sum, the amount of 8s. 9d. is entered as "paid Messrs. Wey and Phelan for repairs to Stratford Bridge."

In those days the taxes collected were paid directly to the District Treasurer. The "wild land tax" was instituted by the passage of an Act of the Legislature in the interest of the people as against land monopolists. Its collection was at first resisted by the Canada Company, but after being carried through several Courts, the position of the people was sustained. This tax was paid direct to the District Treasurer also, and by him returned to the Township Clerks, to be used as required. It is more than probable that Downie was organized previous to 1839, though we have been unable to arrive at the exact date. However, it appears that James Simpson, still living in Downie, was the first collector, and that his collections in the five Townships of Downie, North and South Easthope, Fullarton, and Blanshard, amounted to just about £1, or \$4, with which he was obliged to trudge to London on foot, through forest, swamp, and stream, with naught to guide but the occasional "blaze" which marked the surveyor's calculations as to geographical boundaries.

As the Downie records of 1842 are the oldest now in existence, not only in this township but in the whole of the County of Perth, we shall be pardoned for making copious extracts from the minutes. It will be seen that at this time North and South Easthope had withdrawn from the municipal union, which now composed Downie, Fullarton, and Blanshard.

"January 3rd, 1842.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Downie, Fullarton, and Blanshard, held this day at the School House, Stratford, Mr. George Dixon in the chair, the following township officers were chosen for the current year:—*District Councillor*, J. C. W. Daly; *Town Clerk*, Mathew Robb; *Assessor*, Wm. Cashin; *Collector*, Geo. Gibb; *School Commissioners*, Wm. Smith, James Monteith, John Gibb, Samuel Robb, Arad Priest."

Among those whose names appear in connection with other minor offices were: James Carpenter, Henry Runstaller, Wm. Dunn, Edward Donkin, Saml. Monteith, Mathew Nelson, Jno. G. Switzer, Chas. Rankin, Patk. Herron, Saml. Colter, Thomas Carnill (Cornell?), James Boyd, Jno. Ballantyne, Jacob Kramer, Michael Balt, Geo. Wood, Richd. Cawston, Thos. Willson, and Jno. A. McCarthy.

The minutes continue: "It was then agreed that the following by-laws should regulate the township for the current year, viz.:

"I. *Fences*.—A rail fence 4½ feet high, above which posts and single rider, having the four lowest rails not more than 4 inches apart.

"II. *Cattle*.—Breachy cattle shall not be allowed to run at large unless yoked with a 'T' having two nails opposite the nose, and also carrying a bell.

"III. *Pigs*.—No pigs under two months old shall be allowed to run at large. All above that age to be free commoners, except those prohibited by law. Any hogs whatever committing damage within any legal fence liable to be impounded, and damages recovered on proof that they broke the fence. Breachy hogs to be yoked.

"IV. *Poultry*.—All poultry may go at large, except from the time grain begins to ripen until it is in the shock.

"V. *Horses*.—Horses to run at large, except breachy.

"VI. *Roads*.—If a tree falls across the road from either side, the nearest resident settler on either side shall remove the same on 24 hours' notice being given by any settler."

We find the following "notes" during the year, by the Town Clerk, which will show to some extent the contrast between the amount of labour performed by those officials under the old system and the new:

"Jan. 3rd.—Attended the election of a District Councillor.

"Jan. 5th.—Put up notices for town officers to attend at the School House, Stratford, to sign their declarations, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

"Jan. 7th.—Sent a copy of the proceedings of the town meeting to the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich.

"Jan. 8th.—Put up another copy on the door of the School House, Stratford."

Taking the above "declarations" and receiving "reports" from the overseers of highways on Nov. 8th constituted the whole business of the year till the next town meeting.

The then state of the roads may be judged from perusal of the minutes of the meeting of the said overseers, of whose "reports" the following is an average sample: "I have to report that the road in my 'division (being the north end of the leading road from Stratford to Embro and thence to Woodstock) is totally unfit to be travelled by teams of any description. . . . There is one causeway a mile long, besides several others, which are totally out of repair. On the road from Stratford to the Zorra line, a distance of about seven miles, five miles of which are bridges and causeways, and the greater part of which have been swept away. Arad Priest, overseer, No. 6 Division."

The official records show the total number of householders in the three Townships of Downie, Fullarton, and Blanshard, in the year 1842, to have been 123.

Coming on down with the municipal history, we find that in 1843 J. C. W. Daly was District Councillor; Mathew Robb, Clerk; Wm. Cashin, Assessor; and James Clyne, Collector; and that the same gentlemen again occupied the same respective positions in 1844. It should be mentioned that District Councillors were elected for a term of two years.

In 1845 there were two District Councillors sent from the two united Townships of Downie and Blanshard—Fullarton having withdrawn from the union—in the persons of W. F. McCullough and Jas. Simpson. The same Town meeting elected James Redford, Clerk; Wm. Watson, Assessor; Wm. E. Byers, Collector; and Wm. Smith, Peter Patterson, and Thos. Scott, Town Wardens, those being the first Town Wardens of whom we have any record in the whole of Perth County.

The minutes of 1846 show the Town meeting to have been called by warrant from Thomas Mercer Jones and J. C. W. Daly, Esquires; also that John Scott was chairman of the meeting, and that Wm. Greene was elected Clerk, and James Clyne, Samuel Colter, and Wm. Dunn, Town Wardens. Mr. Greene continued to be Clerk till 1850; the Town Wardens for the intervening years being, 1847-48, Wm. Smith, James Clyne, Arad Priest; 1849, Wm. Smith, James Clyne, James Dickson. Thomas Mayne Daly and John Thompson were elected District Councillors in 1848, continuing in their offices till the change in the municipal system, and being therefore the last of the District Councillors from Downie.

The new municipal system being inaugurated in 1850, the following were the first set of officers for this township under its operation:—*Reeve*, Wm. Smith; *Councillors*, Andrew Monteith, Wm. Byers, Wm. Hyslop, Wm. Klein; *Clerk*, John J. E. Linton; *Assessors*, Thomas Mullawney, James Redford, Wm. Watson; *Collector*, Charles Wilson; *Treasurer and Supt. of Schools*, Alex. McGregor.

For a statement of County Council representatives sent by Downie from this time forward, vide "municipal sketch" in General History. Meantime James Redford was Clerk from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, being succeeded in 1856 by Thos. Ballantyne, present M.P.P. for South Perth, who held the position till his election to the Reeveship in 1867—the first by the popular vote. The full list of township officials for the year 1879 is: *Reeve* (since 1874, inclusive), Jacob Brunner; *Deputy Reeve*, John Fairles; *Councillors*, Geo. Wood, Thos. Steele, and Michael Quirk; *Clerk*, Henry A. Scarth; *Treasurer*, James Clyne; *Assessor*, Wm. Dunsmore; *Collector*, Charles Wilson; *Auditors*, P. Smith, C. D. Swanson.

The official report of these latter officials for 1878 shows (compare 1842!) receipts of \$33,261.05, and expenditures of \$33,243.40; but about \$12,000 of this amount figures on both sides as temporary loans from banks. Of the receipts, \$16,731.69 were collected in taxes; and of the expenditures, \$6,303.08 went for general school purposes. The assets only show balances of uncollected taxes; while the liabilities are nothing, except a few unpaid balances from time to time. In fact, the financial position of the corporation is such as may well be envied; while, as to its physical resources, they are shown in a comparative table under that head in the General History.

It should be mentioned that there is a Town Hall at St. Paul's, near the centre of the township, which was built in 1877 at a cost of about \$1,000; and here, of course, the Council hold their sittings. This is a post village, where the main line of the Grand Trunk crosses the 8th and 9th Concessions line. Besides the Grand Trunk (flag) station and Town Hall, there is a post office and store at the place.

The most important village in the township is Sebringville, situated on both sides of the Huron Road, along which it extends for nearly a mile, about five miles north-west of Stratford. It is named from its founder and earliest settler, John Sebring, the builder of the Canada Company's mill at Stratford, who located here (on the Ellice side) in September, 1834, and built a saw mill during the next season. He also opened a store some years later, and afterwards built the first grist mill in the place. The saw mill still stood and was in operation till 1878, when it was pulled down and a new one built on the site by John Pearson. This was the second saw mill erected in the County of Perth, that at Stratford being the first. After completing the Sebringville mill, Mr. Sebring built the grist and saw mills at Egmondville for the Canada Company, from whom they were subsequently purchased by the Van Egmond family. Mr. Sebring was born in 1797,

among the Green Mountains, in Vermont, emigrating to Wayne Co., N. Y., at a very early age, and to the Huron Tract in the earliest days of its history. He was one of the best men of his day in this section, and a perusal of the old District Council records shows him to have been prominently connected with its municipal government for many years. George Pauli, John Goettler, and Joseph Ackiswillar, Alsatians, settled in the place about 1835; also Daniel Gere, on Lot 18, Con. 1, Downie. Probably the oldest living settler at present is Henry Scarth, father of the Township Clerk, now of Vittoria, County Norfolk, who came in very soon after the above named, and bought out Gere's claim. It was Mr. Scarth who first gave the stream running through the village and also the village itself the name of "Black Creek;" and the village went by no other name till Mr. Sebring opened a post office in his store many years later, and called the office "Sebringville," which name gradually attached itself to "Black Creek" village. Mr. Scarth however was the first to open a store in the village, in the year 1842. Robert Donkin, one of the earliest settlers in Downie, was for many years the only magistrate in this part of the district, except old Mr. Daly. He performed many marriage ceremonies; among others, that of Peter Kastner and Catharine Weaver, the first couple in the Sebringville settlement who entered the "holy bonds."

Sebringville now contains 2 large general stores, 2 groceries, 1 hardware, 1 book and drug, 1 tin and stove, 1 saddlery and harness, and 3 boot and shoe stores, 2 good hotels, 1 school with two teachers, 3 churches (Baptist, Evangelical Methodist, and Primitive Methodist), 2 steam and water grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 steam planing mill, 1 extensive tannery, a knitting factory, 2 merchant tailors' and several dressmaking establishments, a cooperage, 3 waggon and blacksmith shops, and over 400 inhabitants. It is a station on the B. & L. H. Branch of the Grand Trunk, and has an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company and daily mail each way.

Kastnerville, one mile nearer Stratford, on the Huron Road, is a pleasant little village containing a good hotel, large brewery, store, school, church, and several mechanics' shops, but no post office. It is named after the Kastner family, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. It was on the farm of Michael Kastner that the first school in Downie (outside of Stratford) was built. One Hugh Hamilton was the first, and for twenty years the only teacher there. He was subsequently appointed to a position in connection with Crown Lands at Goderich.

There are five other post offices in the township, only the last named of which, however, can be described under the name of "post village," viz., Avonbank, Avonton, Conroy, Fairview, and Harmony. The first and second are situated respectively six miles south-west and four miles south of Sebringville, both on the Avon, which gives them their name. Conroy (named from one of the first settlers in the locality) is on the Stratford and St. Mary's Road, and midway between the two towns. Fairview is about six miles south of Stratford, on the Perth and Oxford boundary; and Harmony about four miles south-by-east of Stratford, on the Downie and South Easthope town-line.

The above villages are all pleasantly located, and the surrounding country in each case is of the very finest description. There is a church and cheese factory at Avonbank; a church (Presbyterian), temperance hall, saw mill, and blacksmith shop at Avonton; a similar shop at Conroy; and a church (Methodist), Orange Lodge, saw mill, blacksmith and waggon shop, and store at Harmony.

Before parting from Downie, it might be stated that there are two distinct parts or surveys to the township, viz., the township proper and the Gore. These two parts are divided by the Stratford and St. Mary's Road, "Downie" being north-west, and "the Gore" south-east; and every one in the township or in the county, when speaking of anything connected with what comprises the municipal corporation of the Township of Downie, makes the same distinction between "Downie" and "the Gore" as if they were two entirely separate and independent townships.

In conclusion, we repeat what was hinted at the beginning of this sketch, that Downie, however considered—whether as an agricultural section of surpassing excellence; as the most advanced in many respects, and continuously so from its earliest history, of all the townships of Perth; as the locality, pre-eminently, where the "solid" attributes of the most wealthy and intelligent communities display themselves; as the home, both past and present, of men who in all important walks of life have stood above their fellows; or finally, as the concentration of the greatest number of such qualities as add prestige and commanding importance to any section or any community—might, without ostentation or exaggeration of any description, have inscribed upon its banner the legend, "*Nulla secundus*."

### TOWNSHIP OF NORTH EASTHOPE.

This is the eighth of the eleven townships of Perth in point of superficial area, standing between Blanshard and Hibbert, the former being a trifle larger, and the latter coming within less than 800 acres of its extent. Comparing value with size (see table elsewhere), we find that it is fourth as "assessed" and third as equalized, the latter figures reaching nearly two and a half millions of dollars. In geographical position North Easthope is the most easterly township of the County of Perth, as well as of the old "Huron Tract" of the Canada Company. In form it bears mathematical resemblance to the quarter of a circle, the radii of which emanate from Stratford in easterly and north-east-by-northerly directions, and the arc of which is intersected by three equal chords, which form a polygon-shaped exterior to the apex of the "wedge," leaving the segments beyond its bounds. This mathematical figure composing the Township of North Easthope is butted on the north-east and east by the Townships of Wellesley and Wilmot, in the County of Waterloo, on the south by South Easthope, and on the north-west by Ellice.

The first settler in the township was David Bell, on Lot 21, 1st Concession, in June, 1832. The next settlers were a party of Scotchmen from Perthshire, after whom the county was subsequently named. These included the two John Stewarts (one surnamed "the Laird"), Alex. Stewart, the widow McTavish and three grown-up sons (her husband Alexander died of cholera on the passage), Peter Crerar, Alex. Crerar, George Scott, and Donald Robertson. It should be mentioned that Donald Robertson and Alex. Stewart first settled south of the Huron Road, but subsequently removed to the North Easthope side.

In 1833 another party of Perthshire men came in, including John Crerar, James Crerar, James Rankin, Robert Fraser, John Kippen, Donald McNaughton, Donald Stewart, Duncan Stewart, John Stewart, James Fisher, Duncan Fisher, Donald Duncan, John Hay, and John McTavish (surnamed the "Tachran"). Of these, the Fishers, McTavish, and John Stewart settled temporarily in South Easthope, subsequently removing, as did the others who settled there in 1832, to the north township. Almost all the above, both in 1832 and 1833, located along the 2nd and 3rd Concessions line, and east



from the Bell settlement; and in June of the last named year (1833), Alex. Hamilton, from Roxburghshire, Scotland, settled on Lot 17, 3rd Concession, and John Kelly on Lot 16, 2nd Concession; while Robert Patterson had already located on Lot 16, 2nd Concession, the fore part of the same season. Of all who came into the township up to and inclusive of 1833, none of the heads of families are now alive except Mr. Hamilton, whose name figures in our "Municipal History" in connection with the old district affairs, and later with those of the county; and of the women who came in up to that time but two still survive—Mrs. George Scott, of Stratford, and Mrs. John Stewart, of Shakespeare.

In 1834 George Hyde came in and settled back of Bell's. He had come with Mr. Bell to Canada, but remained two years longer in Dumfries Township, where both had temporarily resided. Subsequent to this the settlement for some years was very slow; the next who came into the township being Alex. Grant, Peter McIntosh, and Peter Stewart, who settled at "Grant's Corners," now Hampstead. Mr. Grant was the first Township Clerk, and for very many years most closely identified with the municipal government of North Easthope, in the County Council of which body he served as Warden.

As late as 1841 there were but five men in the township entitled to vote for members of Parliament, which qualification required a "free deed" of their property three months before the election. These five were Rev. D. Allen, John Stewart, Alex. Crerar, John Crerar, and John Whitney, who went in a body to Goderich (the only polling place in the district) and voted for Dr. Dunlop, the anti "Family Compact" candidate. Mr. Allen was at that time the only resident clergyman in what is now the County of Perth.

The first child born in North Easthope was Duncan, seventh child of James Stewart, now living on Lot 30, 2nd Concession. The first marriage was that of John Capling (a settler of 1832, near the Wilmot line on the Huron Road), whose wife had died of cholera during the passage to America, to Katherine Crerar. Mrs. Capling is still living in South Easthope.

The first school house built in the township was that upon Lot 21, 2nd Concession, though a school had previously been taught by Mr. Linton, in his own house on Lot 27, 1st Concession. This lot had been located by Angus Dallas, a very early settler, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Linton. Alexander Campbell was the first to teach in the school (a log building) on Lot 21. Mr. Trow, M.P. for South Perth, commenced teaching in this school in 1842, at which time there was but one other in the township, that at "Grant's Corners," now Hampstead.

Rev. Mr. Rintoul, while on a tour of inspection of the district, under orders from the Presbytery of York, preached in Mr. Bell's house—the first religious services ever held in the township; and the first "christening" was subsequently held in the same house by a Rev. Mr. McKenzie. The "meeting house" for the whole township, for years after its erection, was the school house on Lot 21. The first R. C. priest ever in the settlement was Father Schneider, at a very early date, too, on his periodical visits from Guelph, where he was located, to visit the Catholic settlement at "Irishtown," near Dublin, the first in the Huron District.

We are in the dark as to the first organization of North Easthope, except from corroborative evidence. There are no records extant of date prior to 1843, which is also the earliest year they exist for South Easthope. As both those townships were dissolved from the municipal union with Downie, Fullarton, and Blanshard, when the Huron District was formed, and as Andrew Helmer of South Easthope was the only representative from either of the Easthopes, the inference, strengthened by the recollections of some of the older inhabitants, is that he represented both, and consequently that both were united till 1843.

From the records of this last named year, we find there were two "Town meetings," one on January 2nd, held at the school house on Lot 21, before mentioned, for the purpose of framing "town laws," the other on January 6th, from the minutes of which we quote:

"At a meeting of the inhabitant freeholders and householders of North Easthope, held at the school house on Lot 21, Con. 2, for the purpose of choosing and nominating a fit and proper person to serve as District Councillor according to the directions of the Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 10, the Township Clerk presided, having previously taken the necessary oath before J. C. W. Daly, Esq., of Stratford; and the meeting proceeded to the election of a Councillor, when Mr. James Cairns was nominated, and unanimously elected.

"The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and carried by majority:—

"(1.) That this meeting, considering the contention and dissatisfaction which occur on account of the continual shifting of the annual township meetings from place to place (as the magistrates think proper to direct), do hereby appoint the school house on Lot 21, in the 2nd Concession, to be our Town Hall, for holding all annual town meetings thereat, and all meetings connected with or by law required to be holden for regulating the affairs of the township.

"(2.) That the Town Clerk notify Mr. J. C. W. Daly and Mr. George Gowinlock, Magistrates, that the said school house is appointed Town Hall for the Township of North Easthope.

"ALEXANDER GRANT, Town Clerk."

The other principal town officials elected at the meeting of 1843 were: Assessor, Duncan Stewart; Collector, David Bell; Town Wardens, John McDermid, James Rankin, and Christian Summers; while among those elected to minor offices were Emil Ballard, Thos. Langley, Punsho Windle, Wm. Miller, Archibald Murray, Christian Nafeigar, Hugh Hart, Peter Anderson, Donald Robertson, David Carroll, Wm. Amos, Alex. Crerar, Joseph Cullon, Wm. Brown, Duncan Kippen, Wm. Bradley, Hugh McDermid, John Fisher, Thos. Sergeant, Michael Phalen, Wm. Jackson, John Bates, Timothy Wallace, Jno. Whitvan, and Peter McIntosh.

In 1844 there was no District Councillor elected, as we see from an extract from the minutes, which we quote:

"May 8th.—Received notice from Wm. Dunlop, Esq., Warden of the District Council, for the election of a Councillor. The Clerk did not act upon it, the warrant not being received in time to act according to law."

In 1845 George Hyde was elected to the position; and in 1846, the population having sufficiently increased, two Councillors were elected, in the persons of George Hyde and James Rankin, who remained in office during 1848, and in 1849 Mr. Hyde was succeeded by Alex. Hamilton, Mr. Rankin being re-elected; and these two were of course the last of the old District Councillors for North Easthope.

The Town Wardens for 1844 were Peter McIntosh, John McDermid, Henry Cook; 1845, Peter McIntosh, James Cairns, John Gard; 1846, Joseph Whaley, Christian Summers, James Cairns; 1847, Joseph

Whaley, Peter McIntosh, Alex. Fisher; 1848, John Cairns, David Bell, Peter Crerar; and for 1849 no record of those officials exists.

Under the operation of the new municipal system in 1850, the various township officials were: Reeve, T. M. Daly; Councillors, Alex. Hamilton, James Rankin, Peter McIntosh, James Paterson; Clerk, James Willson (succeeding James Paterson); Assessors, John McDermid, Robt. E. Paterson, Duncan Stewart; Collector, James Stewart, Sr.; Auditors, C. R. Dickson, Chas. McTavish.

The Reeves and Deputies from 1850 forward may be seen by reference to our "Municipal History," as may also a comparative statement of the resources of the township, under the head of "Physical Resources." For 1879 the officials are: Reeve, James Trow, M.P.; Deputy Reeve, John McMullan; Clerk, A. M. Fisher; Assessor, H. Baechler; Collector, Wm. Patterson; Treasurer, John N. Zinkann; Auditors, Duncan Stewart, Jas. Brown.

The chief village in North Easthope is Shakespeare, which is a station on the main line of the Grand Trunk, 7 miles east of Stratford. As previously mentioned, it was founded by David Bell, after whom it was called "Bell's Corners" for many years. By perusal of the minutes of both North and South Easthope, it appears the name "Shakespeare" first attached to the village in 1854. It is situated about equally on each side of the Huron Road, and is unincorporated. It is an exceptionally pleasant and prosperous little place, and is the seat of the 5th Division Court of the county, of which George Brown is Clerk and Chas. Lehmann Bailiff. It contains 2 large general stores, 2 groceries, 3 hotels, 2 telegraph offices, Canadian Express Co.'s office, several churches, I. O. G. T. Lodge, school, 2 waggon, 3 blacksmith, 3 boot and shoe, 1 harness, and 1 tailor shops, tin and stove store, steam grist and flouring mill, and steam flax mill; and by actual count some three months ago, 415 of a population.

Amulree, 3½ miles directly north, contains hotel, blacksmith shop, and the large steam mills of A. M. Fisher, the Township Clerk, but no post office; and Hampstead, 2½ miles still further north, is a post village with semi-weekly mail off Stratford, containing a fine Presbyterian church, a splendid brick school, and several minor mechanics' shops, besides an extensive cheese factory.

Gadshill, Lisbon, Nithburg, and Topping are small post villages, the former on the north-west, and the next two on the north-east boundaries, while the last named is on the extreme northern corner. They are respectively six, twelve, eleven, and ten miles from Stratford; but none of them are of great importance. Nithburg is named from the Nith, a tributary of the Grand River, which runs through it, affording splendid water power, which is utilized by a large flax, grist, and saw mill. It contains a store, and several small mechanics shops. There is a small store at Lisbon and a tavern at Topping, which latter has daily mail, and the others only semi-weekly.

Gadshill is the most important place in the township, except Shakespeare, and it is mostly in the Township of Ellice. It was first settled by Henry Ratz, who built a mill there, and still carries on milling extensively at the place. It now contains several steam saw, stave, and shingle mills, grist mill, store, church (Evangelical Methodist), school, and quite a number of minor industries, with a population considerably exceeding 100. It has daily mail off Stratford, and has a station (also named Gadshill) of the Stratford and Huron Railway within about a mile.

North Easthope has no indebtedness. It owns a commodious brick Town Hall, 2½ miles north of Shakespeare, which was erected some years since at a cost of over \$500. The "interior economy" of the township is in every respect first-class. Topographically, it occupies the ridge or "height of land" which divides the waters of the Western Peninsula, and is drained by the Avon and the Nith—this flowing to the Grand River, that to the Thames. With its splendid natural attributes, and a people possessing the tact and energy to turn them to the best account, it is little wonder that North Easthope occupies the advanced position claimed for it; and in a generation hence, or even less time, it will be still less matter for surprise if it shall have forged its way still further to the front in the race for wealth, prosperity, and power.

#### TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH EASTHOPE.

South Easthope is bounded on the north by North Easthope; on the east, for a very short distance, by the Township of Wilmot, in Waterloo County; on the south-east by the Zorras, in Oxford County; and on the south-west and west by Downie and Stratford. It is a wedge-shaped territory, running nearly to a point at its eastern extremity, its north and south boundaries diverging at an angle of about 30° to the distance of six miles at its western base, while its northern lateral, before Stratford was in part set off from it, covered more than double that distance.

As to size, it is the smallest township in the county, being little over one-half the dimensions of Fullarton, the next larger, and only about one-third the area of Elma, the largest of the eleven.

Its whole extent, with scarce a noticeable exception, presents an area of surprising and almost unexampled fertility; and in proportion to its acreage, it is the most valuable piece of territory within the whole of the old Huron District, at present including the three Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, and comprising forty-four townships.

The early settlement of South Easthope means the early settlement not only of all this immense district of country, but in addition those townships originally included in the "Huron Tract" of the Canada Company, and comprising Bosanquet, in Lambton County, and Biddulph, McGillivray, and East and West Williams, in Middlesex. Therefore we may say that the very first settlement of this immense district, now divided into a half hundred townships, and including the finest portion of Ontario, was first effected in the smallest township of them all, as well as, by comparison, the richest.

Sebastian Fryfogel, so long and widely known by all who ever passed the Wilmot boundary on their way to the vast Huron Tract, was the one in whom South Easthope claims this honour. Born in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, during the latter part of the past century, Mr. Fryfogel emigrated to America in 1806, and settled in Philadelphia, where he lived seven years, whence he removed at the end of that time to Lancaster, Pa., remaining there till 1827, when he came to Canada. While living in Waterloo he became acquainted with Col. Van Egmond, and was induced by him to move into the Huron Tract and establish a tavern there, to comply with an offer held out by the Canada Company of a bonus of £40, £50, and £60 respectively to the three who should start and keep such taverns for six months from the beginning of the year 1830, at certain places designated by the said Company, one being on Lot 14, 1st Concession of South Easthope, another on the western corner of Ellice Township, and the third in the Township of Hullett, all on the Huron Road; and at all of which locations the said Company's surveyors had erected log cabins for the

purpose. Mr. Fryfogel took the £40, and moved into the South Easthope shanty, nearest to civilization, on Christmas Day, 1829. It is not necessary to follow his course in detail, as the subsequent history of this section of the district was so marked by his participation in the principal occurrences which go to compose it, that his name appears in almost every connection while relating it. Suffice it to say, that he was a very able and enterprising man, highly respected and implicitly trusted during life, and deeply lamented at his death, which occurred at the old home in 1873, after satisfactorily filling all the important municipal offices, including District Councillor and Reeve, many times; besides being Captain of Militia, and a magistrate of very long standing. He owned 600 acres of land, which he paid for in sub-contracts on the Huron Road, under Col. Van Egmond; and as we have seen elsewhere, had the broadest clearing and best improvements in 1832 of any man in the Huron District, with the possible exception of Col. Van Egmond himself.

The second settler in the township was Andrew Riddell, from Berwickshire, Scotland, who came in during the latter part of the winter of 1831-32, and settled on Lot 17, less than a mile from Fryfogel's. This gentleman is at the present time the oldest living settler in the County of Perth in point of time, except the younger members of the Fryfogel and Sebach families. He has filled all the elective and appointive offices of the township many times, and has now been Township Treasurer many years, and is one of the oldest magistrates in the county.

Andrew Helmer very soon followed Mr. Riddell. He had been in "the Tract" ever since 1829, as an employé of Col. Van Egmond, finally marrying the Colonel's daughter, and locating on the north-east corner lot of South Easthope in the early part of 1832. He was one of the Knickerbockers of the Mohawk, whose ancestors located there in early colonial times. When a young man he removed to the Grand River region, Upper Canada, and there Col. Van Egmond fell in with him on his way from Pennsylvania to Waterloo, and brought him along with him as a servant; and having served the Colonel well, he was rewarded by being made his son-in-law. He was the first District Councillor for North and South Easthope, the first for South Easthope alone, and also its first Reeve; and after occupying a very prominent position in the municipal affairs of the district for many years, he removed to the State of Nebraska, where his son Lewis has been for several years a State Senator of that Commonwealth.

In the early part of the summer of 1832 several settlers came in and located between Helmer and Fryfogel; also several other of the "Perthshire" settlers took their abode farther towards Stratford, but subsequently went into North Easthope, as detailed in the sketch of that township. Also, the same year, John A. McCarthy and one or two others settled within a short distance of Stratford, as heretofore related.

Subsequent to this the settlement gradually progressed, but confined itself for many years to the Huron Road and the eastern corner of the township, the southern or south-western portion not being entered for settlement till 1842. In that year Douglas McTavish, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, who had lived in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, since 1821, came in and located near the Zorra townline, on Lot 32, Concession 8. He had five grown-up sons, and they all settled in the Township of South Easthope and in the same immediate neighbourhood, taking up between the whole family some 1,200 acres of land.

The nearest settler at this time was one Daniel Cook, who lived about three miles east on the Zorra townline, where he had erected a small saw mill. This gentleman was the son of an old army officer during the war of 1812-15, who drew a large land grant in Zorra for his military services. Towards the north the nearest settler was Philander A. Sebring (brother of John Sebring, elsewhere mentioned), who had settled where the Post Village of Harmony now is; and Geo. Dickson, in Downie Gore, three miles distant, was the nearest on the west, while Zorra stretched away for miles and miles to the southward, an unbroken wilderness.

In 1843 the family (consisting of three grown-up sons) of Parlan Macfarlane settled near the south-west corner of the township, and in 1844 Hugh and Duncan McEwan located in the same locality, since which time the settlement of that portion of the township was continuous and rapid.

In 1842, when the McTavishes came in, there were but two schools in the township, one an English school on Lot 10, 1st Concession, and the other a German school where Sebastopol now is. The former was the first erected in the township. It was built the next year after that in North Easthope, north of Shakespeare, and the first to teach in it was James Izzard. For many years it also answered the purpose of a "meeting house," before any churches were built in the locality.

The first birth in the township was a daughter of Mrs. Fryfogel, now Mrs. Deitrich, near Shakespeare; and the first wedding in the township, or rather of any one resident therein, was that of George Capling (son of one of the settlers in North Easthope in 1832) to Mary Morley, whose father came to South Easthope also in 1832. The ceremony was performed by a magistrate in Waterloo, whither they repaired to have the knot tied.

Mrs. Deitrich was not only the first child born in the township, but the first in the whole Huron Tract. Thos. Mercer Jones, the Canada Co.'s Commissioner, happened to be stopping over night in the tavern when the interesting event took place, and was so pleased therewith that he promised the young Huronite a lot of land in either of the Company's "towns," Stratford being already on paper, and Goderich containing a few log shanties. But land was more plentiful than owners for it just then, and the offer was treated as a joke. Within a few years, however, since land has got to be very valuable, Mrs. Deitrich thought she would apply for the lot in Stratford; and on stating the circumstances to the officers of the Canada Company, much to her surprise, they presented her with a deed of a town lot!

Coming down to the municipal organization, the same remarks apply as in the case of North Easthope. We only know that Andrew Helmer represented both townships in the District Council from the organization of the District of Huron (which seems also to have been the date of the organization of the United Townships) till their separate organization in 1843, which is the earliest date for which official records have been preserved. These records, in the case of South Easthope, are not "minutes," but simply "declarations," from which, however, we glean that Andrew Riddell, Daniel Cook, and Lorenz Arnold were the Town Wardens for that year, the only others who signed "declarations" being Henry Wilcker, Joseph Youisg, Henry Simmons, and Samuel Moore. The district records, however, show Mr. Helmer to have been elected District Councillor for this township that year for a period of two years. The "town laws" are signed "John T. Flynn, Town Clerk," and contain the usual regulations as to stock, &c.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

At the Town meeting of 1844 Mr. Flynn was re-elected Clerk; Wm. Cossey, who was also chairman of the meeting, Assessor; James Izzard, Collector; and the Wardens for 1843 were all re-elected. The following names are among the holders of minor offices during that year:—Sebastian Fryfogel, Wm. McDonald, Daniel Cook, Wm. Reit, Alex. Stewart, James Brown, Donald Stewart, and Henry Dunn, from Concession 1; John Wilcker, Klaus Roet, John Wolff, and James Ballrow, from Concessions 2 and 3; Nicholas Slegel, Adam Kalbfleisch, John Heinbuch, and James Berger, Concessions 4 and 5; and Douglas McTavish, Concession 6.

In 1845 Mr. Helmer was again elected District Councillor; Wm. Cossey, Clerk; and Sebastian Fryfogel, Andrew Riddell, and Gad Curtis, Town Wardens. Mr. Cossey held the Clerkship during the existence of the old district system; Mr. Helmer was Councillor till 1848, when Mr. Fryfogel was elected, and so remained while the then existing order of things ruled; and the Wardens for the several years of its operation were: 1846, Donald McGregor, William Bayley, Wm. McDonald; 1847, Henry B. Neeb, Henry Izzard, Geo. Kalbfleisch; 1848, Geo. McMillan, Valentine River, Anthony Kostzer; and for 1849, not reported.

From the minutes of 1850 we quote:

"Philander Alven Sebring, Wm. Cossey, Andrew Helmer, and "Peter Woods severally tendered their oaths of office. Sebastian Fryfogel appeared in the meeting, and declined to act as Councillor for this township. Mr. Woods moved, seconded by Mr. Sebring, that "Andrew Helmer be Reeve.—Carried." The other officials were: Clerk, Alex. Mitchell; Treasurer, And. Riddell, Jr.; Assessors, Robert Johnston, John Stinson, Wm. McLagan; Collector, Geo. Kalbfleisch; Auditors, Jacob H. Roper, James Woods. The above minutes are dated "Bell's Corners." For subsequent succession to the chief municipal offices, see our "Municipal History."

In 1853 we notice a desire on everybody's part to be in the Council, there being no less than eighteen candidates for the Council, of whom the following were elected:—Leonard Wilcker (106 votes), Sebastian Fryfogel (103), John Heinbuch (68), Nicholas Schlagel (66), and Andrew Helmer (63); and Mr. Fryfogel was chosen Reeve by the other four. The total number of voters at this election was 137, and of votes five times that number.

We give herewith the various officials for the year 1879:

Reeve, John Schaefer; Councillors, Henry Schaefer, John Trachsel, Conrad Eichenauer, Vincent Weiss; Clerk, D. A. McTavish; Treasurer, Andrew Riddell; Assessor, Samuel Zurbrigg; Collector, Arch. McEwan; Auditors, Jas. Donaldson, Thos. Odbert.

There are no villages in South Easthope except Tavistock, Shakespeare (already described), and Sebastopol, the latter a small hamlet on the road between the two former places, containing church, school, wagon and blacksmith shop, shoe shop, steam flax mill, and tavern (where the Municipal Council hold their sittings), but no post office.

Tavistock, however, is quite a large and important village, much more so, in fact, than many which are incorporated. It is situated about midway along the southern boundary of the township, 3 miles south of Shakespeare, 7 (direct) east-by-south of Stratford, and on the county line between Perth and Oxford. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 108 miles from Buffalo, and 54 from Goderich; and also of the Port Dover and Lake Huron, 55 miles from Port Dover, and 112 miles from Warton, on Georgian Bay; and is of course possessed of every facility in regard to mails, telegraph, and express.

Henry Eckstein, yet living in the place, was the earliest settler within its limits, in 1849. He had been a soldier in the Prussian army, and called the place Freiburg in honour of his native town in the Fatherland. There were only five habitations in the place previous to the completion of the B. & L. H. Railway, viz., those of Chas. Wood, who kept the first store, D. H. Cars, who kept tavern, Robt. Reid, at present in Krug & Falck's store, W. H. Munro, tinsmith, and Eckstein, above mentioned, who kept tavern in a little log building where Hansuld's store now stands.

On the completion of the railway there were important and continuous accessions to the population, and the bulk of the inhabitants of Sebastopol were gradually drawn away from the older village and absorbed in the new. During the Crimean war the name of the place was changed to Inkermann, and on the opening of the Post Office, in 1857, the authorities gave it the name of "Tavistock," which it still wears with becoming grace.

Ever since the opening of the P. D. and L. H. Railway three years ago, there has been a very marked improvement in the place. A special census taken over a year ago (early part of 1878), in connection with the anticipated incorporation of the village, showed a population considerably in excess of 800, and it can now be safely set down at 1,000. It contains some very fine commercial blocks and many first-rate private residences, besides an unusually large number of high standard manufacturing places for its extent. Its business enterprises embrace 4 general stores, 1 drug store, 2 tin and stove stores, 1 harness store, 2 shoe stores, 2 merchant tailor establishments, dressmakers' and millinery establishments, &c., &c.; while its industries comprise a very extensive steam furniture factory, with saw and planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory attached (belonging to Kalbfleisch & Schaefer), Malcolm's large steam grist and flouring mill, Kalbfleisch & Poehlman's steam grist and flouring mill, Ballantyne's splendid new cheese factory at the Port Dover Depot, Field & Hetherington's steam woollen factory, two large steam flax mills, a steam stove and heading factory, two cooperages, a cider mill, two carriage factories, one of which is very extensive, three blacksmith shops, and a number of smaller shops of other descriptions, such as bakers, butchers, &c., &c. There are three churches in the village (Baptist, Lutheran, and Methodist); a large school with three departments; four hotels, a livery stable, express office, two telegraph offices; and law and medicine are represented by three physicians and a conveyancer.

The agitation for incorporation has been temporarily suspended by the efforts of both East Zorra and South Easthope to retain their respective present shares of the village as they are, by promises of an equitable division, *pro rata*, of their portions of the township's taxation, which would make Tavistock *in effect*, though not *legally*, two distinct police villages. Meantime the matter rests in abeyance, but the probabilities seem in favour of an early incorporation.

In its financial aspect South Easthope is exceptional in more respects than one. It has no Town Hall, had no "surplus distribution," has no debts, has no assets, and its fiscal year is the national and not the calendar year—from 1st July till 30th June. That its development has also been exceptional is sufficiently explained by a comparison of a few figures taken from the assessment returns of 1846, the oldest in existence, and those of 1878:—

	1846.	1878.
No. of ratepayers.....	173	482
Acres owned by residents.....	16,876	23,438
do. improved.....	4,496	17,283

	1846.	1878.
Value of real property.....	£11,073 9 0	\$1,332,561
do. personal do.....	4,091 0 0	57,186
Total taxes collected.....	103 2 10½	12,000 (est.)

	1846.	1878.
No. of horses.....	97	802
No. of cattle, sheep, and pigs.....	555	4,488

To enlarge upon the many excellent attributes of South Easthope would be but waste of labour; the above figures are more eloquent than words. And in the thousand and one minutiae which combine to form the general condition of a community, the advance has been even more rapid and positive than in the few details shown above; while, with "Excelsior" for its motto, we see no reason why this magnificent township should not prove its legend a reality, by still more rapid strides towards place and influence in the future than any of its rivals have yet succeeded in accomplishing in the past.

## TOWNSHIP OF ELLICE.

Ellice is one of the three townships of Perth County, lying adjacent to and north of the Huron Road, and one of the most northerly range of townships originally purchased by the Canada Company, after one of the prominent stockholders of which corporation Ellice was named. A considerable area of the south-east portion of this township, as it originally stood, is now embraced within the corporate limits of the Town of Stratford, but except where that town intervenes, the metes and bounds of Ellice may be described as follows: The Townships of North Easthope flanks it on the east; Mornington and Elma—principally the former—form its northern limit; Logan borders it on the west; and its southern boundary is formed by the Townships of Fullarton and Downie, from which it is separated by the Huron Road, above referred to.

Ellice covers an area of 55,568 acres, of which 20,245 had been improved at the time of taking the last official census (1871), according to which also the township contained 2,886 people; but though it has been advancing in both of these latter respects since that time, its progress cannot be measured by any more accurate standard than an assessor's return, which class of documents experience has shown to be exceedingly unreliable in this particular.

Undoubtedly the first white man who settled in Ellice was Andrew Sebach, a Bavarian, who came to Canada in 1828, with a family of five sons, and was induced to settle on the Huron Road, through the influence of Col. Van Egmond, who is referred to at length in our Highway History. Mr. Sebach was also the second settler in the County of Perth, as at present constituted, the only one preceding him being one Fryfogel, who had a shanty erected in South Easthope, and was living therein, when the Sebach family passed on the way to their new home in the forest. The Village of Waterloo was the place where Mr. Sebach bid adieu to society, and it required nine days to make the trip thence to the place of his location—Lot 31, Con. 1, of Ellice—where he arrived the 22nd of December. At this time the Huron Road had only arrived at that stage of improvement known as "underbrushing," consequently travel thereon was slow and tedious.

The winter of Sebach's arrival was a very mild one, fortunately for him and his family, as they had no stove, and the surveyor's shanty, which they found and occupied, was of the most primitive description, with few facilities for repelling the attacks of the weather. Mr. Sebach took up 1,200 acres of land from the Canada Company, which he paid for chiefly in labour expended upon the Company's roads, for soon thereafter the Directors of the Company in England ceased to supply Mr. Galt—their manager in Canada—with the funds necessary to carry on improvements, so he was obliged to resort to the Company's land as a "legal tender" with which to pay the claims of contractors and subcontractors; and in this manner many of the early settlers paid for their land.

Sebach received a grant of \$240 from the Canada Company as a bonus to induce him to open a tavern for the accommodation of settlers and prospectors, and this building stood on the site of the present hotel, on Lot 31, 1st Concession. After a time, when he was about to build an addition to the tavern, he was obliged to secure men from Waterloo to assist in placing the logs in position. The nearest mill at that time was in Waterloo, as not even a shanty marked the present site of Stratford, and when the "roads" were too bad to go so far to mill, the settlers improvised a "mill" in the shape of a kettle, in which they pounded corn with the head of an iron bolt.

Among the earliest settlers to follow Sebach into the bush in Ellice were Geo. Kastner, who with his sons located Lot 12, on the Huron Road, and Lots 21 and 29 of the front concession were located by M. Stoskopf and John Rohfreitsch respectively about 1831, and in 1833 Alex. Gourley settled between the Kastnerville and Sebringville of the present. The first settler to locate in rear of the Huron Road was Geo. Brunner, who took up Lot 24, Con. 3—where he still resides—in 1832. It was several years later than this before the settlement of the more remote portions of the township became at all general, and among the pioneers of the western central portion of Ellice we may mention Richard Mulholland, who located along the Logan townline, in the 2nd Concession, and Thos. Witt, who settled on Lot 35, Con. 4, both in 1843; and during the year following James Hearnep, John Stock, James Keagan, the Heishons and the Crowleys, formed what was thenceforward called St. Patrick's Settlement, until its name was changed to Kinkora several years since. Soon after those mentioned, John Roche came and settled a mile and a quarter east of Kinkora Corners, where he continued to reside till the time of his death, which occurred in 1870. Mr. Roche was of Irish descent, but was born in Gananogue, and during the turbulent times of the McKenzie Rebellion he held a rank of considerable importance in the Militia, and was present with his corps at Prescott when the "Sympathizers" were besieged and compelled to surrender in the old mill at that point. He was also a prominent figure in township affairs after his removal to Ellice, and his worth as a citizen was substantially appreciated by the Government, who placed him on the Commission of the Peace.

In the vicinity of Ellice Centre there was no settlement made till about 1858, when a German named Deustadt came in and settled, being followed by others soon after, most prominent among whom was Wm. Baumbach, who located the second farm east from the corners.

The settlers of Ellice—as compared with those of other townships—were not long without at least a few of the conveniences of life, for as early as 1836 a mill was built at Sebringville by the founder of that village, after whom it was named; and stores and kindred institutions followed soon after. The first church in the township was built on Lot 25, Con. 1, where the new Lutheran church now stands, and this was also the site of the pioneer school house, and here Rev. Mr. Van Horn—a Lutheran, who had previously preached from house to house in the Sebach settlement—filled the combined offices of spiritual and secular teacher; but the first teacher using the Anglo-Saxon dialect was one

McMaster, who taught here a few years subsequently. The first birth in Ellice was that of William, son of Andrew Sebach; the first marriage was solemnized by a civil magistrate, J. C. W. Daly, the contracting parties being John Olbergost and a daughter of George Kastner; and the first death which occurred was that of John Rohfreitsch.

There is apparently a "missing link" in the chain of the municipal history of Ellice, as the minutes of the first township meeting of which any record has been preserved would plainly imply. The meeting referred to was held in the tavern of John Sharman, in Stratford, January 2nd, 1843, and—*vide minutes*—"the Acting Clerk laid before the meeting the annual account, showing he had not received any moneys, or expended any during the past year," which would imply that the office of Treasurer, which was then combined with that of Clerk, was a fair example of a sinecure. Of this meeting Mr. Alex. Gourley was unanimously elected chairman, after which the following gentlemen were elected to fill the various municipal offices, viz.: Daniel McPherson, Clerk; John Kastner, Assessor; John McCarthy and Andrew Sebach, Poundkeepers; Alex. Scott, Wm. Pindar, and Anthony Ketler, Town Wardens. The first record appearing in the minute book of the election of a District Councillor from Ellice is where Andrew Sebach was honoured with that office the year following (1844); and from that time until the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, Daniel McPherson continued to represent the township in the District Council, having been first elected in 1845.

On the 7th of January, 1850, the ratepayers assembled at the tavern of Mrs. Douglass, Stratford, to elect their first Board of Township Councillors, and there was no dearth of aspirants to the offices, as is shown by the list of candidates, who received votes as follows: Andrew Sebach, 73; Geo. Brunner, 63; John Sebring, 59; Robert Henry, 57; Alex. Gourley, 53; Peter Kastner, 33; John Sharman, 21; Peter Reid, 17; Chas. O'Brien, 17; John Kastner, 12; W. T. McCullough, 8; Jacob Brunner, 4; James Carey, 1; and James McCauley, 1. Of the five former, who were declared elected, Mr. Sebring refused to serve, and Geo. Brunner was not eligible, by reason of being an alien; therefore a new election was held to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sebring's refusal to officiate, which resulted in the choice of Peter Reid, and Mr. Brunner having satisfied the authorities of his eligibility, the first Council of Ellice was duly organized, when they elected the following gentlemen to fill the minor offices, viz.: Stewart Campbell, Clerk and Treasurer; James Hamilton, Collector; and Patrick Crowley, Richard Coulton, and John Coulter, Assessors; the latter of whom was to assess Mornington, which township, not having at this time the requisite number of householders to entitle it to independent municipal existence, was annexed to Ellice.

The unanimous choice of the Council fell upon Robert Henry to fill the position of Reeve during 1850, in which office he was succeeded in 1851 by Alex. Gourley, who was re-elected in 1852 and 1853, being followed in 1854 and 1855 by Robert Henry, which gentleman was succeeded in 1856 by Patrick Crowley, who gave place in 1857 to John Kastner, by whom the Reeveship was retained three years. John Pearson was the incumbent of that office during 1860, after which John Kastner was again returned, and served four consecutive years.

Ellice became entitled to a Deputy Reeve in 1865, and John Kastner was the first to fill that office, while John Pearson was Reeve the same year, and the following year the Reeveship and Deputy Reeveship were held by John Pearson and David Smith, respectively. The first election of these officers by the direct vote of the people took place in 1867, when John Kastner and Jacob Brunner were returned, and were each re-elected the two succeeding years. During 1870 and 1871 these offices were occupied by Jacob Brunner, Reeve, and Joseph Miller, Deputy; in 1872 by Jacob Brunner and William Baumbach; in 1873 by Wm. Baumbach and Patrick McDonell, the latter of which gentlemen was elected to the Reeveship during each of the three succeeding years, while Joseph Miller was honoured by his election to the Deputy's chair in 1874, being followed in that office during the three succeeding years by Wm. Stühling, who gave place to Timothy Murray in 1878. James Bennoch was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1877, and re-elected each year since, the names of the municipal officers for the current year being as follows: James Bennoch, Reeve; Henry Vogt, Deputy Reeve; Christian Warner, Andrew Kühr, and Francis Ruston, Councillors; John Pearson (Sebringville P. O.), Clerk; Geo. Barthel, Assessor; John Kelly, Collector; Edward Brown, Treasurer; and F. L. Mennig and Daniel McGraw, Auditors.

The excessive flatness which characterizes the surface of Ellice is relieved in the south-western portion of the township by intervals of moderately undulating land, and the whole southern portion, extending only about two concessions back, may be classified as excellent land; but beyond the limit named the "line of demarcation" runs in a very irregular shape, and while a great portion of the township, as far north as Kinkora and east as far as Sebringville, may be described as first-class, the major part of the balance is a swamp of the most uninviting appearance imaginable, chiefly owned by the Canada Company, and through which no road has yet been constructed, it being no less true than remarkable that there is only one road (the 2nd and 3rd concession line) which traverses this township from the eastern to the western boundary. A large portion of this vast swamp is traversed by an immense ditch with numerous branches, the chief outlet of which is the Black Creek, flowing through Sebringville, along the bed of which stream the ditch has been dug for a considerable distance. This system of ditches was constructed under the provisions of the "Drainage Act," about three years ago; the contractor being Mr. T. M. Daly, of Stratford, who executed the task in a manner equally creditable to himself and beneficial to the lands affected. The length of these ditches is 18½ miles; their width at the bottom varies from three to six feet, each being four feet deep at its head or source, with such increase of depth towards its mouth as the nature of the surface requires.

In their excavation (exclusive of the continuation along the bed of Black Creek referred to) there were 158,659 cubic yards of earth removed, to cover the expense of which drainage debentures were issued by the township to the amount of \$35,000; but this large sum will appear to have been economically expended, when we consider the fact that an area of 14,378 acres is drained—or rather unwatered—by this system.

There are several post villages in Ellice besides SEBRINGVILLE, which is a smart enterprising little town of about 400 inhabitants, situated four miles west from Stratford, on the Huron Road. The founder of this village was John Sebring, elsewhere referred to, who built the pioneer mill of the township on the Ellice side of the townline in 1836, which mill, in remodelled form, is still standing, and at present owned by Mr. John Pearson. About this time also stores, hotels, &c., were erected here; but as the major portion of the village lies in Downie, we refer the reader to our sketch of that township for a more extended description of it.



WARTBURG is a small hamlet at the intersection of the Mornington Road and the line between the 6th and 7th concessions. It contains a good carriage and waggon factory, besides hotel, school, store, post office, and the other attractions incident to country villages of like size.

ELLICE CENTRE, 2½ miles north of Wartburg, contains—in addition to a post office recently established, under the name of ROSTOCK—a hotel, two saw mills, store, and a few mechanics' shops.

KINKORA is situated 2½ miles west of Wartburg, but beyond a fine Catholic church and presbytery, a store and post office, it possesses no special attractions. Each of these three villages receives a semi-weekly mail off Sebringville.

TOPPING, at the junction of Ellice, North Easthope, and Mornington, is a place of no commercial importance, but receives a daily mail north and south by the Stratford and Millbank stage.

Ellice has no liabilities save those already mentioned, viz.: \$35,000 of drainage debentures to mature 15 years from date, to meet which a special annual sum of \$2,707 is raised by taxation of the lands benefited by the drain. The township has no assets in the shape of real property, but the fine quality of the land in the better portions of the township, and the thrift of the people thereon, form a resource from which may be drawn any amount of revenue likely to be required for municipal government for many years to come.

### TOWNSHIP OF ELMA.

With the exception of Wallace, Elma is the newest township in the county as regards the date of its settlement. Geographically, it may be described as lying to the north of portions of Logan and Ellice, west of Mornington and south of Wallace, while its western limit is formed by the Township of Grey in Huron County. The surface of Elma is in no place sufficiently high to admit the application of the term "undulating," and the complete intermixture of different grades and classes of soil throughout the entire township renders its description as a whole rather difficult; but apart from the low swampy land which forms a considerable portion of its area, Elma may be described as a sufficiently high level to admit of convenient tillage and drainage, with occasional breaks in the surface, which might, without exaggeration, be dignified by the name of "hills."

The area comprised within the limits described contains 67,132 acres, of which, in 1871, 23,453 acres had been improved; but as the development of the township since those figures were taken has been rapid, they will serve only as an approximation to its improved area of the present date, as will also, in respect to its population, the figures of the latest census returns, which set down the population of Elma at 3,616 souls.

Although the land in Elma was not put into the market till 1854, there were many settlers located in the township previous to that date, the second of whom appears to have been George Code, who came through the township in 1848, in company with his brother Richard, who now resides in Huron County. Mr. Code was favourably impressed with the location of the present site of Trowbridge; and returning to his home in Lanark County, he sent his sons Samuel and George to take possession of the spot of his choice, and following them soon after, he built the first saw mill in the township on the bank of the Maitland at that place.

Even before the date of the Codes' settlement there was a "squatter" named Tennant living in the township, who acted as guide to Mr. Code when he came in to locate, and performed a similar office for many of the pioneers. At that time he lived in a log shanty with a roof of hemlock boughs, on Lot 5, Con. 8, but he died many years since, after having shared and alleviated the sufferings of many of the pioneers incident to early life in the forest, remote from civilization and its attendant comforts.

Among the next earliest settlers were Robert Bingham, who took up Lot 22, Con. 7, in 1849, and here he entertained many of the early residents and their families as they passed in to locate; in fact, he provided all who required it with food or shelter, and was consequently most highly esteemed by those who partook of his hospitality. Mr. Bingham did not remain there a great many years, but removed across the border long since. Also among the pioneers should be mentioned William Bingham, a brother of Robert, who arrived at the same time as his brother; William Gibson and family, who also came in 1849, and settled near Trowbridge; John and Samuel Ritchie, and one Henry, who were in that locality about the same time; while further to the east Robert Hamilton, David Graham, the Boyds, Nash, Coghlin, and Robert Lowry were among the first to locate.

The hardships and privations endured by the pioneers of Elma were much the same as those borne by the first residents of other localities remote from the conveniences of life. As an instance of their struggles with the "genius of the forest," we might note that a trip to Shakespear—30 miles distant—for provisions, which they would carry in on their backs, was no uncommon occurrence, nor was an "excursion" to mill at Mitchell, the trip to and from which place required four days to make it with an ox team, which could only be used under favourable circumstances, and at other times the settlers carried the wheat to and flour from Mitchell on their backs.

The first child born in Elma was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Code; the first marriage was that of John Ritchie to a lady whose name we did not learn; and the first death was that of Robert Toughen, in 1851, whose coffin was made by Samuel Code, out of slabs which the deceased had a few days previously cut out with which to make a door for his shanty.

The people of this township long remained at a disadvantage for want of roads, and were treated very unfairly by the Government in this respect, as will hereafter appear. These lands were purchased on the understanding that 37½ cents per acre of the receipts for Crown lands sold, and 50 cents per acre for school land sold, should be contributed by the Government to an "Improvement Fund," which was to be expended in the construction of roads and bridges throughout the township; but by an Order in Council the Government repudiated this agreement in 1860, and it was only after several years of the utmost exertion on the part of the people that a House Committee was at length appointed to investigate the wrong, and through this means the fund was restored. It is but just to note in this connection that the one person, more than all others, to whom the credit of securing this restoration of the people's rights belongs is Mr. Robert Clelland, at that time Reeve of the township, who was unremitting and self-sacrificing in his endeavours in this regard. Another source of contention was the gravel road, which in 1858 was inaugurated and constructed from Monckton to Elma Centre, chiefly through the influence of William Morrison. As Listowel now began to assume some importance as a village, the people of that place were naturally desirous of obtaining a highway toward the south, but the terminus of the gravel road remained six miles south of that place till, in 1863, Mr. D. D. Hay, Reeve of the township, secured the passage of a by-law through the County Council appropriating

money for its completion. There was fierce opposition to this by-law, which was passed only with the assistance of the Warden's vote, and before the debentures which it authorized could be disposed of, some of its opponents instituted proceedings in Chancery to invalidate the debentures, after which no person could be induced to purchase them, and thus the gravel road scheme again threatened to languish for want of funds to carry it out. But in this crisis of events, Mr. D. D. Hay, who had from the first opposed the enemies of this scheme of improvement with a most creditable persistence, came to the rescue, and let the contract for building the road on his own responsibility, pledging his estate for the cost of its fulfilment, and then, after having secured the road to Listowel, he induced the County Council to recoup him for the outlay. It was a desperate game throughout, and Mr. Hay staked his private means upon its success, and it is gratifying to note the appreciation with which the people regard his efforts in their behalf.

Previous to 1857 Elma was annexed to Logan for municipal purposes, but in the year named she assumed separate township government, and the following named gentlemen were elected as Councillors to administer the same, viz.: Joseph Lennan, Donald Gordon, Alex. Mitchell, Robert Bingham, and William Morrison, of whom the latter was elected to the Reeveship. The appointed officers for that year were Arthur Gordon, Clerk and Treasurer; Cornelius Cozens, Assessor; and Wm. Fennell, Collector. The Council elected John Grant to the Reeve's chair in 1858, and Joseph Lennan to that position the year following. The Council of 1859 was composed of J. Lennan, Samuel Roe, D. D. Hay, Geo. Jackson, and John Stevenson, and it was by the assistance of his own vote that Mr. Lennan was elected Reeve, in opposition to Mr. Jackson, who was the candidate of Messrs. Hay and Stevenson. Upon the election of Mr. Lennan, Mr. Hay resigned his seat, and Joseph Caruth was elected to fill the vacancy.

During 1859 the Council passed a resolution declaring it "painfully evident that there will be a great deficiency in the supply of seed and bread for consumption;" and with a view to securing a supply of the same, they passed another resolution, "urgently pressing upon the County Council to issue debentures on the Non-Resident Land Tax, and out of the proceeds of such debentures, when sold, this Council appropriate £500 for the purchase of wheat for the above object;" and the substance of this resolution was subsequently carried into effect.

From 1860 to 1866 inclusive, D. D. Hay occupied the Reeve's chair, and in 1862, on the township's becoming entitled to a Deputy Reeve, John Grant was honoured by his election to that office, and was succeeded the year following by Samuel Roe, who has been re-elected each year since.

From 1867 to 1869 inclusive, Robert Clelland was Chief Magistrate of Elma, being followed by Daniel Falconer, who enjoyed a four years' incumbency, and gave place in 1874 to R. L. Alexander, who held the office two years and yielded it to Robert Clelland, who retained it during 1876 and 1877; since which time Mr. Alexander has continued in the position.

For the current year the municipal officers of Elma are R. L. Alexander, Reeve; Samuel Roe, Deputy Reeve; John G. Alexander, William Lochead, and Chas. Mackenzie, Councillors; Thomas Fullarton (Newry P. O.), Clerk; T. J. Knox, Assessor; and Moses Harvey, Treasurer.

There are several smart villages in Elma, of which the first founded was TROWBRIDGE, situated about six miles west-south-west of Listowel, off which place it is served with a daily mail. When Elma was first surveyed there was a "town plot" laid out here where the Maitland crosses the side line between Lots 5 and 6, but the fact that no "town" has yet been erected thereon is but another proof that the channel of trade cannot be regulated by the location of "town plots," but that it will converge toward its centre as naturally as water finds its level. However, there is considerable attractiveness about Trowbridge in a commercial sense, and at present there are about 150 people residing there, besides the usual number of stores, mills, mechanics' shops, &c., generally found in a place of like size.

NEWRY is a small village on the gravel road, 7 miles south of Listowel. It contains a couple of stores, hotel, blacksmith shop, and cheese factory.

NEWRY STATION is a place which has sprung into existence since the construction of the South Extension of the W. G. & B. R. R. The depot is about a mile distant from old Newry, for which place it was named, and of which this young village was at first considered a "branch;" but it has now far outgrown the parent stem, and is at present the most important village in the township, and contains several hotels, large saw and grist mills, eight or ten stores, blacksmith, carriage, tinware and shoe shops, tailors, dressmakers, church and school, besides the depot, storehouses, and their natural concomitants, which make it one of the most promising villages within a long distance.

MONCKTON is situated at the junction of the Elma gravel road with the Logan townline. It is built principally in Elma, and contains two saw mills, half a dozen stores, several hotels, three Protestant churches, telegraph office and post office, and receives a daily mail north and south by the Mitchell and Listowel stage, from which former place it is 10 miles distant, and from the latter 12 miles.

HENFRY is a station on the W. G. & B., on the townline between Elma and Grey; and in addition to its railway facilities, enjoys such commercial and industrial institutions as are usually found in a village of 150 inhabitants.

HAMMOND is a post office on the 6th and 7th concession line near the Mornington boundary, which receives a semi-weekly mail off Listowel, 6½ miles distant. Here is also a store and a large cheese factory, the name by which the place is generally known being Gotham.

DONEGAL, the name of which suggests its origin, is a post office 2½ miles south of Hammond, and there is also in the place a good store, while the surrounding country is of a good grade, and thickly settled.

The township is fairly supplied with railway facilities by the W. G. & B. South Extension, which runs south from Listowel to Newry Station, thence west to Henfryn, where it passes into the Township of Grey; besides which the north-east corner of the township is traversed by the Stratford and Huron R.R., on which line there is a station called Britton, about four miles out from Listowel toward Stratford. The people of Elma displayed a very creditable amount of enterprise in securing these roads, to the first of which they granted a bonus of \$30,000, and to the latter \$10,000. The present liabilities of Elma amount to \$11,920, including their indebtedness to the W. G. & B. Sinking Fund and interest, \$11,400, and the same to the S. & H. R. R. Fund, \$520, which liabilities exceed their available assets by only \$6,928.45, an amount quite insignificant as compared with their resources.

Elma is favoured with a class of people in whom are combined industry, intelligence, and enterprise in equal degrees; and to their liberal exercise of these principles may be attributed their success in elevating their township to a position second to none as regards public and private improvements, including schools, mills, villages, cheese factories, broad

and well-tilled farms, substantial and handsome buildings, and in short, everything that contributes to intellectual, social, or commercial progress.

### TOWNSHIP OF FULLARTON.

Counting from the south boundary of Perth, Fullarton is the middle township of the second range in the county; and is bounded on the north-west by the Township of Hibbert, on the north-east by Logan and Ellice, on the south-east by Downie, on the south and south-west by Blanshard, and for a short distance on the west by the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron. In shape it is a parallelogram, longest from north-east to south-west, with its southern and western corners chopped off by Blanshard and Usborne. It is the smallest township in the county except South Easthope. In topographical characteristics and the general excellence of its soil it is the nearest possible approach to Downie, already described, which surrounds it on the south-east, south, and south-west; which remark as to its superiority of soil is borne out by the fact that although tenth in size, it is third in "assessed" and fourth in "equalized" valuation, closely following Downie, Blanshard, and North Easthope, at a figure of over two and a quarter millions of dollars. It is watered by the River Thames, which runs in a comparatively even course and nearly southern direction through its greatest extent, from its northern to its southern corner, as well as by two tributaries of the same—Black Creek, entering near its eastern corner and joining the Thames near the centre of the township, and Flat Creek, which flows parallel to the Thames across its western corner.

The first settler in the Township of Fullarton was Hugh Kennedy Junck, who arrived here September 5th, 1832, and located on Lot 20, 1st Concession, taking up at the same time. The nearest settler at that time was Andrew Sebach, towards the south-east, on the west corner of the Township of Ellice; and to the north-west Col. Van Egmond, in Hullett, near the present site of Clinton. It is related of this gentleman that on one occasion he went all the way to Van Egmond's to procure a "brand" for starting his own fire. He was the first District Councillor for Fullarton, when that township withdrew from Downie and Blanshard in 1845. He built the first saw mill in the township and the third in the county, on the line between Lots 20 and 21, in the 1st Concession, and his gristing was provided for in anticipation, by bringing with him a hand flour mill from the Old Country.

Next to Mr. Junck, Daniel Kerr and wife were probably the first settlers in Fullarton, in that part of it now Mitchell. Their son Daniel was the first child born to a permanent settler in the then limits of Fullarton, although there had previously been a birth by the wife of an emigrant passing through to Goderich, while stopping for a night in a shanty erected beside the Thames (on the Fullarton side) by the Canada Company's surveyors.

Very soon after the advent of Messrs. Junck and Kerr a number of Alsations came in and settled in the neighbourhood of the Sebach tavern. This party included Valentine Rohfreisch, Jacob Kramer, Jacob Schellerberger, George Paulin, Valentine and George Bartel, George Karker, and John Reil, of whom the four first named located on the Fullarton side of the Huron Road, the others in Logan. For the next few years the chief accessions to the population were families from Alsace, who settled near those above mentioned, spreading to the south and west as they became more numerous.

The central and southern portions of the township had not a settler till 1843. In the early part of that year James Wansley settled on Lot 2, Concession 8, not a neighbour being within several miles except James Good, across the Downie line, who had come in there a short time previous. In June of that year Andrew Tinning settled on Lot 44, Concession 8; and in the following autumn and spring of 1844 quite a number came into that portion of the township, including James Anderson, James Watson, James Brown, John Parker, Wm. Hewer, Robert and Frederick Mann, Thomas and George Moss, Robert Roger, and Robert McIntosh. Most of the above located near the river, and on either side; and it is not quite certain but that some of them were not located till the summer of 1845. The above settlement was composed of Scotch from the Township of Dalhousie, in the present County of Lanark.

In 1844 the Canada Company chopped out the "Mitchell Road," at which time the only settlers between Mitchell and the near neighbourhood of "Little Falls" (St. Mary's) were Anderson, Watson, and Rogers above mentioned, and the Woodleys and Bakers at Fullarton Corners. The former had come in in the early part of 1843, and the latter during the same season.

In 1847 the first school house in the township, a log building, was put up on Lot 25, Mitchell Road, just west of the river, near where the school at present stands. It was first occupied by James Brown, still living on Lot 25, east of the river, and acting as Postmaster of Motherwell, who was thus the first school teacher in Fullarton. This was subsequently used as a "meeting-house," but previous to its being built, the settlers of this section used to attend "meeting" at the house of James Moore, of Downie, where Rev. Dr. Proudfoot of London came periodically to preach. The first minister who ever preached in the southern part of this township, or probably anywhere within its limits, was Rev. Mr. Williams, a Methodist, who also came at intervals from London, and preached in the house of John Parker, one of the earliest settlers.

As previously stated, the first municipal organization of Fullarton took place in 1845; and although the records of 1847 are the oldest extant, the recollection of the oldest inhabitants is to the effect that H. K. Junck was elected District Councillor in 1845 (borne out by district records); Thomas Boyle, Town Clerk; and Duncan Campbell, Assessor. The meeting was held in Small's mill, in Mitchell.

In 1846 James Brown was Collector; and "gathered in" in the neighbourhood of £50 cy., or \$200—an immense sum in those days—which he carried on foot to Goderich, and deposited with the District Treasurer; and Mr. Boyle was again Clerk during that year. We quote from the minutes of the town meeting of 1847:—

"At the annual meeting of the Township of Fullarton, held at Fish-leigh's tavern, Mitchell, on January 3rd, 1847, by virtue of a warrant under the hands of Wm. Chalk and Ludwig Meyer, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Huron, for the purpose of electing officers for the said township for the current year—

"Mr. Thomas Boyle, Chairman.—Mr. John McIntyre was elected District Councillor; Thomas Boyle, Town Clerk; Wm. Irvine, Assessor of Taxes; Duncan Campbell, Collector of Taxes; Daniel Kerr, Wm. Davis, and John Arbogast, Town Wardens.

Among those elected to minor offices were Wm. Smith, Thos. Scott, Andrew Tinning, Francis Fishleigh, John Babb, John Parker, Abraham Davidson, Nicholas Harwick, Wm. Small, Nicholas Tomlinson, Richard Hill, Geo. Ray, Andrew Kennedy, Wm. Levy, Wm. Jardine, Frank Livingstone, Robt. Nichols, Joseph Russell, John Schellerberger, Gilbert McIntyre, Geo. Brett, Jacob Sebach, Michael Gates, Robert



Clarke, Daniel Egmore, John McCurdy, Chas. Stubbs, Thos. Worth, Hendrick Yeo, Wm. Haines, Jasper Pridham, Wm. Olger, Wm. Green-side, Wm. Hewer, H. K. Junck, James McClarty, Thos. Moss, Christopher Baker, Charles Beer, Wm. Porteous, Robert McIntosh, and Thos. Babb; which list forcibly reminds us of Artemus Ward's celebrated military company of thirty captains and one private, for we feel sure there could not have been another dozen householders in the township at that date. The usual "Town Laws" of course follow, in which there is nothing of importance or interest.

In 1848 the town meeting was held at the new school house, Lot 25, M.R.E. and James Brown were elected Clerk; Henry E. Anson, Assessor; Duncan Campbell, Collector; and Wm. Davis, Wm. Martin, and Thomas Reid, Town Wardens—the same gentlemen being all re-elected to the same respective positions at the town meeting of 1849, also held at the school house.

The "Financial Statement" of this year shows the sum of £611s. 4d. to have passed through the Clerk's hands during the year; and the "liberal" remuneration of those officials may be judged from the following entry:—

"Clerk's percentage..... 2s. 9d.  
"Clerk for postage..... Os. 9d.—3s. 6d."

With the advent of the year 1850, we find the first set of municipal officers to have been: *Reeve*, James Hill; *Councillors*, Robert Porteous, Robt. Roger, Geo. Leversage, John Arbogast; *Clerk*, John McIntyre; *Treasurer*, James Brown; *Assessor*, John Lamber; *Collector*, Duncan Campbell; *Auditors*, John Buchan, Wm. Rath; *Surveyor*, Wm. Rath; *Supt. of Education*, Dr. James Coleman; *Constable*, Stafford Campbell. The "salaries" hadn't risen very materially since the preceding year, being fixed thus: Clerk, £5; Treasurer, £2; Auditor, 15s.; Supt. of Education, £2; Surveyor, 7s. 6d. per diem; Constable, 3s. 6d. per diem; Councillors, 3s. 9d. per diem; and Assessor and Collector, a small commission. These were the days of economy, evidently.

Mr. Hill, the first Reeve, was an Englishman, and a very early settler in Mitchell, where he kept store and manufactured potash when it was but a rude and straggling hamlet. He represented the township in the County Council many years, and was counted one of the ablest men of his day in the County of Perth.

For the Reeves and Deputies thenceforward we beg to refer to the "Municipal History" of the county. Meanwhile the changes in the Clerkship have been: 1853, Wm. Dunn; 1858, Daniel McPhail; 1859, Wm. Davidson; 1868, Richard Moore; 1873, George Leversage; and 1878, John Wilson.

The municipal representatives for 1867 (first year of "popular" vote) were: Reeve, Thos. Ford; Deputy, Abraham Davidson; Geo. West, Ferdinand Ulrich, and Wm. Dickie. From 1850 to 1867 the following gentlemen (besides those holding the positions of Reeve or Deputy) have occupied seats at the Council Board, viz.: John Fishleigh, Valentine Rohfreitsch, Wm. Martin, Penton Botterell, Robt. Clark, Daniel McPhail, John Cole, Edward Dodds, and Alex. McConachie. We give herewith a full list of municipal officials for 1879:

*Reeve*, Geo. Leversage; *Deputy Reeve*, Richard Francis; *Councillors*, George Johnson, Nicholas Roach, Thos. Currelley; *Treasurer*, John Cole; *Assessor*, John Brown, Jun.; *Collector*, Thos. Skinner; *Auditors*, Jas. Brown, Sen., Wm. Davidson, Sen.

The township has no indebtedness. It owns a Town Hall, built some eight years since at a cost of about \$800, at Fullarton Corners, where the Council meet. The receipts for 1878 were \$12,746.56, of which \$10,210 were collected in taxes; the disbursements, \$13,283.89, of which \$5,073.60 went for county rate; \$3,404.92 for roads and bridges; \$3,086.59 for education; and \$592.35 for official salaries.

Of the villages within the township, the chief is Fullarton Corners, where, besides the Town Hall, there is a first-rate hotel, a school with two teachers, three churches (Baptist, Bible Christian, and Methodist), two stores, several mechanics' shops, and post office, with daily mail off Mitchell, 6 miles distant. As previously stated, Fullarton Village was settled originally by the Woodley brothers, who subsequently laid it out as a village under the registered title of "Summerville," from which it was changed to "Fullarton" by the authorities when the post office was established.

CARLINGFORD is a small post village on the 6th and 7th Concessions line, near the south-east boundary. Besides post office, with weekly mail off Sebringville, 7 miles distant, it contains a tavern, store, school, two churches, and blacksmith and wagon shop, &c. The place was settled in 1844 by Abraham Davidson, who laid out the village plan, gave it its present name, and kept the first post office.

RUSSELDAL, near the Hibbert boundary, 6 miles south of Mitchell, off which it has tri-weekly mail, was first settled by John Cole, the present treasurer of the township, about 1845, but was laid out and named by James Russell, who came in about the same time. Besides the post office, it contains a tavern, store, and several mechanics' shops usual in small places.

MOTHERWELL, the only other post office in the township, is near its southern corner, on Lot 25, Con. 17, and is kept by James Brown, the first school teacher, elsewhere referred to.

Fullarton is claimed by many to be the finest township in Upper Canada. That it is one of the finest no one can be found to deny; and we are further convinced that only time is needed to make it what its more enthusiastic admirers claim for it; for it is certain that none have succeeded in securing more, or more valuable, acquired advantages within so short a period of time, while it is equally undeniable that none possess fairer natural advantages on which to base a great and prosperous future.

#### TOWNSHIP OF HIBBERT.

This township, which is the most westerly of Perth County municipalities, may be said to project into Huron County fully half its width, owing to the supreme irregularity which, in this portion of Ontario, characterizes county boundary lines in general, and those of Perth County in particular.

The boundaries of Hibbert are formed by the townships of Logan, in Perth County, and McKillop, in Huron County, on the north; Tuckersmith, in Huron County, on the west; Usborne, in the same county, on the south; and Fullarton, in Perth County, on the east.

Excepting South Easthope and Fullarton, Hibbert is the smallest township in point of territorial extent in the county, the area embraced within its limits comprising 42,306 acres, of which, according to the last census returns, 37,546 were occupied and 24,240 were improved; but the subsequent development of the township has very much increased the ratio of improved land therein.

As the land in this township belonged to the Canada Company, it was settled at a somewhat later period than the townships adjacent to the Huron Road farther west, into which the stream of immigration was chiefly directed during the first few years of the settlement of the Huron Tract. Owing to the death or removal of most of the very earliest settlers of the township, and the incomplete memory of those now

residing there, we were unable to ascertain the order in which the pioneers settled, but all circumstances point to the fact that the portion of the township known as "Irishtown," and lying adjacent to the Huron Road between Dublin and the Tuckersmith boundary, was the first to receive settlers, and among the records of "the united townships of McKillop, Tuckersmith, and Hibbert" we find the names of the following settlers, together with the assessed value of their lands in 1839, viz.: Thomas Fox, £54; Michael Guppin, £33; Daniel Keenan, (unimproved); Miles McCann, £67; Hugh McLaughlin, £30; John Borillon, £20; James Mollineaux, £20; Edward Downie, £26; Arthur McCann, £64; Peter McCann (unimproved); making the total assessed value of the township at that time £314. Of these early settlers Thomas Fox received a grant of 200 acres of land from the Canada Company for erecting and keeping a tavern at the intersection of the McKillop and Logan townline with the Huron Road. In 1847 Thomas McGoeys settled on Lot 26, Concession 4, and the same year William Maughan located on Lot 25, next to him. At this time there were no settlers along the Huron Road in the eastern part of the township, but David Oughton settled on Lot 7, Concession 1, two years later, and Robert Donkin, who subsequently took a very prominent part in municipal affairs, had located at Carronbrook Corners prior to 1847.

About 1848 settlers began to locate along the Spring Hill or Staffa line between the 8th and 9th Concessions, and among the earliest of these were Arthur Colquhoun, who located Lot 3, Concession 9, and John Miller, who settled on Lot 6 of the same concession in 1848, and were followed the next year by George Miller, who took up Lot 11 in the 8th Concession. Martin Feeney located on the same line in 1851, and one Norris, John Drake, Daniel Wood, and Charles Tuffin were among the earliest settlers in the neighbourhood of Staffa, while Charles Fox was located further up toward the Tuckersmith townline.

An approximate idea of the hardships which these pioneers were compelled to endure may be gleaned from the experience of Mr. Martin Feeney, before referred to. This gentleman tells of a time when, almost worn out by heavy work performed on the emphatically unsatisfactory diet of field turnips, he went on foot to Mitchell, about ten miles distant through the almost unbroken bush, in the hope of obtaining some flour, but could only succeed in getting six pounds, scarcely enough to make a lunch for a sick man. He was three years without meat as an article of diet, for the two very substantial reasons: 1st, That there was none to be purchased, and 2nd, that he hadn't the wherewithal to purchase. It is almost superfluous to add in this connection that while that state of affairs lasted there was very little attention given to religious subjects, for the "aching void," on the existence of which local preachers love to dilate, had been transferred from the settler's soul to his stomach, and while physical refreshment was at a high premium, spiritual food was at a corresponding discount. It is equally a matter of fact and of credit to the pioneers, however, that their patience under these and kindred trials, coupled with their untiring industry and prudent economy, have long since elevated them to positions of affluence and independence.

In those days there was no mill in the township, so the settlers were obliged to go to Egmondville, Stratford, or Mitchell; but the mill at the latter place was unreliable, as it used to get out of repair so often as to destroy confidence in its grinding capacity. On one occasion Mr. Feeney took 16 bushels of wheat to St. Mary's, requiring three days and nights to make the trip with an ox cart, and all he got for his wheat was a barrel of salt and 75 cents in cash.

Some time later, however, the settlers commenced the manufacture of potash, which they shipped to Montreal through J. & R. Hill, who kept store in Mitchell, and maintained a weekly freight line to and from Hamilton. This product netted the producers about \$25 per barrel, which, being paid in cash, had the effect of relieving the hitherto painful stringency of their circumstances.

Farther back in the township the pioneers were the Hoggarths, and men named respectively Moore, Taylor, and Ferguson, who settled west of Cromarty about 1850, and the same year the McLaren family, consisting of two brothers, Duncan and Alexander, with their parents and sisters, settled on the 13th Concession, Lots 16 to 19 inclusive, where they still reside. The same year William Butler, Thomas Chapel, and George Hamilton settled along the same line, but farther east. About a year later Robert Gardiner—whose portrait appears on another page—and his father and two brothers, settled along the Usborne townline near the Thames Road.

It were well to mention, perhaps, that in the early days of which we write there had been no roads cut through the township, the settlers being obliged to "underbrush" a track for themselves. In the spring of 1853, however, the "Centre Road" was opened between Lots 15 and 16, from Carronbrook to the Usborne townline, and from that time forward the development of the township was steady and rapid.

The first school in Hibbert was a union school, situated at Carronbrook, for the townships of Hibbert, McKillop, and Logan, though we have not the precise date of its erection. Religious services were held in Irishtown at an early day, where the Catholics had a log church on the site of the present magnificent structure on the McKillop side; these services being conducted by Father Schneider, a priest who came up from Guelph, and assumed charge of the Huron District in a spiritual sense. But probably the first Divine services held within the borders of the township were in the neighbourhood of Staffa, where Rev. Mr. Stephens, a Bible Christian, first preached in the house of George Weese. Mr. Stephens was assisted in this missionary work by Rev. J. B. Tapp, of the same persuasion, who pursued his sacred calling with great acceptance till the time of his death in Port Hope, a few years since. Mr. Tapp will be long remembered as the first Canadian clergyman, if not the only one, who applied to the Government for permission to pay taxes, from which, by the nature of his calling, he was exempt by law.

From the records of the old Huron District, we learn that Hibbert was united in 1842 with McKillop and Logan for municipal purposes, and that these three townships were represented in the first District Council by Mr. A. Dickson. The township records, from the organization of Hibbert as a separate municipality up to the year 1870, are lost; but from an entry in the district minute book we infer that separate organization was effected in 1847, for in that year Robert Donkin's name first appears as the representative of Hibbert in the District Council. Mr. Donkin also filled the office of District Councillor from Hibbert during 1848 and 1849, and on the introduction of the Municipal Act in 1850 Mr. Donkin was elected Reeve, and was succeeded the next year by Thomas McGoeys, who held the office also during 1852, giving place in 1853 to Alexander McLaren, who in turn yielded to Robert Donkin in 1854, the latter gentleman being re-elected in 1855. During 1856 and 1857 the township was represented in the County Council by Robert Donkin the former and James Black the latter year as Reeve, Finlay McCormick was elected to the Reeveship in 1858, and was followed the two succeeding years by William Bell, who gave place to Robert Donkin in 1861. As early as 1862 Hibbert became entitled to a second representative in the County Council, and accordingly the same year

John Gardiner was elected Deputy Reeve in company with John Carroll, Reeve; and from that time forward these positions were held by John Carroll, Reeve, and John Gardiner, Deputy, in 1863 and 1864; Finlay McCormick and Thomas King in 1865; Finlay McCormick and James Atkinson in 1866. In 1867, the first year of the election of these officers by a direct vote, Finlay McCormick was again made Reeve, and William Given Deputy Reeve. From this time until the close of the year 1873 Thomas King occupied the Reeve's chair by annual re-election, the Deputy Reeve during the same period being Robert Gardiner. During 1874 and 1875 the offices of Reeve and Deputy Reeve were filled by Robert Gardiner and John McConnell respectively; the former of these gentlemen meeting with annual re-election ever since, while for 1876 James Hopwood was Deputy Reeve, being succeeded the next two years by James Harburn, who in turn gave place to John Burns, the present incumbent. The entire Council for the current year is composed of Robert Gardiner, Reeve; John Burns, Deputy Reeve; Francis Oliver, Peter Campbell, and John Jefferson, Councillors. The other municipal officers are Timothy Carroll, Clerk; Alexander Ferguson, Treasurer; and James Hopwood, Assessor.

Of the villages of Hibbert, the most important and pretensions is DUBLIN, situated partially in the adjacent townships of McKillop and Logan, but principally in the township of Hibbert.—Dublin is what is known as a "Police Village," something very rare in Ontario, if, indeed, there is another. Their organization is provided for by cap. 174 of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, the details of government being specially laid down in sections 562 to 597 inclusive. The respect in which they differ from an unincorporated village is, that although the assessments, levies, etc., of taxes are conducted by the township officers, the proportionate share belonging to the territory included within the limits of the Police Village is subject (in the hands of the Township Treasurer) to the order of the "trustees," three of whom are annually elected to receive from the Treasurer, and expend as they see fit (with certain restrictions), their said share of the general levy. At the same time, the village belongs to the township for all other purposes than those mentioned. The Police Village of Dublin became such on the 1st day of July, 1878, at which time it received its present name, having previously been known as CARRONBROOK; or, originally very appropriately so called after a beautiful little stream or "brook" which flows past the place. The first Trustees elected for this village were Joseph Kidd, Thomas King, and Alexander Ross, the first named being chosen by the others as "Inspecting Trustee." The population of Dublin is about 750, but only that portion within the township of Hibbert is constituted a Police Village.

On another page we present a view of the salt works and mercantile establishment of Messrs. Joseph Kidd & Son, a brief description of which will be interesting. The salt works referred to have been in operation since July 1st, 1875. The well originally sunk from which to supply the brine proved unsuccessful, as the brine was not sufficiently concentrated, thereby necessitating the evaporation of an amount of water quite disproportionate to the amount of salt obtained. To remedy this disadvantage, Mr. Kidd sunk another well near Seaford, five miles west of his "block," and the brine from this well proving of the desirable consistency, it was forced to the "block" through wooden pipes, which soon proved unequal to the heavy pressure of their contents, so they were discarded and new iron tubing substituted therefor, at an expense of \$1,000 per mile. The result of this experiment has been even more satisfactory than expected, as in summer time the heat of the sun on the five miles of iron pipe raises the temperature of the brine passing through it to such a degree that about half the ordinary amount of fire is sufficient to produce evaporation, so the expense of the piping is thus materially neutralized; in fact, everything about the works has been constructed with a view to their economical management, and the "pan"—which is the largest in Canada—was constructed 30 feet longer than usual in order to utilize and exhaust every degree of heat before allowing it to pass into the open air through the smoke stack. The size of the "pan" referred to (the only one the works contain, though the construction of others is in contemplation) is 130 x 30 feet, and the works are run up to their full capacity of about 200 barrels of salt per day, requiring the annual consumption of about 4,000 cords of wood. The barrels required for the packing of this salt are manufactured on the premises from the rough material (logs), which, after passing through the saw mill and stave factory, are "hooped up" in the cooperage, where seven men are employed, who, together with seven others engaged in the saw mill, ten in the stave factory, fifteen around the "block," six in the store, and four on the farm which these gentlemen carry on, make them the employers of about fifty men.

Dublin suffered very severely by a devastating fire which destroyed the principal part of the village last May, but at the present writing the work of rebuilding is going forward on an enterprising scale; the building most worthy of note in process of construction being a fine public hall, the dimensions of which are to be 70 x 60 feet, with three stores on the ground floor. This building adjoins the store of Messrs. Kidd & Son, by whom it is owned. Besides the attractions mentioned, Dublin contains quite a number of other stores, hotels, schools, church, railway mail facilities, telegraph offices, and the usual number of mechanics' shops.

STAFFA is a village of about one hundred inhabitants, situated five miles south from Dublin, on the Hibbert Centre Road. This is the "capital" of the township, the town hall, a neat frame building erected at a cost of about \$700, being situated here, in addition to which the village contains a hotel, steam grist mill, a few stores, post office, and blacksmith shop, and is served with a daily mail off Dublin, as is also

CROMARTY, one and a quarter miles south of Staffa, which contains a good general store, post office, Presbyterian church, two blacksmith shops, carriage factory, large planing mill, and a hotel, the first-class quality of whose appointments have won for it a wide reputation among travelling men.

The topography of Hibbert may be described as just sufficiently undulating to facilitate drainage, and add an additional charm to a series of landscapes replete with the combined beauties of nature and art—green fields, sloping hillsides, handsome houses, fruitful orchards, beautiful woods, and bounding brooks; and in the prosperity of the people we see the reflection of the habits of industry inculcated by the pioneers, many of whom have passed to their rest; and while they are favoured with a more than ordinary share of intelligence, all circumstances point to Hibbert as a township where

"Plenty, with her golden horn, is pouring far and free."

#### TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN.

Logan is the most westerly of the most northerly range of townships originally owned by the Canada Company, and lying within the County of Perth. Its northern boundary is formed partially by the Township of Elma in Perth County, and partially by the Township of Grey in Huron County. McKillop in Huron County forms its bound-



ary on the west; on the south (except where the Town of Mitchell intervenes) it is bordered by the Township of Fullarton, and on the east by the Township of Ellice.

Logan contains a superficial area of 53,551 acres, of which 18,869 are improved and 29,742 occupied. The topography of the township may be described as ranging from a sufficiently high level along that part which borders on the Huron Road to a most uninviting swamp, which extends in some places to within a short distance of the Huron Road, and, in a shape which cannot be accurately described otherwise than as regularly irregular, includes the greater portion of the township in rear of the 6th Concession. The monotony and forbidding aspect of this huge swamp is relieved, however, at intervals by streaks of high, dry land, which have been converted into blossoming farms, by contrast with which the swamp into which the scene again reverts assumes if possible a more repulsive appearance than before. Still, beneath this unprepossessing surface, where nature has made the ash, tamarack, "scrub" cedar and spruce to grow in chaotic confusion, which is heightened and intensified by the intermixture of innumerable and unnameable shrubs of "low degree," there lies a soil which for richness and fertility is unexcelled, and the judicious and liberal exercise of that great and ever potent weapon of progress, muscle, is the "one thing needful" to transform the tract described into a succession of fertile farms.

A large percentage of the land in Logan is still owned by its original purchasers, the Canada Company, of whom several thousand acres are held by the occupiers on the "lease system," under which they make improvements and pay the Company a yearly rental equal to the interest on the value of the land unimproved, with sufficient added to amount to the price of the land in ten years, at the end of which time (if he has kept up his yearly payments) the tenant receives a deed of the land, and thus becomes its owner.

The earliest settlement of Logan is to a considerable degree identical with that of Mitchell, one-half of which town is taken from the Township of Logan, and, as near as we can learn, the first settler on the present site of Mitchell was John Hicks, who took up land on the Logan side of the Huron Road, and built a log tavern near the place where the River Thames crosses the main street of that town. Francis Seibert located the south-east corner lot of the township as early as 1837, according to the reckoning of some of the old settlers, but we could not ascertain the precise date from reliable authority.

It was several years later than the date last mentioned before Logan showed any signs of numerous settlement; and in the south-eastern portion of the township, which was the first to attract settlers in any considerable numbers, Patrick Collins was probably the first to follow Seibert, above mentioned, except Edward Lynch, who settled in the 2nd Concession in the spring of 1843. Collins settled on Lot 1, Concession 4, the fall following, and as he is a fair representative of the more intelligent class of the community, as well as one of those self-sacrificing pioneers through whose unremitting toil this once trackless forest was made to assume an aspect in keeping with the intelligence and success of its energetic occupiers, a few words regarding him and his history will not be out of place.

Mr. Collins is a native of the County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born in 1806, but coming to Canada in 1831, he remained five years in Montreal, and removing thence to Toronto (then York), he lived in that town till the time of his removal to Logan in 1843, above mentioned.

During the stormy times of the Mackenzie Rebellion Mr. Collins took no active part on either side, in consequence of which he suffered much annoyance at the hands of the Loyalists, by whom he was once arrested, but was released through the influence of his employer. It was principally the desire to escape from the annoyances referred to that induced Mr. Collins to come west to make himself a home in the woods. Being a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, sound judgment, and liberal progressive ideas, he at once took a prominent place among the settlers, and when their numbers increased sufficiently to entitle them to municipal government, Mr. Collins took a very active and creditable part therein. He was elected to the first Council of the township, and for many years continued to serve the people in that capacity, till he voluntarily retired from public life, and is now enjoying a well earned respite from labour on a small farm on the Ellice side of the Logan and Ellice townline on the 1st Concession.

Further west, towards the McKillop boundary, Edward Prindiville settled with his sons on Lot 20, Concession 3, in 1843; in the same year Peter and William Shean settled in that locality, and were followed a year later by William Carter, who located in Concession 2, along the Logan Road, and others. The pioneer of the Huron Road between Mitchell and Carronbrook was a mulatto named John Pierce, who had been living on Lot 21 several years when William Aikens located on Lot 31, Huron Road, in April, 1847. Mr. Aikens was a Nova Scotian, of U. E. L. descent, but came to Logan from the Township of Colborne in Huron County, to which place he had removed in 1844. Aikens acted considerably in the combined capacity of freighter and landlord, and his house was used by settlers as a kind of "half-way house," where the needs of the "inner man"—and beast—were catered to by the proprietor.

As early as 1844 one Jenkins had taken up the "corner lot" of the township at Carronbrook, and John Kenny located on the adjoining lot the same year, while in 1847 John Boiles and Henry Camden settled on Lots 30 and 28 respectively. Among the many articles and commodities which were in those days considered as "necessaries" whiskey was placed on the list by many; its low price, 25 cents per gallon, contributing to its too extensive consumption.

The tide of settlement did not flow back through the township very rapidly, as it soon encountered the swamp lands before described, which retarded it very materially, and it was not till about 1860 that Charles Broadhagen became the pioneer of the present hamlet of the same name, where he built a saw mill. There were settlers at intervals along the Logan Road, however, which traverses the township from Mitchell on the south to Monckton on the north, quite early in its history, and notably in Monckton, where William Featherstone, the present Clerk, was one of the pioneers. The first school-house in Logan was erected where Mitchell now stands, in 1846; but there is such a diversity of opinion as to the date of the first religious service that an attempt to state it would be little better than guess work.

It would appear that Logan must have effected municipal organization as early as 1844, for in the minutes of the District Council of that year we find the name of John Hicks as District Councillor from Logan, as also in the year following, but the earliest record of a municipal meeting which exists in the Clerk's office is for the year 1846, when the meeting was held at the house of John Hicks, Mitchell, "by virtue of a warrant under the hands of Thomas Mercer Jones and T. Wilson Daly, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace" for the District of Huron, for the purpose of electing office-bearers for "the township for the year 1846; John Hicks, Town Councillor for said township, in the chair: Mr. Peter Shean was elected Town

"Clerk, on motion of Thomas Freeman, seconded by Arthur Murphy; "Thomas Freeman, proposed by Arthur Murphy, seconded by Samuel Grimes, was elected Assessor; Edward Prindiville was elected Collector, on motion of William Gilltrap, seconded by Samuel Grimes.

"The following gentlemen were elected Town Wardens, viz.: "Samuel Grimes, Thomas Hill, and William Boiles. The Pathmasters "elected were, Thomas Hill, William Aikens, John Hicks, John Babb, "James Shean, William Shean, Edward Lynch, and Patrick Collins."

The statement of the township finances for that year (1846) is short and sweet, as compared with the array of figures which appear upon last year's ledger, and is as follows:

"Balance on hand.....	£13 15 3½
"Rec'd from Treasurer.....	10 3 0
	—————£23 18 3½

#### "EXPENDITURES.

"Paid William Shean, by order of John Hicks.....	£13 2 0
"Paid George Byres, by order of John Hicks.....	7 13 0
	—————£20 15 0
"Balance on hand.....	3 3 3½

This statement was "audited and found correct by T. B. Woodruff, "District Auditor, Goderich."

It is a fact worthy of mention that of the fifteen township officers elected for Logan two years later (1848), no less than seven were unable to write their names, and therefore signed their declaration of office with their mark—"X."

After the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, the townships of Elma and Wallace were united to Logan for municipal purposes; the names of the first Councillors elected under this law being John Hicks, Robert Christie, Edward Prindiville, Patrick Collins, and Thomas Hill; the latter of whom refused to serve, however, whereupon William Bull was elected in his place. The first meeting of this Council was held in the school-house, Mitchell, January 21st, at which John Hicks was unanimously elected Reeve, and Peter Shean was appointed Clerk, beyond which nothing of interest was transacted.

From that time forward the representatives of this township in the County Council have been, for 1851, William Rath, Reeve, who was succeeded the following year by H. Smith, which gentleman gave place to Robert Christie, who retained the office three years, while for the years 1856-57 Thomas Matheson presided at the Council Board. In 1857 the union of the three townships was severed by the withdrawal of Wallace and Elma, and the next year, 1858, Robert Jones was elected to the Reeveship of Logan, being followed during the three ensuing years by Alex. Campbell, whom he in turn succeeded in 1862, and continued to hold that position by annual re-election up to and including 1878, thus giving Mr. Jones a continuous incumbency of the Reeveship of seventeen years, or eighteen years in all, which is a record having few equals in the history of Canadian municipal institutions.

Logan became entitled to a second representative in the County Council in 1863, in which year Henry Metcalf was elected Deputy Reeve, and was succeeded in that office by J. Murray, who retained it till the end of 1865. Robert Keyes was the incumbent of the Deputy Reeve's chair from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, after which William Etty was elected to that position five consecutive years, yielding in 1875 to William Thompson, who was re-elected in 1876, and was followed the two succeeding years by Robert Keyes. For the current year the municipal officers of Logan are: Tom Coveney, Reeve; Philip Seibert, Deputy Reeve; George Rock, Alex. Stewart, and William McLagan, Councillors; William Featherstone (Monckton P.O.), Clerk; William Thompson, Assessor; W. S. Smith and Louis Pushelbury, Auditors.

There are no villages of any considerable importance in Logan, but the chief of such as there are is MONCKTON, situated principally in the Township of Elma, and referred to in the sketch of that township.

BORNHOLM is a hamlet situated on the Logan Road, midway between Mitchell and Monckton, and five miles north of the former place. This is the "seat of government" of the township, and here the Town Hall, a frame building erected at a cost of about \$700, is located. The village also contains a store, saw mill, several mechanics' shops, hotel and post office, and is served with a daily mail, north and south, by the Mitchell and Listowel stage.

BROADHAGEN, about four miles west of Bornholm, is a similar village to the latter with a Town Hall left out.

DUBLIN, a small portion of which is situated in Logan, is fully described in our sketch of Hibbert.

The financial condition of Logan is indeed creditable to the economy and wisdom of her municipal legislators; as, to meet their combined liabilities of \$416.60, partially due teachers on account of the Municipal School Fund, they have available assets to the amount of \$2,241.73, cash on hand and uncollected taxes; debentures, \$240; and the Town Hall, worth \$700, which, though not available in cash, is yet a substantial asset.

Logan is settled in about equal parts by those of British origin and Germans, who are characterized by their combined industry and liberality of sentiment and enterprise; and their success in redeeming from a primeval state a township on which nature was not extravagant in the bestowal of advantages, is ample proof that their commendable efforts have been well directed.

### TOWNSHIP OF MORNINGTON.

This township is the most easterly of those in Perth County which were transferred from the Crown to the settlers direct. The Townships of Perth County lying north of the Canada Company's lands were then known as the "Queen's Bush," to which settlers began to be attracted as early as 1843.

The geographical position of Mornington may be thus described: It lies next west of the Township of Wellesley, in the County of Waterloo; next south of the Township of Maryborough, in the County of Wellington; it is bordered on the west by the Township of Elma, and on the south by Ellice and North Easthope, principally the former. The topography of this township may be described as a continuous stretch of the most beautifully undulating country that could be desired, there being an entire absence of hills too rugged to be utilized for the purposes of agriculture, as also of swamps too deep to admit of convenient drainage; and the numerous creeks by which it is traversed furnish fair water power for mills, and facilities for dairy farming which are liberally utilized.

Up to the year 1843 no white man had taken up his abode in Mornington, which was still unsurveyed, and without any path save the Indian trail to serve as a guide to the adventurer; but in the year mentioned the pioneers of the township settled in the second concession, along the Wellesley townline. The parties referred to were John

Chalmers and his sons John and Adam, together with the female members of the family and another son, William, who located on the Wellesley side of the boundary. The Chalmers came out from Scotland the same year, and stayed some time in Brockville, but as the country thereabouts did not suit them as a place of permanent location, the father and his son John came west, intending to locate where Owen Sound now stands, but on the way up Lake Ontario they encountered a man who induced them to visit "Queen's Bush," and this visit resulted in their choice of a location falling upon the vicinity mentioned, to which place they returned soon after with the balance of the family, and made the first clearing in the Township of Mornington.

The same year Robert Forrest settled on Lot 17, Con. 2, and a Mr. Struthers located also in the same vicinity, and early in the following year they were followed by the Connell brothers, James, John, and Thomas, who "squatted" near the present "town plot" of Poole. Settlers now came into this portion of the township quite rapidly, but it was not till 1847 that John Freeborn—the pioneer of the locality of Millbank—settled on the site of that village, and commenced the erection of the first mill in the township; but as there is a difference of opinion on this subject between Mr. Freeborn and John Nicklin, of Morningdale, about two miles distant—as the latter named gentleman claims to have had his mill at Morningdale in operation before any other in the township—and though it is certain both mills were finished almost simultaneously, we let the difference lie where we found it. In the same year (1847) when Mr. Nicklin settled at Morningdale, he was a month at a time without seeing a human being, and declares that he had almost forgotten the English language before opportunities for conversation with settlers presented themselves. The machinery with which Mr. Nicklin fitted his saw mill was brought in ox-carts through the woods from Woolwich, and having got this in operation, he sawed the timber with which he built his grist mill.

The second settler at Millbank was Wm. Rutherford, who came in in 1848, and the following year the Millbank Post Office was opened, with Mr. Rutherford as Postmaster, and the next year the same gentleman opened the first store in the village, and, as he also claims, the first in the township.

Among the next to locate in the vicinity of Morningdale was John Seemey, on Lot 14, Con. 8, while further to the north-west of the township, in the locality of Carthage, James Riddell was the first settler, taking up Lot 4, Con. 11, in 1847, and the following March he was followed by John and Samuel Watson, Alex. Glenn, and Alex. Patterson, who came in a party from Trafalgar, in Halton Co., through Shakespeare, in sleighs drawn by oxen. At that time the McGormans had located about midway between Carthage and Milverton, and thus far there was a kind of road cut through the bush, but beyond that point the party mentioned were obliged to cut a road for themselves in order to get in. That spring they carried in their flour and seed potatoes from North Easthope on their backs, and it is told of one of the settlers that he travelled on foot to Shakespeare, 23 miles distant, purposely to procure tobacco, when the supply of that weed became exhausted in the settlement.

This township was not surveyed till about 1850, previous to which time a great many settlers had "squatted," and made very considerable improvements, governing their locations by the supposition that the concession lines of Mornington would be continued in a direct line with those in the neighbouring township of Wellesley; but this calculation was upset by the surveyors leaving the front or southern concession of the township 50 rods deeper than usual, and thus bringing every concession line that distance further north than the corresponding line in Wellesley; the consequence of which was that the limits of each man's farm were correspondingly shifted to the north, to the disgust and injury of many who had made improvements on the south ends of what they supposed were their farms. This state of affairs created great indignation against the Government, who disregarded the petitions of the settlers to run the lines according to their expectation. The Government agent for the sale of this land was one Geddes, who kept his office in Elora, more than 40 miles distant, and there the settlers were obliged to go to settle such matters.

The first sermon preached in Mornington was probably by Rev. Mr. Allen, a Presbyterian, the place of its delivery being John Chalmers' house, though long previous to that a Methodist preacher, Rev. Mr. Dignon, held services in a building on the Wellesley side of the townline, but apparently did not preach in Mornington till after Mr. Allen's sermon referred to. The first child born in the township was William, son of Robert Forrest.

Prior to 1854 Mornington was annexed to Ellice for municipal purposes, but in the year named she assumed local self-government, which was administered by the following gentlemen, as comprising the Township Council, viz.: Adam Chalmers, Wm. Rutherford, John Nicklin, James Whaley, and John Hamilton; and at the first meeting of this Council—vide minutes—"It was moved by Adam Chalmers, "seconded by John Hamilton, that James Whaley be Reeve for the "present year.—Carried. Proposed by James Whaley, seconded by John "Hamilton, that Samuel Whaley be Township Clerk for the present year. "—Carried. Proposed by John Hamilton, seconded by James Whaley, "that Uriah McFadden be Collector for the present year.—Carried. Pro- "posed by James Whaley, seconded by John Hamilton, that John "Freeborn be Assessor for the present year.—Carried.

"Petition from Robt. Kennedy and others for the formation of a "school section in the south-east part of the township.—Referred to next "meeting.

"Application by Wm. Hueston for license to keep tavern.—They "recommended him to sell until further instructed." Council then adjourned.

Thenceforward the Reeves of Mornington were as follows: 1855-56, James Whaley, followed by Uriah McFadden in 1857, in which year the "Code of Laws" by which the township was governed had apparently become so ineffectual, corrupt, or intricate, that a by-law was passed repealing all former by-laws, and they again started with a clean slate on which to inscribe the results of their legislation.

In 1858 Walter Peffers was elected to the Reeveship, and, as the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve in 1859, the Reeves and Deputy's chairs were respectively filled by John Smith and James Whaley during 1859 and 1860; and in 1861 by Wm. Grieve and James Whaley; in 1862 by Richard Bennett and John Watson; and thence up to and including 1867 (the first year in which these officers were elected by the people direct), John Watson and Robert McKee were annually elected as Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively. From 1868 to 1872 inclusive Samuel Whaley occupied the office of Reeve; the following gentlemen filling the position of Deputy Reeve during that time, in the order named, viz., Robert McKee, Charles Glenn, Robert McKee, J. S. Bowman, and J. B. Rutherford. During the next three years Valentine Kertcher presided in the Council, while for 1873 Moses Lang was honoured by his election to the Deputy's seat, followed the two succeeding years by E. T. Rutherford, who during 1876 was elevated to



the Reeveship, and re-elected in 1877; the Deputy during those years, and also during 1878, being George McKee.

During 1878 Mr. Kertcher was again elected Reeve, and for the current year the municipal legislators and other township officials are as follows, viz.: Valentine Kertcher, *Reeve*; James Kines, *Deputy Reeve*; Wm. R. McCormick, Henry W. Kerr, and George Langford, *Councillors*; John Watson (Burns P. O.), *Clerk*; John Turnbull and Wm. Loney, *Assessors*; James Drummond and Simon Loney, *Collectors*; James Reid, *Treasurer*; and J. D. Pierson and John Gibson, *Auditors*.

Mornington can boast of a greater number of post villages than most townships, and in some of these villages a very considerable commercial trade centres. The most important of these is

MILVERTON, situated two and a half miles from the eastern and about a like distance from the southern boundary of the township. It contains a population of about 300, and the usual number of manufacturing and mercantile institutions incident to an enterprising, progressive village of like size. Among the pioneers of this locality were Messrs. James and Samuel Whaley, both of whom rose to positions of honour and trust among their fellow-men; the former having been the first Reeve and the latter the first Clerk of Mornington. Mr. Samuel Whaley afterwards took an important part in municipal politics, and for many years represented the township in the County Council in the capacity of Reeve, and when the fifth Division Court of the County was established in Milverton, Mr. Whaley received the appointment of Clerk thereof, a position which he retained till the time of his death, which occurred in 1876; since which time his son James D. Whaley, a gentleman in whom courtesy and efficiency are combined, has officiated in that capacity.

Milverton is the most important station on the Stratford and Huron Railway (which runs about a mile east of the village) between Stratford and Listowel, and the village is noted for the neat and modern style which pervades its architecture, the intelligence and enterprise of its people, the unexcelled fertility of the country surrounding it, and the immense cheese factory which is there located.

MILLBANK is a smart village of about 300 inhabitants, near the eastern boundary of the township, and about midway between its northern and southern limits. The first settlement was made at this place in 1847, by John Freeborn, elsewhere referred to, who was followed soon after by William Rutherford, and the village plot was laid by these two gentlemen a short time later. This village received its name in the following manner: Mr. Freeborn had built a mill on the west side of the creek, which is here flanked by a bank of considerable height; and one day, when passing the place in company with a surveyor named Maxwell, he asked Maxwell to suggest a name for the village, and that gentleman, taking inspiration from his surroundings, suggested the circumstance of the "mill" and the "bank," a combination of which resulted in the name of "Millbank," by which the village was thenceforward known; but this name at times causes inconvenience in mail matters, by reason of its similarity to Millbrook, in Durham County.

The chief commercial attractions of Millbank are the agricultural machinery works of Jacob Kollman, employing about 40 hands, where the celebrated "Paragon" reaper and mower, besides other implements, are manufactured. There are also grist, saw, and flax mills; several carriage and wagon factories; three Protestant churches; a school in which three teachers are employed; a considerable number of large stores; and telegraph office, while they receive a daily mail from Stratford, 18 miles distant, by stage. There is also a station on the Stratford and Huron Railway named Millbank, but it is situated two and a half miles west of the village, which is the nearest approach of the railroad, though the village and territory immediately concerned voted a considerable bonus to secure the construction of a branch line into their midst, but no substantial reward therefor has yet been granted them. There are also a number of very fine residences in Millbank, and the air and aspect of the village betoken industry, intelligence, and thrift.

POOLE is an unincorporated "town," the plan or plot of which consists of a thousand acres, and was laid by the Government surveyors, in the second and third concessions, the line between which forms its "main street," but the failure of the originators of this scheme to secure the erection of a town on this carefully surveyed site bet demonstrates the truth of the adage, "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee." However, there are a few residents here besides the farmers through the exercise of whose skill the "town" has assumed a great agricultural productiveness; and a dozen cottages, hotel, store, mechanics' shops, and post office stand as a monument of what "might have been."

The mail facilities of this burgh are supplied by a stage making daily trips between Stratford and Millbank. A lodge of the I. O. G. T. exists here, with a membership of about 100, which argues well for the morality of the community.

TOPPING and BRUNNER are post offices of no considerable importance on the southern townline, but

MORNINGDALE, about two miles from Millbank, is of some importance, containing as it does a store, mill, and post office, off which the three offices of BURNS, CARTHAGE, and TRALEE, further north and west, receive a tri-weekly mail, while MUSSELBURGH, toward the south-east of the township, receives a daily mail off Poole, one and a quarter miles distant.

Mornington is traversed by the Stratford and Huron Railroad, to the building of which enterprise they contributed \$40,000 as a bonus, for which sum they issued debentures, which, except a small sum due the county, constitute their sole liabilities. The township comprises an area of 50,724 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$1,457,336. According to the last official census returns there were 26,954 acres of land in this township which had been improved; and the population, according to the same authority, was 3,803, since which time it has materially increased; still, the latest assessor's return sets it down at only 3,799.

The treasurer's receipts during the past year included \$290.07, "proceeds of sale of streets in Poole," county grant, \$554; direct taxes, \$13,089.21; and among the expenditures are the items public improvements, \$2,623.18; schools, \$4,510.52; interest on railway debentures, \$2,400, and county rate, \$4,139.75, which goes to show that the people are liberal of their money when such good results as education and public improvement are to be gained by such liberality; and it is a noteworthy fact that in both these respects Mornington stands in the front rank of townships, as is evinced by her excellent roads, substantial bridges, model school-houses, and intelligent population; and actual observation has convinced the writer that for excellence of soil, convenience of situation, beauty of landscape, the number and importance of her villages, or the general thrift and prosperity of her people, Mornington is entitled to a place second to none in the list of Western Ontario townships.

### TOWNSHIP OF WALLACE.

The peculiar shape of this township, and the still more peculiar relative position which it sustains to the balance of the County of Perth from a geographical point of view, as it is observed upon the map, suggest the question of what amateur surveyor was allowed to practise the location of a township here? or by what game of chance it became attached to Perth County, with which it is connected by its bordering a few miles on the north end of the Township of Elma, apart from which slender connection, it lies entirely isolated from its sister townships in the county.

The shape of Wallace is almost that of a perfect triangle, the perfection of that figure being marred at the west corner, where the boundaries are not sufficiently prolonged to meet at an acute angle, but are connected by a line about one and a half miles in length, running at a right angle from its southerly townline. The eastern limit of Wallace is formed by the Township of Maryborough in Wellington County; the Township of Minto in Wellington County, and a portion of Howick in Huron County, border it on the north; the short boundary referred to at the western limit is formed by the Township of Howick; while on the south it is bounded by Elma in Perth County, and a portion of Grey in Huron County.

Within the borders thus described there is contained an area of 51,518 acres, of which, at the time of the last Dominion census, there were 25,464 acres improved; but during the eight years that have since elapsed the percentage of improved land has very materially increased. By the same authority also the population of Wallace was at that time 3,581, but her growth in this respect since then has been commensurate with the expansion of her farms and the diminution of her forests.

Wallace was not surveyed and put in the market till 1855; still, as early as 1851, J. P. Brown, an American, since removed, had been living a considerable time on Lot 1, Con. 6. Mr. Brown was the first settler in the township, and was a genius in his way; for when settlers began to arrive, and there were no lines run by which they could be guided in their choice of a location, Mr. Brown would ascertain from them what locality suited their taste, and would then run the lines by aid of his pocket compass in such a manner as to exactly suit them, and for his services in this regard he was substantially rewarded. It is even said of Mr. Brown, that such was his skill in this science, that for a small sum he could so locate the boundaries of a farm as to please the most fastidious taste. But there was a sequel to all this; and when the township was regularly surveyed, it was found that affairs had become badly "mixed" under Mr. Brown's system, and they were regulated at the cost of many who had been duped.

Following Mr. Brown came one Mewhinney, John Wilson, James Brady, and a man named Copperthwaite, all of whom had located when James Stinson and his sons settled on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 6, in 1851, there being at that time no one settled farther west than this. In 1853 Richard Strong settled on Lot 24, Concession 7, and the same year John McDermott arrived and built the first saw mill in Wallace, on Lot 26, Concession 8. The same fall, Henry Willoughby located Lot 25, Concession 5, and as they were not yet supplied with roads, Richard Strong gathered a company of fifteen men that fall and cut out the road from Gowanstown to Wallaceville, but it was not till about 1860 that the gravel road from Listowel to Palmerston was cut through the woods. In the vicinity of Palmerston, Thomas McDowell settled on Lots 16, 17, and 18, in July, 1854, he being the pioneer of the locality, and was followed by Adam Ranton, Simon Kearns, Matthew Burns, Samuel Wilson, the Thompsons and others, soon after. The present site of Palmerston remained a strictly rural community till the time of building the W. G. & B. R. R. through there, when it received an impetus which, within the short time which has since elapsed, has given it a place among the towns of Ontario, with the full complement of commercial attractions usually found in a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Its situation is partially on either side of the townline between Wallace and Minto, the former in Perth, the latter in Wellington County; but the Special Act by which it was incorporated as a town in 1875, without having had any organization as a village, set it apart to Wellington County for municipal purposes, though the county line still divides them when voting for members of the Commons; and in view of these facts, we will not here enlarge our remarks on this town, which is elsewhere referred to at greater length.

Toward the western portion of Wallace, the earliest settlers were Benjamin Averill, Joseph Smith, William Ferguson, James Vines, and James Bolton, all of whom settled along the 3rd Concession line; and as the history of Listowel is identical with that of a portion of Wallace, our sketch of that town will show who were the earliest residents in that locality.

The majority of the original settlers of Wallace came there from Simcoe County, where many of them were born, and all having had experience in bush life in the county named, they turned that experience to excellent use in their new homes, as was evidenced by the rapid strides which, from the very first settlement, Wallace took in the march of improvement. All the school-houses in the township were built within the same year, eleven in all, directly after it was laid out in school sections, in 1857, which goes to show that the settlement, besides being very rapid, was of a progressive and liberal class of people. The first religious service held within its borders was at the house of Edward Taggart, Lot 3, Concession 5, the clergyman on this occasion being a superannuated Methodist minister named Armstrong, and soon thereafter the Wesleyan Methodists built the first church in the township at Mount Zion.

Separate municipal organization was effected in Wallace in 1858, when the following gentlemen were elected to the Council, viz., Freeborn Kee, James Bolton, John McDermott, John Wilson, and Joseph Farncomb; of whom Mr. Kee was elected Reeve. Mr. D. D. Campbell was Acting Clerk, but the various township offices were thrown open to competition, which resulted in the choice of these officers, viz., C. M. Hemsworth, *Clerk*, at a salary of \$45.00; James Stinson, *Collector*, salary \$40.00; Wm. Craig, *Treasurer*, salary \$40.00; Wm. Henderson, *Assessor*, salary \$52.00. During the two years of 1859 and 1860 Mr. Kee was re-elected to the Reeveship, since which that office has been held by John McDermott, except during the two years of 1864 and 1874, in the former of which James Bolton held the gavel, and in the latter Joseph H. Craig presided over the Council. The first Deputy Reeve of Wallace was elected in 1866 in the person of D. D. Campbell, who was succeeded by William Follis, who held the position during two years, being followed in 1869 by Edward Leech, which gentleman was succeeded the following year by Andrew Little, who was annually re-elected up to and including 1873. George Follis occupied the Deputy's chair during 1874-5, and gave place to Alex. Kennedy, who retained the office till the close of the past year. For the current year the municipal officers of Wallace are as follows, viz.: John McDermott, *Reeve*; John Willoughby, *Deputy Reeve*; John Mills, William Ferguson, and Thomas

Speers, *Councillors*; R. G. Roberts, *Clerk* (Shipley P. O.); W. J. Stewart, *Assessor*; John Warren, *Collector*; and John Stewart, *Treasurer*.

There are no villages of much importance in Wallace, but the chief of such as there are is

GOWANSTOWN, three and a half miles north of Listowel on the Palmerston gravel road. It contains two hotels, blacksmith shop, store and post office, and there is also a station on the W. G. & B. South Extension, which runs close beside the hamlet.

WALLACEVILLE is a small village about four miles east of Gowanstown, where are situated a saw mill, two hotels, harness shop, store and post office, which is served with a tri-weekly mail off Gowanstown.

SHIPLEY is a post office pure and simple, about two and a half miles west of Gowanstown, off which place it receives a tri-weekly mail.

The people of Wallace have on several occasions displayed the public spirit by which they are animated, notably when called upon to assist in the construction of public enterprises. They granted a bonus of \$25,000 to the main line of the W. G. & B. R. R., and when the South Extension thereof was constructed through Wallace, it was aided to the extent of \$10,000; and a like amount has already been voted to assist in the extension northward of the Stratford and Huron Road.

During the comparatively short time which has elapsed since this township was first invaded by the adventurous settler, it has made rapid strides on the road to wealth; and to say that its people are a decidedly industrious and progressive class, possessing a full share of the intelligence characteristic of Canadians, is but a just comment on some of their many virtues, which will be fully borne out by observation.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL BAYARD DINGMAN, of Listowel, barrister-at-law, is a native of Prince Edward County, Ontario. His ancestors on both sides were U. E. Loyalists, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having been among those who, for adherence to the Royal cause during the Revolution, sought refuge in the wilds of Canada on the acknowledgment of American Independence.

Mr. Dingman received his early education under the tuition of the Rev. Stearns Tighe, A.M., and the Rev. Dr. Mulvaney, Episcopal clergymen. After having read the University course for awhile, he decided to study law, and having passed his entrance examination to the Law Society in January, 1875, he began his studies in the office of Mr. Baldwin Fralick, of Belleville; subsequently studying with Messrs. Diamond & Diamond, of the same city, and still later with Spencer, McDougall, & Gordon, of Toronto. After attending the course of Law Lectures at Osgoode Hall, he succeeded, by obtaining first-class honours, in reducing his time of service under articles by one year, and in Hilary Term, 1879, passed both his examinations as an Attorney and for Call to the Bar, being then the youngest barrister in the Dominion.

Immediately after this he formed a law partnership with Mr. T. G. Fennell, of Listowel, and the firm of Fennell & Dingman (who are local solicitors for all the banks and many of the best business establishments in the place) enjoy a very extensive practice.

Mr. Dingman is essentially a literary turn, evincing at the same time a lively interest in politics on the side of Conservatism. His brother, Dr. Dingman, of Listowel, is one of the leading physicians of this section of country.

DANIEL D. CAMPBELL, J.P., of Listowel, was the fourth child and second son of Dugald and Mary (McKillop) Campbell, of Lochranza, Arran, Scotland, where he was born in April, 1832. When very young he came to Canada with his father, who settled in the Township of Inverness, Lower Canada, where he resided till his death, some eighteen years ago.

Mr. Campbell spent his early years at home and at some of the best schools in the New England States, removing in 1856 to the present site of Listowel, when there were scarce a half dozen habitations within its present limits. Settling on the Wallace side of what is now Main Street, he opened the first store in the place, and followed mercantile pursuits for many years, but is at present extensively engaged in milling; he also carries on farming, and is a large property owner in town.

Mr. Campbell was the Returning Officer who held the first municipal election on the organization of the Township of Wallace. He subsequently served seven years at the Council Board, principally as Deputy Reeve, and after the incorporation of Listowel was a number of years in the Village Council, first as Councillor, subsequently as Reeve. On the incorporation of Listowel as a town, Mr. Campbell was chosen its first Mayor, and was returned to the position for the next two successive years, at the end of which time he refused re-nomination; and on his retirement was presented (beginning of 1878) with an appropriate address by the citizens, accompanied with a gold-headed cane, gold chain, and seal.

Mr. Campbell has ever been active in promoting the material interests of Listowel, which certainly owes its present local supremacy to the influence and efforts of himself, Mr. Hay, M.P.P., and Mr. Scott, the present Mayor, the work of these gentlemen in the advancement of the common interests of their town being harmonious and effective in the highest degree. In educational matters Mr. Campbell takes the deepest interest, having been actively connected with the Public and High School Boards of Listowel almost since their earliest organization. In fact, there are scarcely any positions of public trust which Mr. Campbell has not creditably filled, having held among others that of Justice of the Peace for twenty-two years, and for seven years was Captain of No. 4 Company, 28th Regiment of Volunteers, which he organized during the first Fenian raid.

In politics Mr. Campbell is Conservative, and one of the most influential men of the North Riding of that party. He was tendered the party nomination for the Legislature in 1874 (special election), but declined for private reasons.

In every sphere of life, whether public or private, Mr. Campbell is looked upon by the people of North Perth as one of the best men in the county, and one of the most useful citizens in the community.

JOHN HICKS, deceased, of Mitchell, was the son of William Hicks, a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born. He came to Canada when quite young, his father being one of the earliest settlers in the old Huron Tract, locating at what is now Holmesville, formerly known as Bridgewater, in Goderich Township, after a residence of several years in York County.



Old Mr. Hicks, who was a man of considerable influence and means, was induced by the Canada Company to build a hotel where Mitchell now stands, as early as 1837, at which time there was no settlement on the Huron Road between Sebach's in Ellice, and the Van Egmond settlement near Clinton, except Mr. Junck near Mitchell, afterwards the first District Councillor of Fullarton. The Hicks Hotel was carried on by the subject of this sketch, then a young man, who was the first actual settler in what is now the Town of Mitchell.

During a busy life, Mr. Hicks was one of the most active and useful men, both in a public and private capacity, who ever took part in the development of the original Huron Tract. While yet young he was a volunteer during the Rebellion, being engaged on mail and dispatch service. He retained his connection with the force till death, at which time he was a Lieut.-Colonel, having held every rank, from private up. He was a Justice of the Peace of very many years' standing, was the first District Councillor ever sent to the District Council by the Township of Logan, and during the greater part of his active life continued to discharge the duties connected with various important municipal and public positions. By his death in September, 1872, the community lost one of its most esteemed members, and the old Huron District one of its most useful and enterprising citizens.

JAMES STEWART, of North Easthope, eldest son of John Stewart and Catherine Crerar, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, whence he came to Canada with his father's family when 13 years of age, and settled in North Easthope, where he has ever since resided, carrying on farming operations, in which he is still extensively engaged. His father was one of a small number from Perthshire whose families were the very first settlers in North Easthope, in June, 1832—not one of the heads of families settling at that time being now alive.

The Stewarts always took an influential part in municipal and public matters. The subject of this sketch has been active in political matters as a member of the Liberal party. He was for many years connected with municipal affairs in a representative capacity, and was elected to the position of Deputy Reeve of North Easthope some twelve consecutive years by acclamation, finally retiring of his own accord and against the wishes of his constituents, whose interests he had so well served.

Of all the citizens of this township, no man was ever more popular as a public servant, nor is any more esteemed as a citizen and a private gentleman.

The late HUGH KENNEDY JUNCK, of Fullarton. The house in which the subject of this brief memoir first saw light was exactly on the county line between Derry and Tyrone, in Ireland. His ancestors were among the retainers of the Prince of Orange who followed that monarch from the Continent, and after sharing his dangers and adventures, participated in his victories, and subsequently settled in the north of Ireland. He was the eldest son of Oliver, himself the eldest son of the eldest son, back to their original ancestor who was an officer in the army of William of "glorious, pious, and immortal memory;" and the sword which this officer carried at the battle of the Boyne is still in possession of Hugh Kennedy Junck, Jun., now living on Lot 22, 1st Concession, of Fullarton.

Mr. Junck, Sen., who was born in 1786, removed to Belfast when a young man, and there married a daughter of Dr. Robert McGee. He was a stock raiser and merchant in the Old Country, coming to Canada with considerable means. Selecting the Huron Tract as his location, he took up 400 acres of land in the 1st Concession of Fullarton from the Canada Company. He was the first settler in the Township of Fullarton; built the first mill erected between Stratford and Egmondville; was the first District Councillor ever sent to the old Huron District Council by the Township of Fullarton, and during a period extending over a generation of time was one of the most active, influential, and prominent men of his section of country.

He followed milling and farming till his death, which occurred in 1868, to the deep regret of hosts of friends, by all of whom he was held in profound esteem.

WILLIAM HEARSNEP, deceased, late of the Township of Ellice, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1811. When 20 years of age he emigrated to America, and settling in Lockport, New York, married a Miss Louisa Hockett, of English descent, removing to Canada in 1844, and after remaining a year in Toronto, came into the Huron Tract and located in the then wilderness of Ellice, on Lot 31, Concession 7, in the summer of 1845.

Here Mr. Hearsnep commenced to hew out a home in the forest, and with an energy characteristic of his race he succeeded in overcoming the many difficulties incident to the life of a Canadian pioneer, while his industry and proverbial honesty raised him at the same time to a position of pecuniary independence, social eminence, and personal popularity.

Though never seeking municipal honours—being averse, in fact, to public distinction—Mr. Hearsnep was, by the generally expressed wish of the people of Ellice, prevailed upon to accept the position of one of the earliest of the township's Municipal Councillors. He was many years Postmaster of Kinkora, being the first appointed to that office. He lived highly respected, and died June 13th, 1876, universally lamented by hosts of friends, and most deeply mourned by his surviving family of one son and seven daughters, Mrs. Hearsnep having closed her useful life some eight months previously.

JAMES D. DILLABOUGH, M.D., of Listowel, is of U.E. Loyalist descent and originally of Dutch extraction, the Dillaboughs being among the Knickerbockers who settled in the Valley of the Hudson in the early days of the Colonial times. He is a son of Joseph Dillabough, whose grandfather bore arms in the Royal cause during the Revolutionary War, for which act he was obliged to fly the country at the close of the war, settling on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the present County of Grenville, when the whole of Upper Canada was one dense, vast wilderness.

Many of the descendants of this branch of the Dillabough family still reside in the County of Grenville, and in the Township of Wolford in that county the subject of this sketch was born, in April, 1836. He resided here during his early life, but was educated chiefly in Toronto. He graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo in 1865, and from the medical department of the University of Toronto in 1867, afterwards practising in Milverton, Perth County, for a short time, subsequently removing to the State of Missouri, but returning to Milverton after a year's residence in the south-west, being dissatisfied with the climate.

From this time till the latter part of 1875 the Doctor continued his medical practice at Milverton, removing about that date to the Town of Listowel, where he has since been actively engaged in a practice at once extensive, lucrative, and successful. He was appointed by the Ontario Government Coroner of the County of Perth soon after Confederation, but declined taking the necessary steps to qualify for the position. The

Doctor is very widely known, highly respected, and everywhere looked upon, whether professionally or socially, as one of the best citizens of the place.

JOHN A. HACKING, Deputy Reeve of Listowel, is the third son of W. H. Hacking, the first settler and present Postmaster in the town, elsewhere referred to in this work. He was born at the Village of Queensville, York County, Ontario, in 1849, coming with his father's family to the location of the present prosperous town, whose interests he represents in the County Council, when none had yet ventured to make a home within its limits, and when for miles on all sides was nought but dense forests in a state of primeval nature, in the year 1855.

Thus Mr. Hacking, though a young man, is one of those who have grown up with the place, while in its development and advancement he has, since arriving at man's estate, been among the most active. He takes a lively interest in public matters, both political and municipal, being in politics a staunch Liberal, and in municipal affairs an advocate of every legitimate scheme tending to the development of his town. His abilities in this direction have been recognized by his election to the Council Board for five consecutive years, the last of which (1879) he was returned as Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Hacking has been engaged ever since 1867 in the drug trade, and his present establishment is the best and most extensive in the place in that line. He is also local agent of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and is considered one of the "lives" business men of Listowel; while as a citizen, in both his public and private capacity, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

THOMAS GEORGE FENNEL, of Listowel, barrister-at-law, is the seventh of a family of ten children of Joseph Fennell, from King's County, Ireland, who settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, U.C., in 1832, where he subsequently assumed a very influential and leading position in public affairs. He has been now for forty years continuously a member of the Municipal Council of the above township, and during the greater part of that time Deputy Reeve and Reeve, having held the latter position for many years, and being now the oldest member of the Simcoe County Council.

Mr. Fennell, who was born in West Gwillimbury in June, 1846, received his education at the Bradford Grammar School and the Newburg Academy, after which he studied law with Mark Scanlan, of Bradford, completing his studies in the office of the late Chief Justice Harrison.

Called to the Bar in 1870, Mr. Fennell commenced the practice of his profession the same year in Listowel, and has ever since been actively engaged therein, with a degree of success resulting only from good abilities coupled with energetic application. He is senior partner of the law firm of Fennell & Dingman, who do a very extensive practice, being solicitors for the Bank of Hamilton and all the private banks in town.

Mr. Fennell is an active and influential member of the Conservative party, evincing also a commendable interest in municipal and educational matters, having occupied a seat at the Council and School Boards of the town for several years, and in church affairs is likewise an active member of the Episcopal Church. He is also of a military turn, being a Military School graduate, and having been Captain of No. 4 Company, 28th Regiment, for three years previous to its disbandment.

Those having business relations with Mr. Fennell always know "where to find him," as he is an active worker in the temperance cause, in the success of which he evinces an earnest solicitude; while in every walk, whether public or private, professional or social, his character bears the true "ring" with all who know him, and he is justly one of the most popular citizens of North Perth.

THOMAS ERSKINE HAY, Reeve of Listowel, is the third surviving son of Robert and Catherine Hay. He was born near Dundee, Scotland, and came to Canada with his father's family in 1846, settling at first in the Township of Darlington, U.C., where he lived some five years, removing thence to Simcoe County, where he remained till 1855, when he came to the present site of Listowel when it was an unbroken wilderness.

For some time after their settlement here the Hay family all worked together, being engaged chiefly in carrying on a steam grist and saw mill, which they built immediately after their arrival. The subject of this sketch was thus engaged till 1860, when he branched off for himself, and in the same year was appointed first Bailiff of the 6th Division Court of Perth. He continued in this occupation for fourteen years, being subsequently variously engaged, but for the past three years has followed mercantile pursuits exclusively, first as a member of the firm of Climie Bros. & Co., and later as one of the firm of Climie, Hay, & Co., their establishment being the most extensive and complete in every detail of any in the place.

Mr. Hay has ever been ready to devote his time and talents to all schemes tending to the material development of Listowel, whether in its municipal government or general advancement, being at the same time one of the most active politicians of the locality in the Reform cause. He was one of the chief promoters and joint proprietor of the first newspaper published here, the *Banner*, whose initial number bore date of February, 1866. He has been Reeve of Listowel for the past six years, during three of which he was consecutively returned by acclamation; and the best comment on his executive ability is the fact that during this period Listowel has passed through the most important epoch in her history, and been advanced by wise municipal legislation from little better than a backwoods village to an important, prosperous, and populous centre of commerce and manufactures.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, of the Township of Wallace, is the eldest son of John and Jane (Jackson) Kennedy, natives of Tyrone County, Ireland, whence they emigrated to Canada in 1830. After ten years' residence in other parts of the country, Mr. Kennedy settled in the year 1840 in the Township of Tecumseth, Simcoe County, where Alexander was born the same year.

In 1851 Mr. Kennedy removed to Wallace, locating on Lot 20, 2nd Concession. At this time there was not a single settler to the west of him, and he was among the very first pioneers in the whole township, among whose residents he continued to be highly esteemed till his death, some years since.

The subject of this sketch is, as was his father before him, a farmer. His private business, however, does not preclude him from a participation in the affairs of common concern to the community, and we find him at once active and influential in matters municipal and political. In the latter he is strongly though liberally Conservative, and in the former an advocate of the doctrine "the greatest good to the greatest number." Being a very intelligent and affable gentleman, he is correspondingly popular, and has been honoured many times by being chosen to a position at the Township Council Board, and during the period of his municipal service has been thrice sent to the County Council as

Deputy Reeve. Being still quite a young man, he is looked upon by the people of the township as one likely to retain a prominent part in the local municipal government, for any position of which he is certainly eminently qualified.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Master in Chancery and Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, is the eldest son of Daniel Lizars, Esq., one of the very earliest settlers in the "Huron Tract" at Goderich, where he was for very many years one of the leading men in the whole Huron District, of which he was one of the oldest magistrates and the first Clerk of the Peace, and during the rebellion of 1837-8 a Captain of Militia on active service on the St. Clair frontier.

The Judge was born in Scotland, but came to Canada with his father's family when very young. He studied law, and on completing his profession was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1853, commencing practice in the new county town in partnership with the late John Strachan, and subsequently practised in partnership with the late Robt. Macfarlane, M.P., till his appointment to his present position, August 10th, 1864, having previously received the appointment of County Crown Attorney of Perth, March 6th, 1858.

He married a daughter of John Longworth, who served with Wellington through the Peninsular War, and was for very many years the chief western agent of the Canada Company at Goderich, and has one son who holds a responsible position in connection with the County Court offices. During the Judge's professional practice his career was a successful and brilliant one, and his incumbency of the Judgeship has been marked by a well-deserved popularity with all classes of citizens.

SAMUEL WHALEY, deceased, late of the Village of Milverton, was the son of George and Jane Whaley, of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1818, and whence he came to New York with his brother Joseph in 1840. After living there two years he removed to Canada, and in 1842 settled in the Township of North Easthope, where he became engaged in farming. In 1844 he married Margaret, sister of James Trow, M.P., and in 1848 settled at the present site of the Village of Milverton, one of the very first settlers in the Township of Mornington.

Mr. Whaley's name appears prominently in both township and county municipal records, having held all the chief municipal offices, both elective and appointive, being many years Clerk of Mornington, and subsequently for many years Reeve.

On the first organization of the 5th Division Court of the County of Perth Mr. Whaley was appointed Clerk, which position he held till his death, which occurred September 22nd, 1876, as the result of disease contracted by over-exertion while visiting the Centennial. He held many official positions of honour and trust, among which were Justice of the Peace for very many years, a Commissioner in B.R., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c., &c., and was a Director of the S. and H. Railway Company, in the success of which he was warmly interested, and to the prosperity of which he materially contributed.

Though very active on the Reform side of politics, his courtesy to opponents made him personally popular with both sides alike, while his general course of life, for a period extending over a generation of time, stamped him as one of the best men in the county, of which he was likewise one of the most influential citizens.

He left a widow, six daughters, and four sons, and one of the latter now performs the duties of Division Court Clerk in a manner which has gained him the reputation of being one of the most obliging and competent officials in the County of Perth.

JAMES ROBINSON, J.P., of the Township of Wallace, is the son of Gilbert Robinson, of King's County, Ireland, and Mary Hunter, of County Derry. Old Mr. Robinson came to Canada in 1829, and was one of the very earliest settlers in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, where he was for very many years prominently connected with magisterial and municipal affairs, and was a Captain of Volunteers on active service during the Rebellion of 1837-38. He is still living in West Gwillimbury, and is one of the oldest magistrates in the whole County of Simcoe.

The subject of this sketch was born in West Gwillimbury in 1837, and lived in that township till 1862, when he removed to the Township of Wallace, where he has ever since resided, following farming. He is married to Martha Willoughby, whose father was one of the first settlers in the Township of Tecumseth, and they have a family of seven children.

Mr. Robinson has filled a variety of municipal positions to the greatest satisfaction of his constituents. He is one of the most active and intelligent men in the township, a Justice of the Peace, and in all respects one of the live representatives of the "Young Men's Party" as opposed to those who some years ago thought extreme age a necessary qualification for the proper performance of important public duties, while as a citizen and a gentleman no man in Wallace enjoys a larger share of the respect and confidence of his friends.

GEORGE STIRLING CLIMIE, J.P., of Listowel, is the youngest surviving son of John McKee Climie and Jean Stirling—the former of Paisley and the latter of Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow.

Old Mr. Climie settled in the Township of Dalhousie, Lanark County, in 1820, and here the subject of this sketch was born June 18th, 1824. He removed with his father's family to Innisfil, Simcoe County, in 1833, where he married in 1850 Margaret, sister of D. D. Hay, M.P.P., and came to Listowel in 1855, settling on Lots 36 and 37, 2nd Con. of Wallace.

Mr. Climie has followed farming, milling, and the tin, stove, and hardware business in succession, since his first settlement here, and is at present head of the firm of Climie & Sons, extensively engaged in the latter trade—more especially in connection with dairy and cheese factory fixings and furnishings, in which they do the largest trade in the County of Perth.

Mr. Climie has been nearly twenty years a Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity has performed a very large amount of official duty. He has also been License Inspector of North Perth since the first operation of the "Crooks Act," and is looked upon as a most efficient and courteous official. In educational and church matters he takes the deepest interest, being one of the most active workers in connection with the Congregational church, and has been long identified with the school affairs of the place. He has also taken a very active part in furthering all schemes tending to the advancement and development of the community in which he resides, and is looked upon by its citizens of all classes as one of the best men it has ever possessed.

JOHN WATSON, Township Clerk of the Municipality of Mornington, is a native of Newtown-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, his father being James Watson, also a native of that place, and his mother being formerly Sarah McGrath, of the County Fermanagh.

Mr. Watson, who was born in 1827, came to Canada alone in 1847, and resided temporarily in Trafalgar till the spring of 1848, when he came to Mornington and settled at his present home, Lot 7, 11th Con. of that township. At a very early age he took part in municipal affairs, and has held at various times the chief municipal offices, having been Deputy Reeve and Reeve for seven years consecutively.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

Mr. Watson is one of the leading farmers of the township, and for the past five years has been Township Clerk. In this latter position his business talent and previous experience, coupled with his executive ability and courteous manner, place him in the rank of the best and most useful public officers we have anywhere met with; while his character as a citizen and a private gentleman is in no way behind that developed by contact with him in his official capacity.

JAMES BENNOCH, Reeve of the Township of Ellice, is a native Canadian, having first seen light in Glenmorris, Brant County, U.C., in 1838. He is the eldest son of Robert Bennoch, from Wigtownshire, Scotland, who came to Canada in 1830, first settling in Dumfries, where he followed school-teaching. He spent the balance of his life chiefly near Galt, Ont., and died in Ellice in August, 1871.

Mr. Bennoch, Jr., settled in Stratford in 1861, where he lived ten years, removing to Ellice Centre in 1871. In the former place he followed mercantile business, and was engaged in the produce trade; but was obliged to desist therefrom by reason of failing health, and has since been engaged in lumbering.

He is married to a daughter of the late Daniel McPherson, of Ellice, one of the oldest settlers in the township, one of its oldest District Councillors, and during his life one of its most prominent and influential men.

Mr. Bennoch, though a comparatively new resident in the township, has already made his influence felt in the direction of its public affairs, having been elected to the Reeveship this year, after a satisfactory stewardship in a subordinate official position during several previous terms.

JOSEPH MILLER, J.P., of the Township of Ellice, is the son of John and Margaret (Thompson) Miller, and was born in the County Derry, Ireland, in 1815. He came to Canada in 1847, and settled the same year on Lot 23, Concession 6, where he has ever since resided, following farming.

Mr. Miller, during his residence in Ellice, has been longer connected with its municipal affairs in a representative capacity than any other man—his period of service in the Council covering a period of about twenty years, six of which he acted as Deputy Reeve.

He has been a Justice of the Peace for the County of Perth ever since it was separately organized in 1853, and is in all respects one of the best examples we find in the county of the self-made man—owing his present position entirely to his own individual efforts, and an honesty and integrity never impeached. He is married to a sister of Robert Henry, Esq., of Sebringville, and they have a family of nine sons and four daughters.

JAMES DOUGLAS MOORE is the eldest son of George Moore, of Northumberland, England, and Agnes Douglas, of Roxburghshire, Scotland. His father was a resident of Dumfries, Ont., for more than forty years, having come there in 1834, and remained till his death; being one of the most highly respected as well as one of the oldest settlers in that township at the time of his decease, which took place in 1875.

J. D. Moore resided in Dumfries, and followed farming till 1867, when he removed to St. Mary's and embarked in the egg trade. He was the first in this section of country to engage in that enterprise, which has developed under his able management till it has assumed immense proportions—the products finding a market chiefly in New York, though large shipments are occasionally made to Liverpool and Glasgow.

Mr. Moore has been unusually successful in trade—a result following an honourable and upright course of dealing, and strict attention to all its details. He is married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Shand, Esq., of Downie, and has one daughter surviving by the marriage.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Inspector of Public Schools for the North Riding of the County of Perth, is the second son of John Alexander, of the County of Enniskillen, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1832, and settled in Caledonia, Haldimand County, U.C., where William was born in 1844.

Being educated for a teacher, Mr. Alexander followed that profession till 1871, when he was appointed first Public School Inspector of Perth, under the operation of the "School Act of 1871." He continued to discharge the duties of this office for the whole of Perth till 1877, when the county was divided into two inspectorates, and John A. Moran, the present Inspector, was appointed for the South Riding—Mr. Alexander retaining North Perth, his inspectorate also including the Town of Palmerston, since it has been set off as a separate corporation from the Counties of Perth and Wellington.

Mr. Alexander has the reputation everywhere of being a most careful, competent, and courteous official, efficient in the discharge of his duties, and, whether in his official or private capacity, one of our most esteemed and popular citizens.

ANDREW MONTEITH, ex-M.P., Treasurer of the County of Perth, is one of the best and most widely known of our citizens, as well as one of the best specimens of self-made representative men of whom not only this county but the entire Province can boast. Born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, he is the youngest of four sons (three of whom survive) of John Monteith, who came to Canada with his family in 1834, and settled in Downie, one of the pioneers of the township.

He followed mercantile business in Stratford for some time, but has been engaged in farming for a great many years in the Township of Downie, in which he is one of the largest property owners. He entered the Municipal Council of that township the first year of its organization under the "Municipal Act," and was almost uninterruptedly a member of that body or the Town Council of Stratford (and for some time a member of both at once) until 1865, when he was appointed to the Treasurership of the county, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of the position.

Mr. Monteith has always been one of the ablest and most active men of the Conservative party in the County of Perth. He received their nomination for the Legislature at the general election of 1867 for North Perth, and ran against D. D. Hay, the present member for the Riding, defeating him by a very large majority. He was re-elected in 1871 against Thomas Ballantyne, present M.P.P. for South Perth, but resigned in 1874 to run for the Commons in North Perth against James Redford, whom he defeated; but being unseated on petition, a new election was ordered in 1875, when he defeated James Fisher, of Stratford, and sat out the term of the third Parliament of Canada, when he retired from further active participation in political matters, and has devoted himself very closely to his private affairs.

Mr. Monteith is President of the British and Canadian Mortgage and Loan Company, and has been many years a Justice of the Peace. His personal popularity is probably unequalled by any resident of the county, either past or present, a fact fully borne out by the result of his municipal and political contests, a glance at our "Political History" showing that he always ran "ahead of his ticket," as the

Americans would say, and in some instances to the extent of many hundreds of votes. He is still one of the most active and enterprising citizens of the entire county, and always prominently identified and influentially connected with all enterprises, of either a public or private nature, which promise beneficial results to his particular locality or the community at large.

JOHN PEARSON, of Sebringville, Township Clerk of Ellice, is the son of Thomas and Caroline (Seely) Pearson, of Kent, England. Born at the Town of Ashford in 1826, he came with his father's family to Canada in 1841. His father dying soon after in Hamilton, he came into the Township of Ellice, and in 1844 located upon Lot 16, Concession 2, when in his eighteenth year, and with an amount of energy creditable to any man of mature age, commenced to hew out a home in the forest. For thirty years Mr. Pearson followed the occupation of farming, removing to Sebringville in 1874, since which time he has been engaged in the saw mill business, doing also a conveyancing, auctioneering, and general agency business.

An examination of the municipal records shows Mr. Pearson to have been connected with township affairs for a period now extending over a quarter of a century, and in every official capacity, both elective and appointive. He was for ten consecutive years a member of the Municipal Council, during three of which he held the position of Reeve. He has been Township Clerk for the past eleven years, and performed the duties of the position in a manner alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people whose interests he represents.

JAMES PALMER RANKIN, M.D., of Tavistock, is the only son of David and Jane (Dennis) Rankin, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. His father emigrated to Canada and settled in East Zorra as early as 1846, subsequently removing to South Easthope, where he now resides, but the son was born in the first named township in 1854.

Dr. Rankin received his preliminary education at Victoria University, and took his medical course at the Trinity Medical School, from which he graduated with first class honours early in 1878, being also an honour-graduate from the University of Trinity College and the University of Toronto.

Subsequently the Doctor went to Europe, spending a year in the medical colleges and hospitals of Edinburgh and London, thereby adding greatly to his medical knowledge, and becoming a licentiate of those celebrated colleges of physic and surgery.

Having located at Tavistock as lately as April of this year, Dr. Rankin has already taken a leading stand in the practice of his profession, and the encouraging results already attending his efforts is but a prelude of what may be reasonably anticipated by one of his abilities, attainments, and strict business habits.

ANDREW SEBACH, deceased, late of the Township of Ellice, was the third son of Andrew Sebach, from Bavaria, elsewhere referred to as the pioneer settler of all this section of country, whose nearest neighbour for years after his first settlement was seventeen miles towards the east and twenty towards the west—the former being Sebastian Fryfogel, in South Easthope, and the latter Col. Van Egmond, in Hullett, near the present site of the Town of Clinton.

For several years after the settlement of the Sebachs they scarce ever saw the face of a white man beyond their own family, except those settlers who travelled over the Huron Road to locate near Goderich, and these were but few, most of them going in either by the London Road or by water.

Old Mr. Sebach kept the "Sebach Tavern" till his death in 1847, after which it was kept by his son Andrew for many years. The latter gentleman was during his lifetime an active, energetic, and highly respected member of society; and as a representative of one of the very first pioneer families of the old "Huron Tract," the history of his life—could it be but written—possesses many points of instructive interest to the present generation; while his death represents the severance of still another link in the chain which holds our memories to the scenes and incidents of the early settlements.

FREDERICK LOUIS MENNIG, of Sebringville, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born November 6th, 1823. He received the advantages of a superior education in his own language, and after following mercantile pursuits for a length of time, visited America in 1852, and spent nearly a year in Buffalo, N.Y., after which he returned to Germany; but in 1854 he permanently left his native home for the New World, and after spending about a year in the United States, settled in Sebringville in 1855, where he managed the Kastner Brothers' mercantile establishment for some two years, subsequently going into business there as a manufacturer of cider and vinegar. Part of the time since then he has carried on this industry very extensively, being still more or less engaged in it, besides farming.

Though Mr. Mennig has never been the incumbent of any official positions in Canada, he has been largely identified with the material development and public interests of his locality. To him the people of Sebringville owe the establishment by the railway authorities of the station at that place, where he was the first station agent, and whence he was for years a very extensive shipper.

Mr. Mennig's abilities are recognized on all hands, and he has frequently had offers of official preference, which he has thus far declined. He is an active and efficient political worker, and the Conservatives of South Perth tendered him the nomination of the party in the late election for the Legislature, but he declined the honour for private reasons. He is married to Mary Catherine Reichert, a native of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and they have a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom one son is an influential and successful practising physician in the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER McTAVISH, Township Clerk of South Easthope, is the eldest son of Alexander McTavish, one of the family of five sons of Douglas McTavish, of Perthshire, Scotland, where Alexander was born, and whence he came to Canada with his family in 1821, and became one of the pioneer settlers in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, U.C. Here he resided till 1842, when he removed with his family to South Easthope, where he was the earliest settler in all the southern portion of the township.

The McTavish family were all men of influence and high standing. The head of the family took up 1,200 acres of land in South Easthope, and the municipal records of that township show the several members of the family to have been connected on many occasions with the various public and municipal offices.

The subject of this sketch was born in South Easthope in May, 1849. He received his education in London, and subsequently taught school several years, meantime reading law with a view to entering the profession, and afterwards studied in the law office of Woods, Fisher, & McPherson, of Stratford, for about two years. About two years since he removed to Tavistock, and at the beginning of the present year was appointed to the office of Township Clerk.

Mr. McTavish is engaged in land, loan, insurance and general agency business, and conveyancing, and his former experience in one of the best law offices of the country gives him an advantage over non-professionals in all legal matters which patrons of the business are not slow to discover, and which has already given him the nucleus of what promises to develop into a very extensive and lucrative practice.

JACOB BRUNNER, Reeve of Downie, is the eldest son of George Brunner, a native of the Province of Alsace, on the Rhine, who came to Canada and settled in Waterloo Village, in the county of the same name, in 1834, where Jacob was born in 1838, becoming a resident of Ellice when but a year old by the removal thence of his father.

Mr. Brunner early became identified with local public affairs. At the first municipal election held after his 21st birthday he was returned to the Township Council, in 1860. He filled this position for four years was then for three consecutive years Deputy Reeve, and during the following four years was Reeve of Ellice. In 1871 he removed to the Gore of Downie, where he has ever since resided. The next year after his change of residence he defeated Mr. Ballantyne, now M.P.P. and previously Reeve of Downie for many years, for the Reeveship of Downie, and has been returned to the position every succeeding year since that time.

We doubt if there is a man in Ontario to-day of Mr. Brunner's age who can claim a better municipal record or one more brilliant. He is as a private citizen also extremely popular, and is very widely known as an honourable, intelligent, and enterprising gentleman. The Post Village of Brunner, a station on the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway, was named after him.

Mr. Brunner contested South Perth for the Legislature at the general elections of 1879 in the Conservative interest; but the Reform sentiment of the constituency proved too strong for him, and he was defeated by Mr. Ballantyne, the previous member.

ALEXANDER McNAUGHTON FISHER, Clerk of the municipality of North Easthope, is of Scottish origin, being the son of Alexander Fisher and Elizabeth McNaughton, both natives of Perthshire, Scotland, but among the very earliest settlers in North Easthope, in 1833. His father was one of the oldest magistrates in the County of Perth, and for more than a generation was prominently connected with the municipal affairs of his adopted township, the family being among the most influential in the County of Perth.

The subject of this sketch was born in North Easthope, and reared on his father's farm. His present occupation is chiefly connected with the saw mill business, though he is engaged to some extent in insurance and conveyancing, and for the past nine years has performed the duties of the Clerkship of North Easthope in a manner which has made his name as a public servant synonymous with efficiency of execution and accuracy of detail.

Mr. Fisher is also an energetic worker in his private business, in which he has already laid the foundations of success, while in the public welfare of the country as well as the county he takes a very deep interest, being one of the most active and influential members of the Liberal party, which is said to owe its late local success in a great measure to his efforts.

Mr. Fisher has been a Volunteer on active service during the Fenian raid of 1866; is an advocate of the maintenance of an efficient system of "Defence—not Defence," and at present holds a Captain's commission in the Reserve Force.

ALEXANDER FISHER, J.P., of North Easthope, is a native of Kenmore, Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born March 2nd, 1804, the youngest of the family of Alexander and Christiana McNaughton Fisher. He came to America in 1833, living for nine years subsequently in the Township of Esqueness, whence he removed to North Easthope in the spring of 1843, and settled on Lot 32, 3rd Concession, where he has ever since resided, following farming. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Donald McNaughton, one of the early Perthshire settlers in North Easthope, and they have a family of three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Fisher has been closely identified with municipal affairs for more than a generation of time, having been Treasurer of the township for twenty-nine years, previous to which he held other township offices, including that of Councillor. He was a Volunteer in the Rebellion of 1837-38, and went to York in the Regiment of Col. Jarvis, of Hamilton, his company commander being Capt. Brown, of Milton, first Treasurer of the County of Halton.

Mr. Fisher was on the first list of magistrates appointed by the Government for the County of Perth after its separate organization. He has been a man of leading influence in his locality, and is, as he has always been, one of the most esteemed and respected members of the community.

W. R. DAVIS, Mayor of the Town of Mitchell, is second son of Rev. W. Davis, Rural Dean of Huron and Rector of Wingham, who is himself a native of Wales, whence he went to the County Wicklow, Ireland, marrying there a daughter of Capt. John Reade, who fought as a Loyalist in the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

W. R. Davis was born in the County Kildare in 1840, and coming to Canada with his father's family in 1852, his first occupation was that of printer's apprentice in the office of the Quebec *Mercury*, and afterwards the *Gazette*. He subsequently spent a number of years in Ontario newspaper offices, including three in the *Globe* office, and in March, 1860, removed to Mitchell, where, in partnership with his brother, J. E. Davis, he started the *Mitchell Advocate*, which has ever since been published by the same firm, who have gradually worked up the business of their office to be one of the largest and most successful in the County of Perth.

Mr. Davis commenced to take part officially in municipal affairs nearly twelve years ago. He was six years in the Council, one year Reeve, and now the fourth year Mayor of his adopted town, the time being concurrent, with the exception of one year when he was in Europe and not a candidate. He is a strong Conservative in politics and a live member of the Young Men's Party, having been the youngest Mayor in all Canada the first year of his election to the position.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, deceased, late of the Township of Elma, was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1800. He came to Canada when quite young, being a member of one of the families who formed the "military settlement" at Richmond, near the present City of Ottawa, the first in the County of Carleton. He soon removed to the Township of Huntley in the same county, where he remained till 1856, when he removed to the then wilderness of Elma, then opening up for settlement, where he took up six hundred acres of land, on which he remained till his decease in 1865, honoured and esteemed by all who knew him.

He left a widow and six sons to mourn his loss. These sons are among the most enterprising and respectable citizens of North Perth, one of them being Robert L. Alexander, the present Reeve of Elma.



They are all farmers in that township, owning each a good farm, possessing the comforts of life, and enjoying the fruit of the vine planted by the hand of the loved one who has passed away.

MESSRS. HODGINS & MCINTOSH, of Stratford and Listowel, are the most enterprising and extensive hotel men in the County of Perth. The former was born in London Township, and belonged to one of the earliest and best families in the old London District; and on the first formation of the Huron District, three of its townships (Biddulph, McGillivray, and Williams, now in the County of Middlesex) were represented by members of the family. Mr. Hodgins followed teaching for a number of years, and has been successfully engaged in various occupations, having now been in the hotel business for the past three years.

H. McIntosh, Jr., the other member of the firm, was brought up to hotelkeeping, and has also been engaged in telegraphing. The partnership between these two gentlemen has been in force for the past three years, and they are now running two of the largest as well as the best furnished and best conducted hotels in the whole country outside a few of the larger cities—the “Albion” of Stratford and “Grand Central” of Listowel being both first-class in all their appointments; and it is the opinion of those who know whereof they speak that Messrs. Hodgins and McIntosh are among the few favoured individuals who “know how to run a hotel.”

ALEXANDER GRANT, the present Mayor of Stratford, is a Canadian by birth, his father being one of the pioneers of the Township of North Easthope, where he was for many years prominently identified with local public affairs.

Mr. Grant was educated at Stratford, studied law with the firm of Macfarlane & Idington, and commenced the practice of his profession in Stratford in 1870, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged therein. He finds time, however, notwithstanding the multiplicity of professional engagements, to devote to matters of public concern. He has been for a number of years identified with the public interests of Stratford in connection with the management of its municipal affairs; and that he satisfactorily performed the duties entrusted to him is proved by the fact that the people elected him in January, 1879, to the highest civic position in their gift—the Mayoralty; and it is sufficient to say that none of his former popularity has been lost by being brought face to face with the execution of the many arduous duties and delicate responsibilities of that difficult but extremely honourable position.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, J.P., Reeve of Stratford, is the son of John Roberts, of Liverpool, England, where he was born March 1st, 1838, and whence he emigrated to Canada in October, 1854, coming to Stratford to settle in 1857; since which time he has been engaged in building and contracting—since 1860 on his own account.

Mr. Roberts' long experience as a practical man gives him advantages over many others newer in the business, advantages which redound not only to his own benefit, but to those as well with whom he has business connection. During his residence here he has completed, to the perfect satisfaction of the proprietors, a great number of structures of all descriptions, both public and private. The principal buildings erected by him in the town are the immense shops of the Thompson-Williams Manufacturing Co. and the new High School, the latter of which, costing \$30,000, is a model of architectural beauty and mechanical execution, an ornament to any city, and an honour alike to the people who caused its erection and the builder under whose skilful eye the material, from corner-stone to keystone, was placed in position.

Mr. Roberts carries his business principles into the management of public affairs, having been identified for the past ten years with town matters, and being returned for the past two years in succession as the chief representative of Stratford in the Perth County Council.

A. W. ROBB, first Deputy Reeve of the Town of Stratford, was born in the Township of Downie in April, 1853. He is the son of Alexander Robb, Registrar of the North Riding of the County of Perth, one of the oldest settlers in Downie, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere.

A. W. Robb was educated at the Stratford Grammar School, and when only twenty years of age was appointed to the Deputy Registrarship of the North Riding of Perth. His energies, however, are not confined to the execution of the routine duties of that office; and we see him evincing a praiseworthy interest in public local affairs, while his abilities in their direction have been substantially recognized by his election to the position of Deputy Reeve of the town for three consecutive terms, the first of those elections taking place when only twenty-two years of age. The above facts furnish, to our mind, a tribute both to the ability and popularity of its recipient of which much older and more experienced men might be justly proud, and imply an acknowledgment on the part of his fellow-townsmen of superior merits and attainments judiciously directed.

JOHN GIBSON, second Deputy Reeve of Stratford, is a native of the “land of heather,” having been born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1835. When twenty years of age he emigrated to Canada, settling first in London, U. C., where he remained till 1864, when he removed to Stratford, and has been ever since engaged in the occupation of a baker; and we might add (by way of parenthesis) that his splendid business success, in a trade extending over the past fifteen years, is pretty conclusive evidence of his energy, industry, and honesty combined.

But Mr. Gibson has abilities extending beyond the line of the details of private business, and for the past two years the people of Stratford have honoured him with a seat at the Council Board, in the capacity of Deputy Reeve of the Town.

Mr. Gibson is somewhat enthusiastic in the promotion of Freemasonry and Oddfellowship, being a leading and prominent member of both honourable bodies. He was Grand Master in 1872 of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. of Ontario, and has been one of the four Ontario representatives from the body to the Sovereign Lodge every year since that date. He is also Master of a Masonic Lodge for several years, and is at present Superintendent of the Huron District in Royal Arch Masonry.

DAVID SCRIMGEOUR, third Deputy Reeve of Stratford, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, February 23rd, 1843. His father, Alexander Scrimgeour, came to Canada with his family, and settled in Stratford when David was but four years of age.

Mr. Scrimgeour in his younger days was of a roving disposition, and spent the time from 1864 to 1869 in British Columbia and California; but returned to Stratford in the latter year, and since that time has followed the business of builder and contractor. With his brother Alexander he carries on an extensive planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory, &c., under the firm name of Scrimgeour Brothers.

Mr. Scrimgeour devotes considerable interest to local public matters. He has been connected with municipal affairs as a member of the Town Council of Stratford for six consecutive years. In private business he has been deservedly successful, while the fact that he has judiciously managed public affairs also is evident in that the people of Stratford have sent him to represent them as Deputy Reeve in the County Council for the past three years.

JOHN CORRIE, of Stratford, is a native of the Parish of Appleby, in Westmoreland County, England, being the son of Robert Corrie of the above place, and born in 1832.

Mr. Corrie is a good specimen of the self-made men of whom our country contains so large a number. Emigrating to America at an early age, he settled in Toronto in 1854, the first work he performed in the new country being assisting in the construction of the Grand Trunk bridge over the River Don. Subsequent to this he was employed on the Grand Trunk for a period of ten years, the last six of which were spent as Track Inspector.

It was during this time that he took up his residence in Stratford, where he has since resided, and been identified with the material interests of the town. He retired some years ago from an active and successful business, but still retains the superintendency of all the county roads.

He was several years in the Stratford Town Council, and was one of the first License Commissioners appointed by the Mowat Government under the operation of the Crooks Act.

PATRICK WHELIHAN, of St. Mary's, Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Perth, is the son of James Whelihan, of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1832, and where his father died while he was yet an infant.

Emigrating to Canada when twenty years of age, Mr. Whelihan settled in Peterboro', U. C., where he entered mercantile business in 1853; and a year later he opened a store in London as agent of Hon. Frank Smith, but very soon removed to St. Mary's, where he started business on his own account, and continued doing a successful trade until the separation of the two Ridings of Perth for registration purposes, in 1871, when he received from the Sandfield Macdonald Government (with the leader of which he had been an intimate personal friend) the appointment to the Registrarship of the South Riding.

Though Mr. Whelihan's official incumbency renders his position in politics a neutral one, he is yet very active in the promotion of all local interests. He satisfactorily represented his ward in the St. Mary's Town Council for eleven consecutive years. He has held a Commission of the Peace ever since he was twenty-one years of age. During the Fenian excitement in 1866 he raised a troop of cavalry, of which he was chosen Captain, but the necessity of their service having abated, they were not placed on the active strength of the force.

PETER ROLPH SHAVER, M.D., C.M., of Stratford, was born near Hamilton, U. C., in 1829. After a preliminary education at that city, he entered Victoria University, where he spent three years in the arts course, preparatory to the study of law, but abandoned the idea of this profession for that of medicine, and entered McGill University, Montreal, where he graduated with the degrees of M.D. and C.M., in 1854, obtaining also the license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He settled subsequently in Stratford, where he has since been actively engaged in the duties pertaining to his profession; and during this time he has succeeded, by fine abilities and close application, in building up one of the most lucrative and extensive practices anywhere outside the larger cities, while in the general attendant success his practice is said to be literally second to none.

Though extremely popular both as a gentleman and a professional man, the doctor has never come to the front in connection with public affairs, for the simple reason that he considers his profession of paramount importance, and devotes his entire time to its study and practice. He has been, however, Coroner of the County of Perth for many years, and for the last twenty years in succession has occupied the position of Jail Surgeon.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, M.P.P., of Stratford, is the fourth son of James Ballantyne, of Peebles, Scotland, where he was born in 1829, and whence he emigrated to Canada in 1852, and settled in the Township of Downie, where he was engaged in school teaching for eight years. He subsequently purchased a farm in Downie, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was the shipper of the first consignment of cheese west of Toronto, to the European markets, and is at present an extensive manufacturer of that commodity, and probably the largest dealer in and exporter of the article in the Province of Ontario.

From his first advent here, Mr. Ballantyne identified himself with the management of public affairs, and the eminent success attending his efforts attest the high degree of satisfaction with which his services were received by his constituents. He was Township Clerk of Downie for several years. Subsequently, he was Reeve for many years in succession, being the first elected to that position (1867) by the popular vote of the whole township under the present system.

In politics Mr. Ballantyne is a Reformer of the advanced school. At the general election of 1871 he contested North Perth, for the Legislature, in the interest of his party, but was defeated by Mr. Monteith. In 1872 he was the unanimous choice of the Reform Convention of South Perth, but declined the honour for private reasons. At the general (provincial) elections of 1875, he defeated Mr. Leversage, present Reeve of Fullarton, thereby becoming M.P.P. for South Perth in the third Parliament of Ontario; and again at the general elections of 1879 (June 5th), he defeated Mr. Brunner, Reeve of Downie, by a very large majority. There is probably a no more consistent public man than Mr. Ballantyne in the country to-day, and the people of Perth—regardless of creed or politics—pronounce him one of the ablest and most useful men the county has ever claimed among its citizens.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN CORRY WILSON DALY, deceased, late of Stratford was born in Liverpool, England, while his parents were on a visit to that city from their native place in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1796. He had the advantages afforded by the superior educational advantages common to the better class of Irish society, and in consequence was admirably suited to succeed Mr. Galt in the general management of the affairs of the Canada Company in this Province, when that gentleman severed his connection with the Company in 1829. Having established his headquarters at the site of the present Town of Stratford in 1833, he continued to discharge the duties connected with their affairs for over thirty years. He resided here till his death on the 1st April, 1878, in his 83rd year.

The history of the last half century of Mr. Daly's life is very intimately connected with the history of the old “Huron Tract,” a part of which now composes the greater part of the County of Perth; while with the prosperity and development of Stratford he was perhaps more particularly identified than any other of its citizens, either of the present or the past generation. With a single exception, he was the first actual settler in the place, opened the first store, and was subsequently the first Postmaster. He was for many years agent for the Bank of Upper Canada, retiring voluntarily on account of age. He held at various periods all the most important offices of honour and trust in the town—among others being its first Mayor, and at the time of his death was the oldest coroner, the oldest militia officer, and the oldest magistrate in the whole of the country formerly comprising the old Huron District, and now composing the three Counties of Perth, Huron, and Bruce.

THOMAS MAYNE DALY, of Stratford, is the only son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. C. W. Daly, by his first wife, Leonora Mayne, of County Mayo, Ireland. Born in Hamilton, U. C., in 1828, and educated at Upper Canada College, he studied for medicine, but abandoned the profession, and has followed contracting and speculating, his works embracing among others all the Perth County gravel roads, and very many large railroad and public-works contracts throughout Canada and the United States.

Mr. Daly has been one of the most active useful and popular public men of this section of the Province for a period now extending over a generation of time. He has been Reeve and Mayor of Stratford, having been elected to the position five different times. From early life he took an active and leading part in the politics of the country. He was the first representative sent by Perth, after its organization as a separate county (general election of 1854), as a supporter of the then Hincks' Government to the old Legislative Assembly of Canada. Again, at the general election of 1857, he defeated the Hon. Wm. McDougall by over 400 majority. He was defeated at the general elections of 1861 by Hon. M. H. Foley; but that gentleman having also been elected in North Waterloo, resigned his seat in Perth; and at the election which followed, Mr. Daly was returned in opposition to the late Robert Macfarlane, who however defeated him at the next general election, and subsequently died while attending to his Parliamentary duties at Ottawa.

At the first election after Confederation, the county then being divided into two Ridings, he unsuccessfully opposed James Redford in North Perth; but at the general elections of 1872 he defeated Mr. Redford, and was the Government “whip” during the celebrated “Pacific Scandal” session, and the mover of the adjournment of the debate the night previous to the resignation of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration.

On the resignation of Andrew Monteith, M.P.P., to contest the seat in the Commons of the general election of 1874, Mr. Daly ran against and defeated James Corcoran, of Stratford, in North Perth, for the Provincial Legislature, in which he sat out the term of the second Parliament. Having been defeated for the Legislature by D. D. Hay at the general Provincial elections of 1875, he was tendered the Conservative nomination for North Perth at the last general election (1878) for the Commons, but declined for private reasons. Like very many of our best men, Mr. Daly has found more honour than profit in the service of the people, and has, for the present at least, retired from public life, in order to devote his time and talents more assiduously to the pursuit of his private business, great loss to which has followed as the inevitable result of so long and active a participation in public affairs.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Stratford, Clerk of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Perth, is the second son of Abraham Davidson, formerly of the County Monaghan, Ireland, where he was born in 1833, and whence he came with his father's family to Canada in 1845, and settled in the Township of Fullarton, at the present location of the Village of Carlingford.

Being but twelve years of age when he settled in the wilderness, without a vestige of a road and not even a neighbour for miles on either hand, Mr. Davidson applied himself vigorously to the only occupation open to the pioneers of the Canadian backwoods—the subliming of the forest, and following of such primitive forms of agriculture as have since given place to the most scientific methods of husbandry. He followed farming for many years; but with an active mind, he soon found himself in the possession of knowledge which gave him a great advantage over the majority of his fellow-citizens, who were not slow to recognize his merits by choosing him to fill various important positions of honour and trust in connection with municipal affairs. He was Clerk of the Township of Fullarton for nine consecutive years, and subsequently presided over its municipal affairs as Reeve for eleven years in succession, during the last four of which—1875 to 1878 inclusive—he occupied the very important office of Warden of the County. Thus, after twenty consecutive years of service in the most important municipal positions, and with a satisfaction to his constituents which so many successive elections unquestionably attest, he resigned both the Reeveship and the Wardenship in October, 1878, to accept the appointment to his present position, rendered vacant by the death of Stewart Campbell, who had been Clerk from the first organization of the county in 1853; and anything we might say in praise of Mr. Davidson, either as a public official or as a private gentleman, is altogether uncalled for to those who, having known him for a lifetime in the discharge of important official functions, have so lately signified their hearty approval of his past career by appointing him to a still higher and more honourable position.

HENRY ALEXANDER SCARTH, of Sebringville, Clerk of the Township of Downie, is the third son of Henry Scarth, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, who came to Canada in 1833, and settled the same year on Lot 18, Con. 1, of Downie, where he afterwards resided till his removal to County Norfolk, where he still resides.

The subject of this sketch was born in Downie July 13th, 1844, and with the exception of a couple of years spent in travelling through the United States, has always resided in Sebringville, where he has been engaged in mercantile business for the past sixteen years. During this time he has built up such a trade as we very seldom see equalled in towns of treble the dimensions of Sebringville, the establishment of the Scarth Brothers (of which firm his brother Jonathan and himself are the principals) being very extensive and complete in every department of what is really a first-class general store, and the largest and best in the village.

Of fine abilities and a wide range of experience for his years, Mr. Scarth is an advanced and liberal thinker on all subjects of public weal, whether educational, municipal, or political, in all of which causes he is an active worker. He has acceptably performed the duties of Clerk of the Township of Downie for the past five years, is personally highly popular, and is generally spoken of as a rising young man in public affairs.

GEORGE GIBB is the third son of the late John Gibb, of the Township of Downie. He came with his father's family to Canada in 1834 from Northumberland, England, his native county, and settled in the Township of Downie, where he has ever since resided, and by whose inhabitants he is known as one of the most enterprising farmers and estimable private citizens in the community.

The date of his arrival here shows his family to have been among the pioneers who have conquered the forests from their primeval state and changed the landscape from an almost impenetrable wilderness to a far stretching succession of smiling fields and comfortable homes. Mr. Gibb has never sought or accepted public positions of any kind, but his career has been a living example of the late President Johnson's grand rule of life—“Whatever you do, do it well.” His estate bears evidences of care, industry, judgment, and culture; and his fine stock—particularly short-horns and heavy draught horses—class him among our advanced agriculturists.



Old Mr. Gibb, after a life of great usefulness, which furnishes an example for the emulation of our younger men, died universally regretted, at the great age of ninety-five years, in the month of May, 1875, leaving behind him a numerous progeny, who number among them many of the best citizens of the County of Perth.

JAMES TROW, M. P. for South Perth, was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, on the banks of the Severn, December 16th, 1826, and having received his education at Welchpool and Liverpool, emigrated to Canada in 1841, and settled in the Township of North Easthope, where he has ever since resided.

Arriving here a total stranger and penniless, Mr. Trow has, by means of uncommon perseverance, untiring energy, and solely by his own efforts, surmounted the numerous difficulties incident to the everyday life of those whose lines are cast among unpromising surroundings; and he now stands in the front rank of our country's self-made men—whether judged from the eminent success which has attended his private efforts, or from the advanced position he has assumed as a leader of the people in all matters affecting their public welfare, either agricultural, commercial, educational, municipal, or political.

As a public man Mr. Trow's services and range of usefulness cover an area so broad as to render anything but the briefest reference impracticable in this short sketch. Beginning life in his new home as a school teacher, he followed that calling for ten years. He was many years Assessor and Clerk of North Easthope, until 1860, when he was elected to the Reeveship, and has been re-elected to the position every succeeding year to the present time by acclamation, and has also held continuously during all those years the chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the County Council—a municipal record the equal of which we believe no other man in the Province can boast.

He was returned as the first M. P. P. to represent South Perth in the first Parliament of Ontario subsequent to Confederation. His great experience of municipal matters made him at once one of the most useful members of that legislative body, and he introduced and successfully carried many important amendments to the municipal and assessment laws. The "Mechanics Lien Act," which has since become law, was originated by Mr. Trow, who also introduced a general Homestead Law, and a Bill to abolish Grand Juries, which latter failed to pass the House.

But as a member of the Commons Mr. Trow is best and most widely known. He was elected M. P. for South Perth at the general elections of 1872, and again, after the dissolution of Parliament in consequence of the "Pacific Scandal," he was re-elected by acclamation at the general elections following, while at the general elections of 1878 he was one of the very few able and staunch old time Reformers who survived the temporary wreck of his political party.

Mr. Trow's liberalism and advanced ideas are sufficiently indicated by the fact that he framed and introduced for several successive sessions the Bill commonly known as the Railway Passenger Act, to provide for the greater safety and convenience of passengers travelling by railway in Canada; and also an Act to declare life assurance policies non-forfeitable, both very important and loudly called for reforms; while his devotion to his Parliamentary duties may be judged from the manner in which he has for many years filled the chairmanship of the Immigration Committee—a position involving an amount of work perfectly incomprehensible to any but those acquainted with its thousand and one important details, involving, among other things, the perusal and answering of an immense amount of correspondence on all conceivable subjects from every part of the Dominion, the United States and Europe.

By his writings and official reports Mr. Trow has contributed very largely to the development of the unoccupied lands of Ontario, while by his own individual efforts he has done more for the settlement of Manitoba and the great North-west than perhaps any other man in the Dominion. During the grasshopper plague in 1874, he went to the Prairie Province, over which he travelled extensively, and concerning which he wrote a series of descriptive letters which were much admired. In 1877 he again visited that country, extending his visit to Fort Ellice, Qu'Appelle, Carleton, Prince Albert, and the Valley of the Great Saskatchewan. His letters from these points to the *Stratford Beacon*, descriptive of the great "Lone Land," were copied into all the leading journals of the Dominion. He has spent in this manner many thousands of dollars and much valuable time, solely for the information of his fellow-citizens; and from his known ability and high reputation, coupled with the fact that he travelled at his own expense and absolutely untrammelled by personal or party influences, his work was so extensively sought after, that the Dominion Government ordered 35,000 copies to be published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the older Provinces and Europe.

Among the many minor positions held by Mr. Trow are, Vice-President of the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Vice-President of the British and Canadian Mortgage and Loan Company, and a Justice of the Peace for over thirty years; while his exemplary record, both public and private, renders him one of the most popular and esteemed citizens of the County of Perth by political friends and political opponents alike.

ROBERT HENRY, J. P., of the Township of Ellice, is the eldest son of Robert and Sarah (maiden name Braden) Henry, of the parish of Glendernmott, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born in 1825, and whence he emigrated with his brother William to America in 1843, landing at Quebec on the 4th of June. After spending some two years at Toronto and vicinity, working generally as a farm labourer, he moved west in 1845, where he was joined by his father and the balance of the family, who all settled in the Township of Ellice, locating some 500 acres of land in the 5th and 6th Concessions.

Mr. Henry's life has been replete with the usual incidents common to the pioneers, and the success attending his efforts has stamped him as one of our best self-made men. Industrious and energetic in his private affairs, he also found time to devote to the promotion of the public welfare. He had the honour of being the first Reeve of his adopted township and the Township of Mornington, which was then united to Ellice, and has satisfactorily performed the duties pertaining to a variety of public offices.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Perth on its independent organization in 1853, a position since held by him, and is one of the most liberal, enterprising, intelligent, and respected men of the Township of Ellice.

ALEXANDER GOURLAY, deceased, late of the Township of Ellice, was born at Galloway, Scotland, in 1804. When eighteen years of age, he left home and went to England, engaging with a friend in mercantile business in Canterbury. He subsequently married a Miss Pearson there, a sister of the present Township Clerk of Ellice, and after her death a Miss Riddell, of Paris, Ont. By his first wife he had a numerous family, and among his descendants are numbered some of the most respectable and influential of our citizens.

Mr. Gourlay emigrated to Canada in 1843, and settled in Ellice the same year. He lived here till his death on May 6th, 1879, at the age of seventy-five years. During the period of his active life he yielded to no one in the interest displayed and encouragement offered to all enterprises of common benefit to the community. He took part, acceptably, in the conduct of public municipal affairs, and was a member of the old District Council for Ellice, and one of the first Township Council ever organized under the Municipal Act. For many years previous to his death he was a warm supporter of the interests of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a consistent member; and it is a pleasing memory to his widow and more than a half hundred direct descendants, as well as hosts of personal friends, that none who ever knew him have to say of him but that his allotted task among his fellows was well performed.

PETER KASTNER, of Kastnerville, is the eldest son of George Kastner, elsewhere mentioned, who with his family formed one of the earliest settlements in the old Huron District. Kastnerville, called after the family name, is surrounded by a country than which there is no more beautiful in this fair Province; and the impetus of its first settlement is no more due to the Kastners than is its subsequent development, present prosperous condition, and pleasant surroundings.

The subject of this sketch is in every sense of the word a self-made man, having succeeded in raising himself from a condition of obscurity and poverty to one of affluence and influence; and his experience of life in the Canadian backwoods is full of examples of how unpropitious circumstances can be conquered by energy and industry, and how respect and influence are the attributes of or rather the sequels to a line of honesty and honour.

In his private business Mr. Kastner is one of the most enterprising citizens to be found in the county, having been very largely engaged for many years in storekeeping and for over thirty years in distilling; but his chief business now is farming, stock-dealing, and brewing.

He has been many years a Justice of the Peace; has held every position in the militia from private to major; and in a great variety of positions, both public and private, has given an amount of satisfaction at once commensurate with his abilities and pleasing to his friends.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, deceased, late of the Township of Downie, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the year 1813. He married Sarah, daughter of James Halliday, of the same place, and they came to Canada with their family, and settled in Downie, November, 1841, after having lived in Kingston some months on the way.

Mr. Armstrong was among the early settlers of the township, and like so many of our pioneers, he was a man of energy, honesty, and great personal worth; though he was never ambitious of filling public positions, being content with the honours which fall as a reward to those who for the sake of right act rightly, and as the result of such conduct enjoying a clear conscience, the good-will of his fellows, and finally the favour of his Master, which alone is of more consequence than all earthly riches and honours. Regretted by hosts of friends, and most sincerely mourned by his widow and children, Mr. Armstrong departed this life in 1865 in the 62nd year of his age—till then an example of upright conduct, good-fellowship, genuine hospitality, and moral and religious rectitude, which always give hope and comfort to the declining years of old age, and bring a reward far higher than the praises of the multitude when time shall be no longer.

THOMAS WHITE, a very old settler and highly respected resident of the Township of Downie, is a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, having been born there in 1800. When twenty-four years of age he removed to England, and engaged as carpenter to Lord Farnborough, with whom he worked twelve years, and subsequently for four years with Col. Long, who succeeded to that nobleman's estate. He then came to Canada and settled at his present home in 1842, after spending some time in Toronto and other parts of the Province.

Mr. White has been twice married: first to Miss Agnes Adamson, of Fifeshire, Scotland; second, to Miss Barrett, of Devonshire, England, who still survives. That Mr. White is possessed of an unusual amount of energy is attested by the progress he made in his new home, where he arrived with but little means, still fewer friends, and a large family, among surroundings at once so difficult and so unlike everything within his previous experience. These difficulties, however, he fought and conquered, and for years occupied a leading position among a very large circle of acquaintances, having filled various offices of honour and trust in a manner both creditable to himself and profitable to his constituents.

JOHN McDERMOTT, J. P., Reeve of Wallace, is a native Canadian, having been born in the Township of Tecumseth, U. C., in 1830. He is the eldest son of Neil and Jane (Milligan) McDermott, the former a native of County Donegal, and the latter of County Tyrone, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Simcoe County in 1822.

Mr. McDermott removed to the Township of Wallace when his earliest settlements were yet in their infancy, and while he himself was quite a young man, in 1855. He followed lumbering for some twenty-three years, but is at present engaged in farming. From his first advent to the new township he identified himself with its public interests, and was elected a member of the first Council on the municipal organization of Wallace in 1856. He has been in the Council every year since that time, and for the past eighteen years continuously has represented Wallace in the County Council as Reeve.

It is scarcely worth adding to the above record a word of praise. So long a period of continued service in the highest office in the gift of the people of his adopted township carries its own comment as to the opinion of those by whom he is best known; while by the people of the county at large his merits have been duly appreciated by his being chosen to the Wardenship of the county for the present year.

In politics Mr. McDermott is a Conservative. Having been chosen by his party to contest North Perth at the general elections for the Ontario Legislature in June last, he was defeated by D. D. Hay, the previous member, by the small majority of seventeen votes.

In addition to the offices of public trust above mentioned, Mr. McDermott has at various periods creditably filled all the other elective and appointive municipal positions; and he is considered by the people of North Perth, irrespective of creed or politics, one of her best men and most useful citizens.

JAMES SILLS, J. P., Reeve of the Town of Mitchell, is a son of William and Hannah Sils. His mother was a Fralick, and both father and mother's families were adherents of the Royal cause in the Revolutionary War, and among that noble band of U. E. Loyalists who settled in the Township of Fredericksburg, U. C., after the success of the Continentals.

Mr. Sils was born in Fredericksburg in 1824; came to Mitchell while yet it was a straggling hamlet in 1854, and has been closely identified with the interests of the place during its many stages of development from a rude backwoods village to one of the pleasantest

and most flourishing of our provincial towns. He followed mercantile business for some years, but latterly has been engaged in the lumber trade. He has also been more or less identified with local and general public affairs almost from his first advent to this locality. For the past four years he has been Reeve of the town, previous to which he served some time as a member of the Town Council.

He has filled many offices both in the civil and military lists, having been many years a Lieutenant and subsequently Captain of Militia, afterwards Lieutenant, until its disbandment, of No. 5 Company, 28th Regiment of Volunteers, and for the past fifteen years a Justice of the Peace; and the position he now fills is due to his estimable personal qualities, as well as to his honourable fulfilment of previous public functions with an ability and impartiality characteristic of the man.

JOHN HOSSIE, Sheriff of the County of Perth, was born in the Township of Moore, Lambton County, Ont., in 1836. He is the youngest son of Andrew and Janet (Wilson) Hossie, of Stirlingshire, Scotland, who were early settlers in Moore, where they followed agriculture.

Mr. Hossie worked on the homestead till fourteen years of age, but the humdrum life of a farmer having no charms for him, he left it in 1850, and spent several years in Sarnia and Goderich, where he improved himself in various intellectual acquirements which country life made it difficult to attain. He then removed to Stratford in 1856, and accepted a position in the Sheriff's office as clerk. After filling this position some years he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and on the voluntary retirement of Robert Moderwell (a brother-in-law of Mr. Hossie), who had held the position of Sheriff since the organization of the county in 1853, he succeeded to the vacant position in 1872, taking possession of the office on September 2nd of that year.

Mr. Hossie's connection with the Sheriff's office has rendered his position in public and political affairs necessarily a neutral one. As a private gentleman, however, he is extremely popular, while in his official capacity he performs the duties of a difficult position with a tact and ability which stamp him as possessing more than ordinary business capacity, and with a suavity and kindness which have made him esteemed even among those with whom the intricate details and delicate requirements of the shrievalty bring him into official contact.

D. D. HAY, M. P. P. for North Perth, is the eldest son of Robert and Catherine (McKiddie) Hay, of the Parish of Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, where he was superintendent of the extensive Erskine estate known as Linlethen.

Born at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, in 1828, Mr. Hay, when a lad of but seventeen years, struck out alone for America, and settled in Bowmanville, U. C., in 1845. After a residence of several years in this place he removed to Lefroy, Simcoe County, where he kept a general store till 1855. Meantime, his father and the rest of the family having come to Canada, they all removed in the last named year to the then wilderness of Elma, which the Government had just thrown open for settlement, and locating at the site of the present town of Listowel, where there was but a single house within its present limits. He built the first mill in that section of country.

From his first settlement in Perth Mr. Hay took an active part in local municipal affairs. He was elected Reeve of Elma very soon after its independent organization, and continued to discharge the duties of the position uninterruptedly until the incorporation of the Village of Listowel, in 1867, when he was chosen its first Reeve, and for seven years subsequently presided over its municipal legislation as such.

Esponsing the Reform cause, he early became prominent in advocating the interests of his party. At the general (provincial) elections of 1867 he ran for North Perth, but was defeated by Mr. Monteith. In 1874 he was sent to Scotland as Emigration Agent for Ontario, but recalled at the end of the year to assume a more important position in connection with the Emigration Service at home. He resigned this in 1875 to contest North Perth for the Legislature, and at the general elections of that year defeated Mr. T. M. Daly, the Conservative candidate, and sat through the third Parliament of Ontario; and at the general elections of 1879 he was again returned to represent North Perth, this time against Mr. McDermott. Soon after the organization of the 6th Division Court of Perth, over twenty years ago, he was appointed Clerk, which position he still retains, being also engaged in a general loan, agency, and conveyancing business, besides farming.

For the past twenty years there has been no public improvements inaugurated in North Perth with which Mr. Hay has not been prominently connected, his influence having been powerfully felt in every scheme tending to the development of his county, while his sterling qualities and true manliness need no comment at our hands, in view of the fact that he has been twice returned to represent an acknowledged Conservative constituency in Parliament, and against men whose personal popularity was great, and whose public record was highly commendatory.

JOHN ROSS, M. D., is the youngest surviving son of the late Alex. Ross, of Ross-shire, Scotland, who emigrated to America with his family and settled in the Township of Nissouri, Oxford County, in 1842, residing there till his death in 1871.

Dr. Ross, who was but one year old on his arrival in Canada, received his primary education in the local schools, and himself followed school teaching in Oxford, Perth, and York Counties from 1859 to 1866, when he commenced the study of medicine, preferring the hospital advantages offered by the large cities of the United States, and graduated at Philadelphia in 1869.

He subsequently practised with great success at Verona, Huron Co., Michigan, but "the great fire of 1871," which swept that part of the country, left nothing but heaps of ashes where the little town of Verona had stood, and for many miles in all directions. This event almost crushed out that prosperous and thriving settlement, and the Doctor having lost everything he possessed by the calamity, returned to school-teaching in Canada for a time; but again on the rebuilding of the Village of Verona and re-occupation of the adjacent settlements, he resumed practice there. He had never however become satisfied to alienate himself from his early adopted country; and although his practice at Verona assumed very large proportions, he decided, on the death of Dr. Adams of Tavistock, an old friend, to return to Canada; and having located in Tavistock some two years since, he at once assumed a leading position in his profession, to which he has since assiduously devoted himself. He has been a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario since 1873, and on all hands bears the reputation of being a most skilful and successful practitioner.

SAMUEL R. HESSON, M. P., of Stratford, is a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, where he was born September 25th, 1829. His parents emigrating to America in 1831, settled in Dundas, U. C., where his father died in 1834, leaving the care of a young and helpless family to a mother to whose piety and goodness are ascribed the success which in after life attended those most dear to her.



In the spring of 1843 Mrs. Hesson removed with her family into the then wilderness of the "Huron Tract," settling upon a bush farm in the near neighbourhood of Stratford, then a straggling hamlet. Her son Samuel, who had received a good education for a boy of his age at the Dundas Grammar School, worked on this farm till eighteen years old, when he engaged to teach the first school ever opened in the present limits of the Township of Downie (which he himself helped to erect, of logs), though one had been previously opened in Stratford. After following this occupation for three years he abandoned it for mercantile pursuits, in which he has now been engaged for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Hesson identified himself with public affairs at a comparatively early age, and has held a large number of elective and appointive offices with good ability and general satisfaction. He was Postmaster at Sebringville for some six years, and has held a Commission of the Peace for nearly a quarter of a century, having been appointed while yet quite young. He has long served the educational interests of the town on the High and Common School Boards; was many times elected Town Councillor, generally without opposition; was elevated to the Mayoralty by acclamation in 1875; and among the many important positions now held by him is that of Trustee of the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway.

In politics Mr. Hesson is strongly Conservative; in religious matters a consistent member of the Episcopal Church; in political economy a firm supporter of the doctrine, "Canada for Canadians;" and in the financial policy of the nation, a strong advocate of a national currency for the construction of the public works. Being nominated by his party to contest North Perth for the Commons at the general election of 1878, he defeated James Fisher, M.A., LL.B., of Stratford, and is the present sitting member for that intelligent and wealthy constituency.

JOHN KASTNER, J.P., of Sebringville, is the second son (of a family of nine children) of George Kastner, an old soldier in the Grand Army of Napoleon, in which he participated in the march across the Alps and the bloody battles subsequently resulting in such glory to the French arms on the plains of Italy and Austria. Mr. Kastner was born in Alsace, then France but now Germany, July 7th, 1818, and came to Canada with his father's family in 1832, settling in that year on Lot 12, Concession 1, of the Township of Ellice. By industry and energy he has risen from a position of poverty to one of affluence, while his straightforward and honourable conduct, coupled with good abilities, have advanced him from obscurity to one of exceptional prominence in the community of which he is one of the most esteemed members. Commencing life by hewing out a rude home in the forest, he is now the owner of many hundred acres of as fine land as can be seen in the Province, as well as much town property in the Village of Sebringville, of which he is the Postmaster, and where he carries on an extensive mercantile business.

Mr. Kastner took part in the Rebellion of 1837-38, and was a sergeant at the time; and having subsequently risen through the various grades of promotion, he has been many years a Captain of Militia.

He is also an Issuer of Marriage Licenses under the new Act, and has been a Justice of the Peace over twenty-five years, in which capacity he has the reputation of rendering decisions at once able, just, and satisfactory. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, political and municipal. He is Vice-President of the Township Branch of the Reform Association; is a director of several important societies connected with the agricultural and insurance interests; and has served with great credit in the highest municipal offices, having been Reeve of the Township of Ellice during ten consecutive years.

JOHN SHAND, J.P., of Downie, is a native of Banffshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1807. He had a number of relatives in the East India service, and started for India when quite young, but changed his plans and directed his course to Canada alone in 1832, and located in the Township of Hope, Upper Canada, where he remained ten years, subsequently removing to Whitby Township. He resided here for eleven years, following the occupation of farming, and came to Downie in 1853, settling on Lot 3, Con. 14, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Shand is a good specimen of the self-made men of whom our country can boast so many, and no section more than the old Huron Tract, of whose territorial dimensions the present County of Perth now includes the best part. He purchased from the Canada Company a bush farm which his energy has transformed into one of the most valuable homesteads of a section admittedly the finest in Ontario. He has devoted himself assiduously to the promotion of his private business, and ranks among the leading agriculturists of the township; while his executive abilities have been officially recognized by appointment to the Commission of the Peace, which he has held for many years.

During the Rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Shand took an active part in support of the constituted authorities. He volunteered in the Port Hope Company, commanded by Captain Kilpatrick, and did duty in York (Toronto), attached to the Regiment of Col. John Tucker Williams, an old Captain in the Royal Navy who was one of the earliest settlers at Port Hope, subsequently sat in Parliament for the old Newcastle District, and was the father of Col. Williams, the present M.P. for East Durham. Mr. Shand was the only one of the family (except a younger brother James, now resident in Whitby, Ont.) who emigrated to Canada, his father having died at an advanced age in Scotland, his native home, after passing the allotted threescore and ten. As a useful citizen Mr. Shand is greatly esteemed, and as a private gentleman no man in Downie stands higher in the affections of his friends.

DONALD B. FRASER, M.D., of Stratford, is the son of John Fraser, of Perthshire, Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1842, and settled in the Township of North Easthope, where he resided till his death some fifteen years later.

His son, the subject of this sketch, having chosen medicine as his profession, studied in Toronto, and graduated with the highest honours in 1874 from both the University of Toronto and the University of Trinity College, gaining the enviable and rare distinction of carrying off the gold medal of the graduating class from both those celebrated institutions of learning.

But even this brilliant success at the commencement of his professional career was not sufficient to satisfy the ambition of the Doctor, who sought to add to his laurels and range of usefulness at the same time by foreign travel and study. In 1875 he graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and shortly after from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England. In 1876 he sailed from England as ship-surgeon on a merchant vessel in the Australian trade, and on arriving at the Antipodes he practised a short time in the city of Melbourne, but returned to America via Cape Horn during the same year, and has been since actively engaged at Stratford in attending to the duties of his profession, in which he has already built up a practice which his accomplishments and experience most justly merit, and which his well-earned success must continue to augment.

NICHOLAS SEBACH, of the Township of Ellice, is one of a large family of sons of Andrew Sebach, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Canada in 1828, when Nicholas was four years of age. He first settled at Black Creek, near Buffalo, shortly afterwards removing to Waterloo County, U. C., where he became acquainted with the late Col. Van Egmond, who had but recently taken extensive contracts with the Canada Company in connection with the settlement and development of the Huron Tract, and was induced by him to move into the "Tract" and settle at the spot still known as the "Sebach Tavern" on the Huron Road, in Ellice, between Stratford and Mitchell, at a time when there was not a single house in either of those now populous towns; and with the exception of a few families at Goderich, not a settler in the whole "Tract" but Helmer, Fryfogel, and Van Egmond, at different points on the Huron Road.

The trials and privations of the Sebach family were exceptionally greater even than those usually encountered by new settlers, and are briefly referred to in connection with our early history. It is sufficient here to remark, that by the energy characteristic of their race they overcame them one by one, and assumed positions of prominence, respectability, and influence in the community. Old Mr. Sebach died July 13th, 1845, and has since been followed by a number of his sons; but of those who remain, including the subject of this sketch, none are more highly esteemed by their neighbours, or have greater interest attached to them as our country's pioneers.

JAMES SIMPSON, of the Township of Downie, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1797, and having married Ellen, daughter of Robert Laurie, of the same place, he emigrated to Canada with his family of one son and two daughters in 1834, and settled in Downie, one of its pioneers.

Those of the present day can scarcely realize the wonderful changes which have taken place under Mr. Simpson's eye since his settlement in the then unbroken wilderness, without an approach to the most commonplace accompaniments to a state of—we had almost said—civilization; without even a dream of any plans of municipal government, or religious and educational facilities; when the forest was the highway, the highway the forest, and the most approved methods of intercommunication consisted of an ox and "jumper" over almost impassable trails, scarce yet directed by the surveyor's "blaze."

But when these various attributes of a higher civilization one by one appeared, Mr. Simpson was not of those who held aloof from a participation in the conduct of public affairs. We find that as far back as when the whole tract now comprising the Counties of Perth, Huron, and Bruce was included in the old London District, he was the first Collector for the Townships of Downie, Ellice, and North and South Easthope, and he travelled to London, the then seat of government for the district, on foot, with his returns, which did not amount to one pound in Halifax currency, or four dollars. Between the formation of the Huron District in 1842, and the operation of the present municipal system in 1850, Mr. Simpson on various occasions represented Downie as District Councillor, afterwards being for years in its Municipal Council, and finally retiring from active participation in public affairs from weight of years. He still resides in Downie, one of its earliest pioneers, one of its oldest living inhabitants, during his active life one of its most influential men, and during the whole period of his residence one of its best and most useful citizens.

GEORGE WOOD, deceased, of Downie, was born in the County of Northumberland, England, in 1797. He married Mary, daughter of John Gibb, of the same place, and emigrated to Canada with his family in 1835, settling on Lot 12, Concession 4, of Downie.

Mr. Wood never took an active part in public affairs, although he is everywhere spoken of as one of the best men who ever settled in the township, whether in his capacity as a private citizen, a personal friend, or as one giving encouragement and material aid to everything tending to the progress and improvement of the agricultural resources of the township, or the development of its educational and religious institutions. He was particularly active in church matters, being one of the leading laymen in the community. In his private business he possessed energy and industry to an unusual degree, as is attested by the fact that from the smallest beginnings he rose to a position of pecuniary affluence solely by his own endeavours and by means at once honourable and exemplary, his life furnishing an illustration of all that was worthy of emulation, and his death the glorious exodus from a life well spent to the certainty of the reward of the just made perfect in the forever whose beginning is the flight of the immortal spirit.

JOSEPH SALKELD, of Downie, is the second son of John Salkeld, who was born in Cumberland, England, in 1788. This gentleman married Martha, daughter of Joseph Willson, of the same place, who was one of the pioneers of the Huron Tract, having settled near Goderich at a very early day. His son-in-law, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also an early settler near Goderich, where he lived most highly respected, and died deeply regretted in 1878 at the ripe age of ninety years, after having realized the ambition of his life by seeing every one of his large family of eleven children comfortably settled, and among the most influential men and women of the various parts of the country in which they resided.

Joseph Salkeld was the second son of this large family, and was born in Cumberland, England, and came to Canada with his father in 1837. He now owns a beautiful place in Downie, is one of the most enterprising farmers of the township, and is influential in public affairs as well as being very much esteemed as a private citizen. He takes more than an ordinary interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the local School Board for twenty-one consecutive years, while his services in a municipal capacity cover a large number of years in the Township and County Councils, during five of which he was Deputy Reeve of his township.

WILLIAM DUNN, of Downie, is a native of England, being born in the County of Northumberland in 1806. He married a daughter of John Gibb of the same place (late of Downie), and emigrating to Canada in 1835, settled on Lot 5, Concession 2, where he has spent a long life of usefulness, and raised a family of six sons and two daughters, among whom are some of our most influential and respected citizens of to-day.

Mr. Dunn volunteered during the Rebellion of 1837-38, and served, during the agitation contemporary with that great political as well as military epoch in the country's history, in the command of Col. Daly. In political and municipal affairs, however, he has never sought for distinction, but devoted his whole time to the pursuit of his private affairs, in which he has been very successful; and what is still better, he has succeeded in earning the esteem and confidence of the people of Downie by a course of life which merits, as it has received, the approbation of all who know him, and offers an example for the rising generation to follow.

SAMUEL ROBB, of Stratford, Registrar of the North Riding of the County of Perth, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in March, 1808.

He was a farmer in his native country, but with a natural desire to "expand" beyond the remnants of the old feudal system, he embarked for America in 1834, landed in Quebec in June of that year, and at once proceeded to the "Huron Tract" and located in Downie when there was but one occupied house in the present limits of Stratford, which was the nearest (several miles) to his location, with the exception of one man who had located within half a mile about a month previously.

Mr. Robb subsequently removed to Stratford, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years. He served in the McKenzie Rebellion with great credit. He has been Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years, and has always been active in the encouragement of every undertaking promising an increased prosperity to his adopted country, whether of a local or a general nature.

He married in Ireland (1830) Margaret, daughter of John Monteith, afterwards also one of the pioneers of this section, and his family and connections are among the leading citizens of the County of Perth. Mr. Robb's ability and eminent respectability were the means of securing to him the position of Registrar, in the discharge of the official duties of which he has lost none of that popularity which he has always borne among an exceptionally wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

EDWARD STILES, of Mitchell, is a native Canadian, having been born in the County of Middlesex in 1832. Having a natural taste for mechanics, he went to the City of London at an early age, and apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker. At the close of his apprenticeship, having become a thoroughly practical workman, he engaged in business for himself in the Township of Fullarton, about five miles south of Mitchell. In 1861 he removed to Mitchell. Mr. Stiles was for a long time senior member of the firm of Stiles & Tucker, now Tucker & Beer, whose extensive establishment is referred to in our sketch of Mitchell, and a view of which appears on another page. Though never soliciting public favour, Mr. Stiles has many times been made the recipient of municipal honours, having served the people in the capacity of Town Councillor and also as a member of the School Board, of which body he has been ten years a member, which fact is of itself a sufficient commentary upon his efficiency in that capacity. Mr. Stiles is one of the most energetic and enterprising of Mitchell's business men, and his genial manner and high intelligence have contributed to the respect in which he is held by all with whom he is brought in contact.

EDWARD HORNIBROOK, M.D., of Mitchell, is one of the most popular men, either personally, professionally, or politically, in the County of Perth. He is of Irish extraction, his parents having removed from their native country and settled in the Township of Wolford, Grenville County, in 1826; and here the subject of our sketch was born, October 29th, 1838. He received his education at the common schools, in addition to which he was instructed privately by clergymen when the services of such tutors could be secured, so that the advantages offered him for obtaining an education were by no means extensive. Like many of the most popular men of his county, the Doctor commenced life for himself as a school teacher, which avocation he followed three years, at the end of which time he entered the medical department of Victoria College, then located in Toronto, from which institution he graduated with honours in 1861. The same year he located in Mitchell, where his fine professional abilities, coupled with the most estimable personal qualities, soon won for him a practice seldom equalled in extent by young practitioners, and hosts of friends by whom he is held in high esteem.

Though repeatedly urged, the Doctor has steadily declined the acceptance of municipal honours, but has been for fourteen years a member of the Board of School Trustees, during three of which he has officiated as Chairman of the High School Board. At the elections to the Commons in September, 1878, Dr. Hornibrook contested South Perth in the Conservative interest, and it is worthy of note that in that Riding, which usually gives a Reform majority of several hundreds, he ran only 77 votes behind his opponent, Mr. James Trow. The high regard in which he is held by his acquaintances of all classes, creeds, and shades of political faith amply attests his devotion as a friend, his fairness as an opponent, and his intelligence as a gentleman; while his enterprise is fully demonstrated by the fact that he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the A. M. Gibson Manufacturing Company, of which corporation he is now one of the most influential stockholders, and over the destinies of which he presides as President.

ABRAHAM DENT, of the firm of Dent & Hodge, Barristers, Mitchell, is what may be termed a representative man, whether considered in a literal or a figurative sense. His father was an Englishman, who settled in the village of Embro, Oxford County, early in the history of that locality, where he carried on business as a merchant, was a magistrate of long standing, and a Colonel of Militia.

It was in this village that Abraham Dent was born, August 1st, 1841, and after a preliminary education he entered upon the study of the law, in the office of H. B. Beard, Q.C., of Woodstock, and completed his studies in the office of D. R. Ball, County Crown Attorney, of the same town in 1868. The same year he commenced practice by himself in Mitchell, which he has continued with good success till the present time, having recently admitted Mr. Robt. Hodge as junior partner.

Although eminently fitted for the control of public business, Mr. Dent's aspirations do not run in that channel, and though frequently solicited so to do, has never allowed his name to be used in connection with the candidature for any municipal office till the present year, when, he was elected a member of the Town Council.

DAVID SUTER CAMPBELL, P. L. S. of Mitchell, is a son of Rev. James Campbell, Baptist minister, a native of the Isle of Skye, but who, at the time of the birth of his son David S., 1841, was following the sacred calling of the ministry in the City of Aberdeen, Scotland. In 1843 Mr. Campbell removed with his family to Toronto, where he followed preaching for about two years, but tiring of the financial dependence which attached so tenaciously to that calling in the early days of which we speak, he resolved to support his family by the pursuit of agriculture, and to attain this end, settled on a bush farm in the township of Caledon, Peel Co., whence he removed in 1853 to a farm on the Huron Road two miles west of Mitchell, where he commenced afresh, but being attacked by cancer, he sold his farm and removed to Mitchell a year before his death, which occurred Nov. 4th, 1866, he being at that time fifty-eight years old, and his son David fifteen.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Campbell and her family, consisting of three sons and two daughters, of whom David was second son, removed to a bush farm in the centre of Logan, where the brothers laboured to subdue the forest, at the same time instructing themselves in the useful arts and sciences; and as soon as Alexander, the elder brother, had attained his majority, his services were sought by the people, who elected him to the Reereeship three consecutive years.



In 1862 the subject of our sketch articulated himself to the late Wm. Rath, P. L. S. of Mitchell, and four years later passed the requisite examinations at Toronto and received his degree. In 1870 he settled in Mitchell, in partnership with his former preceptor, and from that time till the abolition of the office in 1873, they were the County Engineers for Perth, and since the death of his partner soon after, Mr. Campbell has practised successfully alone.

Of his brothers, Alexander commenced the issue of a newspaper in Seaford called the *Huron Express* in 1862, but died soon after; and James, the youngest who followed school teaching, died at Baltimore, Northumberland County, 1870.

GEORGE HODGE, M.D., of Mitchell, is a young man of high intelligence, and more than average professional ability and promise. He is a native Canadian, having been born in the Township of Clarke, Durham County, in 1847. Here he remained and worked on his father's farm till he took up the study of medicine, when he entered Queen's College at Kingston, from the medical department of which institution he graduated in 1870.

After four years' practice in Lakefield, Peterboro' County, the Doctor removed to Mitchell in 1874, where he soon controlled a practice the large extent of which is the most substantial comment upon his skill as physician and his popularity as a gentleman.

Dr. Hodge is becoming equally prominent and popular in political affairs, in which respect he is a firm believer in Liberal principles, which he advocates with good effect; and whether considered from a social, professional, or political standpoint, the Doctor's worth is attested by the esteem in which he is held by all his acquaintances.

THOMAS FORD, ex-Warden of the County of Perth, deceased, late of Mitchell, was one of the most highly esteemed citizens within a wide circle, encompassing the town in which he closed his useful life. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1820, he left that country for Canada in 1841, and during the first two years of his residence in this country attended Victoria College in Cobourg, after which he entered the service of Henry Elliott, of Hampton, Durham County, in the capacity of clerk in that gentleman's mercantile establishment.

In 1851 Mr. Ford removed with his wife to the then comparatively insignificant village of Mitchell, the population of which burgh was swelled to 75 by their arrival. He embarked in the mercantile trade in a store which he erected on the site of the one at present occupied by Flagg & Vroman, his making the third establishment of the kind in town. Mr. Ford followed this avocation with a high degree of success, attracted by his courteousness and upright dealing, coupled with an energy and enterprise which contributed in equal degrees to his popularity and prosperity.

But his success in private affairs led to his selection by the people as their representative in the control of public business, and on the incorporation of Mitchell as a village, Mr. Ford was elected as a member of the first Council, and was the unanimous choice of his brother councillors to fill the position of Reeve. In 1859 Mr. Ford removed to a farm in the Township of Fullarton, where he resided twelve years, during all of which time he served the people at the Council Board of that township, many years in the capacity of Reeve, and during three years of which he occupied the honourable and responsible position of Warden of the County of Perth.

Mr. Ford returned to Mitchell in 1871, and re-engaged in business as senior partner in the firm of Ford & Babb, which position he retained till the time of his death, which occurred January 27th, 1874. In the death of this gentleman his family lost a kind and affectionate husband and father, the mercantile profession lost an enterprising and prudent member, society an ornament, and the community an estimable citizen, than whom no other was more deservedly or universally respected.

JOSIAH MURPHY, of the Township of Logan, is a gentleman whose skill as a husbandman and enterprise as a business man are proverbial. He is a native of the "Emerald Isle," having been born in the County Carlow in 1846, whence he came to America with his father's family in 1853. His father came directly to Logan, and settled about two miles north of Mitchell on the Logan Road, and taught school in that locality from the time of his arrival till near the time of his death, which occurred about seventeen years since. Mr. Josiah Murphy is extensively engaged in farming in the township named, besides which he deals largely in grain, lumber, and cattle, and though he has never come to the front in municipal or political affairs, he is a gentleman of undoubted ability, and enjoys a wide and favourable acquaintance.

J. W. CULL, of Mitchell, is a son of James Cull, C.E., of Ernestown, Addington County, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1839. His parents were of English birth, and his father was one of the superintendents of that once famous highway which traverses the Province from east to west, and is known (in that part of Ontario) as the "York Road."

After a preliminary education, Mr. J. W. Cull learned the druggist's trade in Kingston, after which he established himself in general business in Carronbrook (now Dublin), removing thence to Mitchell in 1864, where he has since continued to deal exclusively in drugs, and now owns one of the finest stores in that line outside the cities.

Mr. Cull has received repeated expressions of the esteem in which he is held by the people, in the shape of his election to the Deputy-Reeveship of Mitchell on several occasions, while to say that his status in the social scale is fully equal to the best, and that his genial manner, liberal ideas, and strict integrity have won for him a personal popularity the like of which is enjoyed by but few, is but a candid statement of patent facts, which are fully endorsed by any one of his numerous acquaintances.

JOHN FREEBORN, J.P., of the Village of Millbank, was born in the County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, and in 1840 embarked for America, resolving to try his fortune in the New World. Arrived at St. John, N.B., he remained there one year, working at ship-carpentering, which trade he had learned in Ireland, and removing at the end of that time to Boston, Mass., where he pursued the same avocation with credit and profit, till induced by friends living in Peterboro' County, Canada West, to visit them in 1842.

Mr. Freeborn's friends persuaded him to remain in Canada, and during the next three years he was connected with the Government works on the Otonabee and Trent rivers, where large timber slides and kindred works were being constructed; but being compelled by ill health to leave that locality, he came west and settled in Stratford, when the only buildings it contained were a tavern and store. Here he remained, and worked at his trade of carpentering till 1847, when he located the present site of Millbank, and the same year began the erection of the pioneer mill of Mornington, which was burned after it had been four years in operation, but after rebuilding it on an improved scale, Mr. Freeborn continued its operation for several years,

when he embarked in mercantile trade in Millbank, from which he retired a few years since to a well earned repose, after having accumulated a competency by a long career of energetic perseverance, liberal enterprise, and strict integrity.

GEORGE CODE, of Trowbridge, Elma Township, is one of the pioneers of the County of Perth, to whom is due the credit of laying the foundation of the numerous happy and prosperous agricultural communities and commercial centres which now grace the county from limit to limit. Mr. Code is a native of Ireland, having been born in the County Wicklow in 1800, and at the age of twenty years he removed to the County of Lanark, Canada West, where he remained till 1848, in which year he settled in Elma, where the village of Trowbridge now stands, having been the first settler in Elma, as he was also the first Postmaster of Trowbridge, as well as the builder of the first saw mill in the township.

Besides being the pioneer settler of Elma, Mr. Code has ever been a pioneer in the advocacy of any cause which gave promise of benefits to the locality or township; and by his industry, energy, and liberality, coupled with unflinching integrity and other attractive personal and social qualities, he has secured the respect and esteem of his fellow-men to an eminent degree.

SAMUEL BOYD, deceased, late of the Township of Elma, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1782, and coming to Canada in 1819, he settled in Elizabethtown, whence he removed two years later to the County of Lanark, where he engaged in farming with a degree of success which was but a just tribute to his persevering industry in transforming from a state of nature the farm which he tilled. Here Mr. Boyd continued to reside till his sons had grown to manhood's estate and conceived the desire to come west and locate in a newer country; and accordingly in 1857, when the subject of our sketch had exceeded by five years the allotted time of man, he came to Elma in company with his son.

Though an old man when he arrived in this township, and having retired from a long life of activity, Mr. Boyd at once took a place in the esteem of his new acquaintances corresponding with that which he held among his fellow-men in his eastern home, to whom he was endeared by his genial manner, upright dealing, and rigid morality; and when he closed his earthly career, October 18th, 1862, he left behind him an untarnished name, and a bright example of Christian virtues well worthy of imitation.

ADAM CHALMERS, of Mornington, is a son of John Chalmers, of Kilbride Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1827. His father was a weaver; but conceiving the desire to settle his sons on farms, came to America in 1843, and pushing his way to the "Queen's Bush," as the north part of Perth County was then called, he settled the same year, with his son Adam, on Lot 18, Concession 2, of Mornington, while his two other sons, William and John, located farms adjoining.

Mr. Adam Chalmers has since continued to reside on this farm, which, principally through his unaided efforts, has exchanged the aspect of solitude and gloom in which he found it for one of thrift, comfort, and skillful tillage. At the time of Mr. Chalmers' arrival in Mornington there were no white residents in the township save a "squatter" named Tennant, and it is no less true than creditable to Mr. Chalmers that he has always taken as prominent and leading a part in all matters of public or local concern as he did in the clearing of the woods and the cultivation of the soil. Both figuratively and literally he may be described as a thoroughly representative man, he having been a member of the first Municipal Council of Mornington, where he served with credit to himself and acceptability to the people; and although he has of late years been attending strictly to his private business to the exclusion of public affairs, he still retains an influence and popularity among his fellows which is the best comment on his intelligence, integrity, and good judgment, of all of which he possesses more than an average share.

ROBERT GARDINER, Reeve of Hibbert, is a fair sample of the self-made men of our day, who, by the unsparing exercise of the muscle and intellect with which they were endowed by nature, have successfully coped with hardship and poverty, and acquired social, intellectual, and financial positions which are an ample reward for the efforts spent in their attainment.

Mr. Gardiner owes his birth to the land of heather hills, to which Canada is indebted for thousands of her best and most progressive citizens. He was born in Stirlingshire in 1820, his father being Wm. Gardiner, a farmer of that parish, but who subsequently settled near his son in Hibbert, where he ended a life of useful industry several years since, leaving hosts of friends to mourn the loss of a worthy citizen and upright man.

In 1850 Mr. Robert Gardiner came to Canada, removing the following year from the Township of Beverley, where he first settled, to Hibbert, in which he located Lot 10 in the 14th Concession, at a time when the forest was unbroken for miles on either side of his habitation; and here, by the industry and perseverance for which he is proverbial, he made for himself a pleasant home and fertile farm, to which he has since added by the purchase of several hundred acres in the neighbouring Township of Osborne.

But while Mr. Gardiner has attended to his private affairs with flattering success, he has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen, and the people's appreciation of his sound business habits, high intelligence, and strict integrity has led to his election to the Council Board of Hibbert during the last thirteen consecutive years, for the last six of which he has held the position of Reeve; his continuous service at the Board having been longer by several years than the combined terms of service of any other man in the township.

Mr. Gardiner is also President of the "Usborne and Hibbert Mutual Insurance Company," which has been two years in operation; has always taken a leading part in advancing the agricultural, educational, social, moral, and religious interests of the community; and has been during the past twelve years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is also active in political matters, in which regard he adheres strictly to the doctrine of Reform.

DAVID GRAHAM, deceased, late of the Township of Elma, was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born in 1804. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining one year in the vicinity of Buffalo, he sent to Ireland for his family, with whom he settled in the 5th Concession of Mornington, and two years later removed to Lot 17, Concession 8, of Elma, of which township he was one of the pioneers through whose labour and self-sacrificing energy the present generation have been provided with comfortable homes on the "ready made" principle.

Mr. Graham continued to reside in this the home of his choice till the year 1877, when he was called to the enjoyment of the eternal repose

to which his long, industrious, and pious career on earth (in the judgment of a mortal) so eminently fitted him, and he left behind him, besides forty-four direct descendants, large numbers of friends by whom the memory of his upright character, warm friendship, and modest Christian deportment will ever be fondly cherished.

W. H. HACKING, Postmaster of Listowel, is a son of James Hacking, of Yorkshire, England, in which place the subject of our sketch was born in 1810. His father was a Congregational minister, and came to Canada with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, of whom William Henry was the youngest, and the same year located in the Township of Whitchurch, York County, where he took up land and remained until the time of his death several years since.

After leaving home Mr. Hacking resided five years in Guelph, removing thence to the present site of Listowel in 1855, and here he has since remained, having been the first to build a house within the limits of the present town. The fall after his arrival Mr. Hacking opened the pioneer store of Listowel, and the following year he was commissioned Postmaster of the office then opened; and his efficiency in this capacity may be judged by the fact that he has ever since retained the office to the complete satisfaction of the public, who regard him as a most courteous and accommodating official.

JOSEPH KIDD, of the Village of Dublin, was born in the Irish metropolis of that name in 1827, but when nineteen years of age he accompanied his father's family to Canada, and lived a year in Charleston, back of Brockville, whence they removed to Mono Mills, where he remained three years longer in his father's household; but at the end of that time he commenced business for himself in the Village of Athlone, Simcoe County (of which he was the founder), where he engaged in successful mercantile trade for ten years, after which he removed to Carronbrook (now Dublin), where he still resides.

Mr. Kidd at once embarked in an extensive business in his new home, where he opened a large general store, to which was soon added saw mills, of which institutions he at one time had three in operation, and in 1875 the large salt works at that place, fully described in our sketch of the village, were opened by him.

Besides attending diligently to his interests in the branches of trade mentioned, Mr. Kidd has found time to engage extensively in agriculture, being the owner of about 3,000 acres of land, a good portion of which is timber land in the Georgian Bay region, but several hundred acres of the best quality of land in the remarkably fertile locality of Dublin; and on the farm which he personally superintends he has built a residence whose beauty, extent, and convenience is excelled by few, and a view of which appears on another page.

Mr. Kidd is an active and influential politician, and his sound judgment on political matters, coupled with his great personal popularity, led to his selection as the Conservative candidate to contest South Perth in the election to the Commons in 1875, on which occasion he was defeated by Mr. James Trow, notwithstanding he polled more than his party's strength.

He was also one of the prime movers in the scheme for organizing the Police Village of Dublin, and was one of the first Board of Trustees of that corporation. In short, whether considered from a social, commercial, political, or a moral standpoint, Mr. Kidd stands in the front rank, and his liberal sentiments, genial manner, and proverbial integrity have won for him the unalloyed personal esteem of all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JOHN WALDRON SCOTT, Mayor of Listowel, is a native Canadian, having been born in the Township of Darlington, Durham Co., in 1837. His father was John Scott, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Montreal at an early age, and was engaged in the store of his brother till he reached man's estate, when he removed to the far North-west, in the capacity of an Indian trader, and after amassing a competency, he returned to civilization, settled in Darlington, married, and remained there during the balance of his life, during which time he held many offices of honour and trust, among them the superintendency of schools for West Durham, and was also the first Clerk of the Village of Bowmanville, near which place his useful life was closed in 1857.

Mr. J. W. Scott received a sound education at Victoria College, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native township till 1862, in which year he came to Listowel and entered into partnership with a Mr. Halstead in the grist and saw milling, and general merchandising trade. In this relation he continued about three years, after which he dissolved from his former partner and continued general merchandising very successfully on his own account till 1873. In the year last named he retired from that business, and established a private banking house in Listowel, which he has ever since carried on with great success to himself and acceptance to all with whom he has dealt. In addition to his Listowel bank, Mr. Scott has another of equal importance in Palmerston, and it is also supposed that he owns a large interest in the banking house of J. A. Halstead & Co., of Mount Forest.

The flattering success with which Mr. Scott managed his private affairs is fully equalled by his efficiency in the control of municipal business, and the very creditable manner in which all trusts were discharged by him in this capacity has secured his annual re-election to the Council Board for many years, during the last two of which he has occupied the honourable and responsible position of Mayor.

Mr. Scott has ever been active in promoting the local and public good; was one of the most effective advocates of the construction of the Stratford and Huron Railroad, of which corporation he is a Director, as he has also been of the British Mortgage Loan Co. of Stratford since its organization. To his fine business capacities are added a high intelligence, wide range of information, and an affable and prepossessing manner; and in fine, Mr. Scott's standing, either as a member of society, a municipal politician, or a successful man of business, is equal to that of the best, and is but a just reward for his diligence, integrity, and enterprise.

JESSE ROWLAND, of the Township of Elma, was born in Compton-Dundon, near the City of Wells, Gloucestershire, England, in 1802, and remained in his native country till he had reached the mature age of fifty-nine, when he emigrated to Canada with his family, consisting of five sons and four daughters. After his arrival in this country, Mr. Rowland remained a short time in Woodstock, but in the January following he located on Lot 11, Con. 13, of Elma, and has since engaged in the task of clearing and improving his farm in a manner that would do credit to many a man of less than half his number of years; but having made provision for his age by his industry during youth and middle age, he has now retired from active labour, and is spending his days in the quiet enjoyment of a well-earned repose, surrounded by the many friends whom his admirable bearing as a citizen and a Christian have attracted.





DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(WESTERN BLOCK)

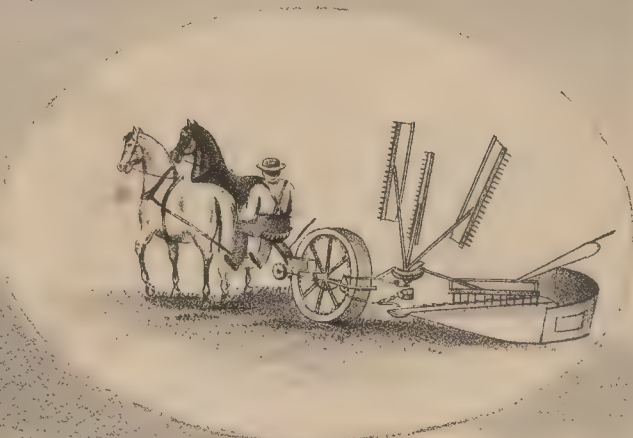
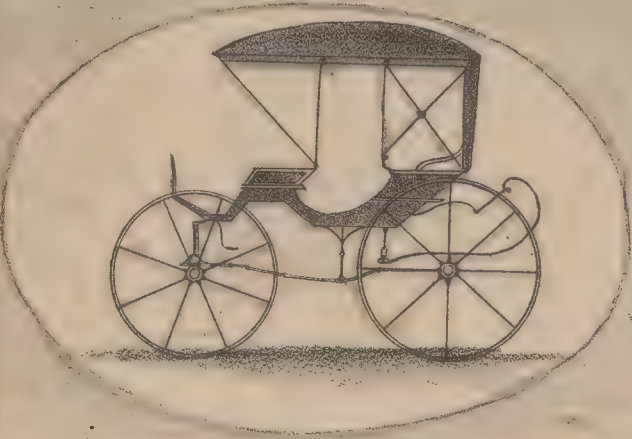
Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. B. Robinson & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,  
OTTAWA, ONT.





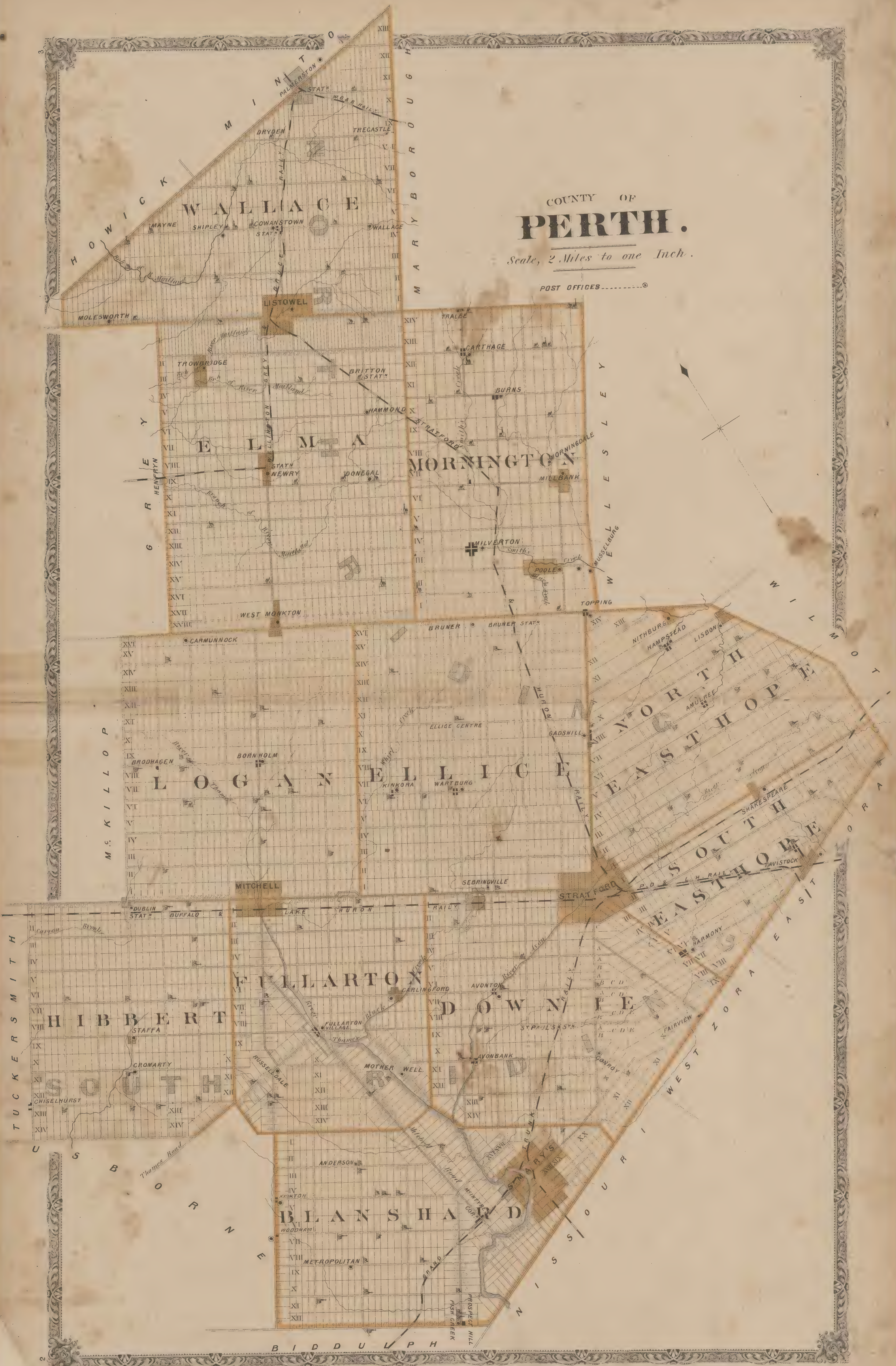
TUCKER & BEER, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, SLEIGHS & CUTTERS, ALSO DEALERS IN REAPERS, MOWERS, SEEDERS, SEED DRILLS & FLOWS  
(Successors to Stiles & Tucker) FIRST CLASS SHINGLES ALWAYS ON HAND. MITCHELL, ONT.



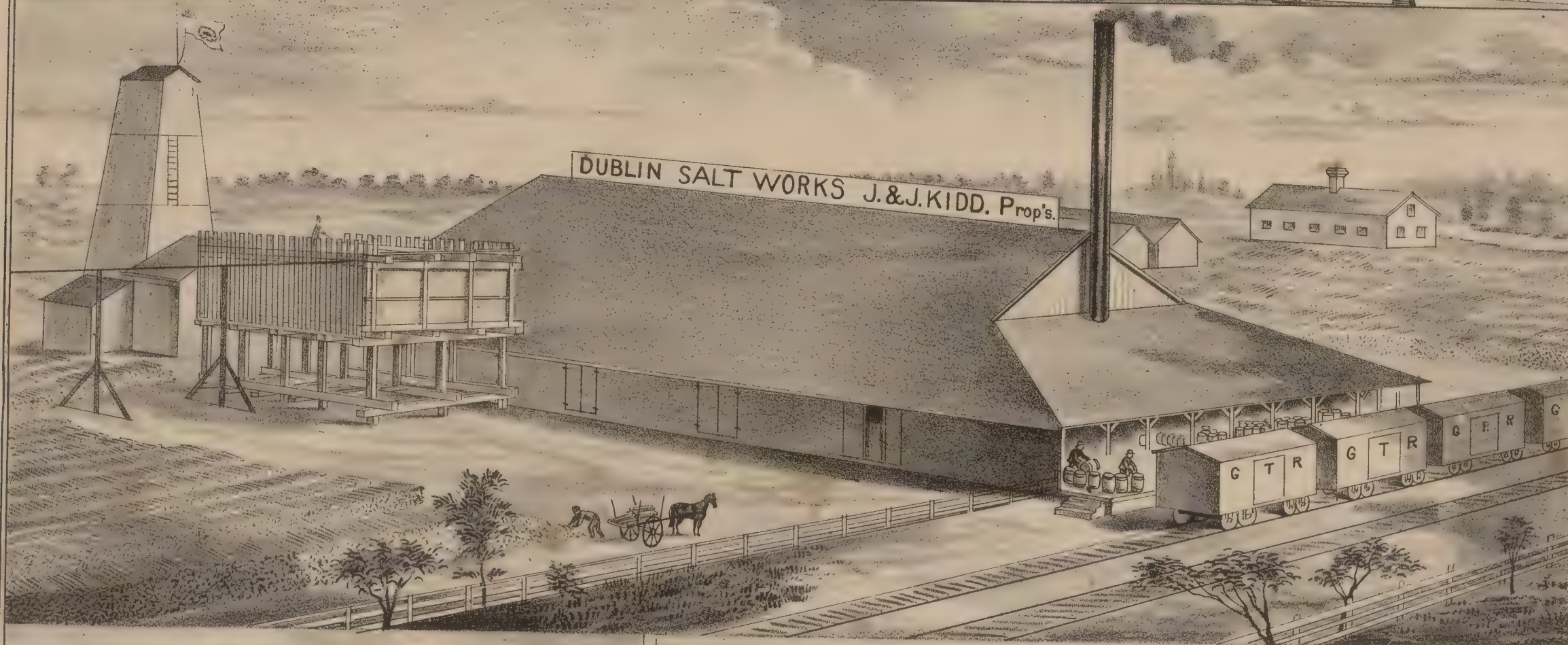
COUNTY OF  
**PERTH.**

Scale, 2 Miles to one Inch.

POST OFFICES.....







JOS. KIDD & SON IMPORTERS & GENERAL DEALERS. GREAT WESTERN STORE. DUBLIN. PERTH CO.ONT.





STORE HOUSE, SAW SHED & PLANING MILL, STAVE FACTORY & CARPENTER SHOP. FLOUR MILL. RESIDENCE.  
MILLS & RES. OF HENRY RATZ, GADSHILL, ELLICE TP. BARN.



HARDWARE, PAINTS & OILS. GROCERIES, CROCKERY, FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.  
STORES OF THOS. Mc DONALD, MITCHELL, ONT.



RES. OF J. W. SCOTT, LISTOWEL, ONT.



# MAP OF WALLACE TOWNSHIP

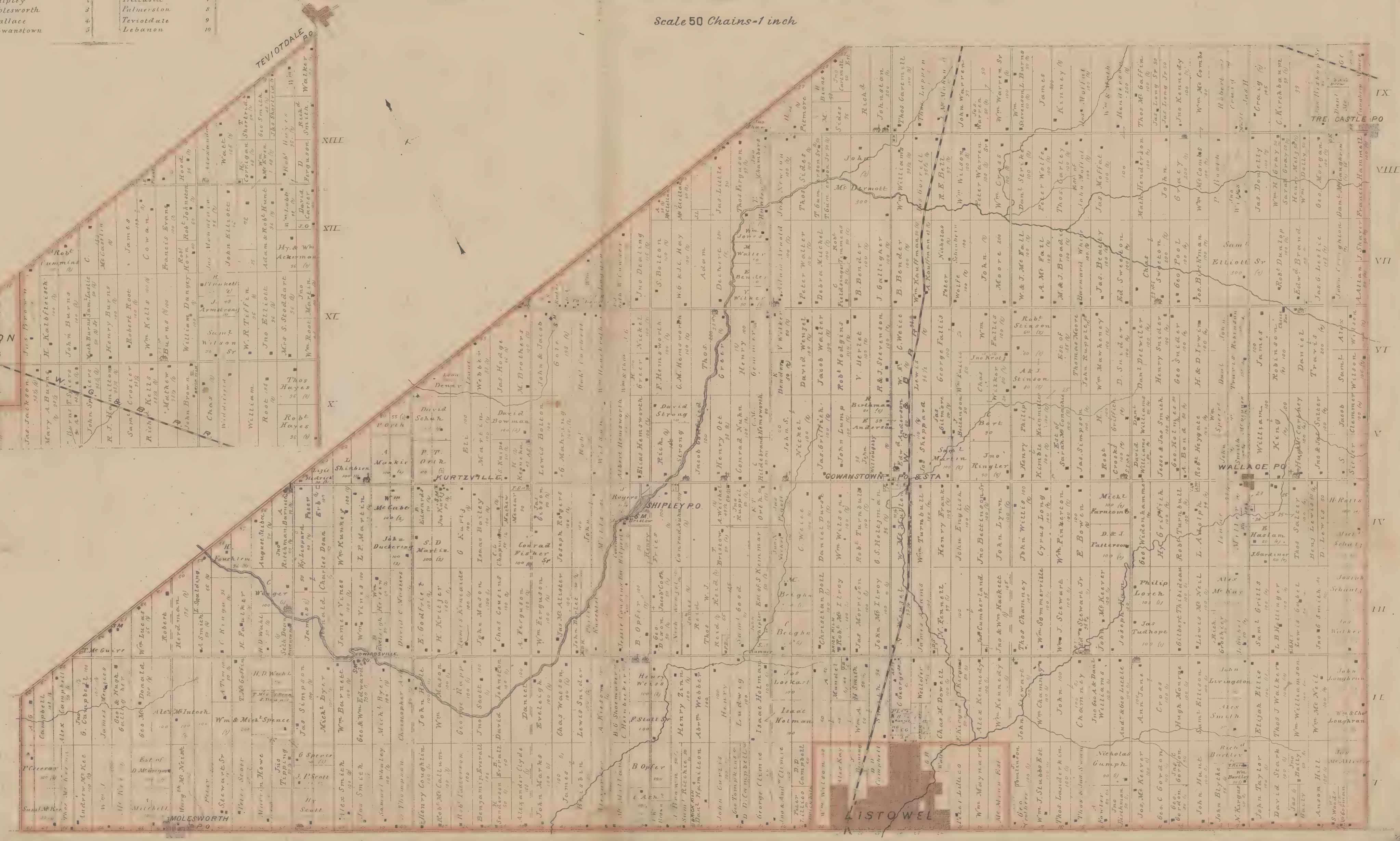
Scale 50 Chains-1 inch

## POST OFFICES

Listowel	1	fordwich	6
Shipley	2	Treacastle	7
Molesworth	3	Palmerston	8
Wallace	4	Teviotdale	9
Cowanstown	5	Lebanon	10

N. E. PART OF WALLACE

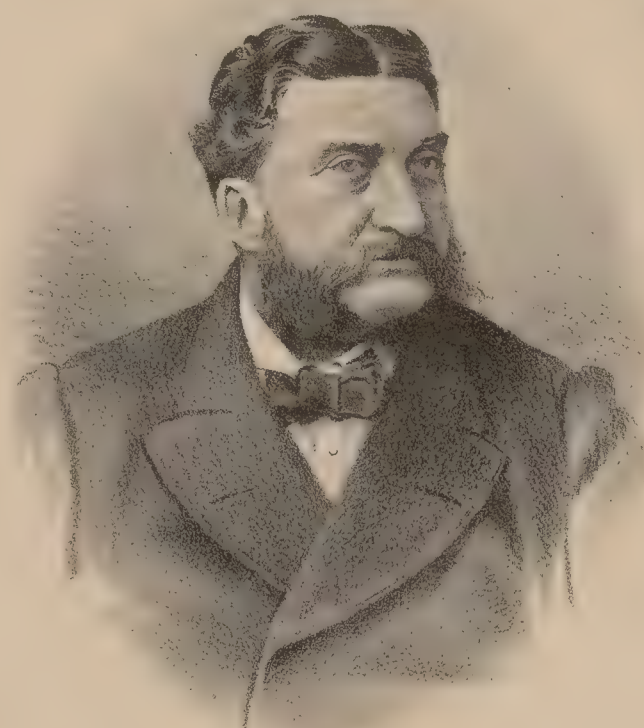
PALMERSTON







*Abraham Dent.*  
*Barrister, Mitchell, Ont.*



*T. M. Daly*  
*Ex-Mayor, Stratford.*



*J. C. W. Daly (deceased)*  
*Stratford*



*Donald B. Fraser*  
*Stratford.*



*John Corrie*  
*Stratford*





*Thos Ballantyne.*  
M.P.P., Stratford



*Yours very truly,*  
*S. R. Hesson.*  
M.P., Stratford, Ont.



*Respectfully*  
*James T. Brown*  
M.P., Shakespeare, Ont.



*John Hossie.*  
Sheriff, County of Perth.



*Wm Davidson.*  
County Clerk, Stratford.



MAP OF

ELMA

TOWNSHIP

Scale, 50 Chains to 1 Inch

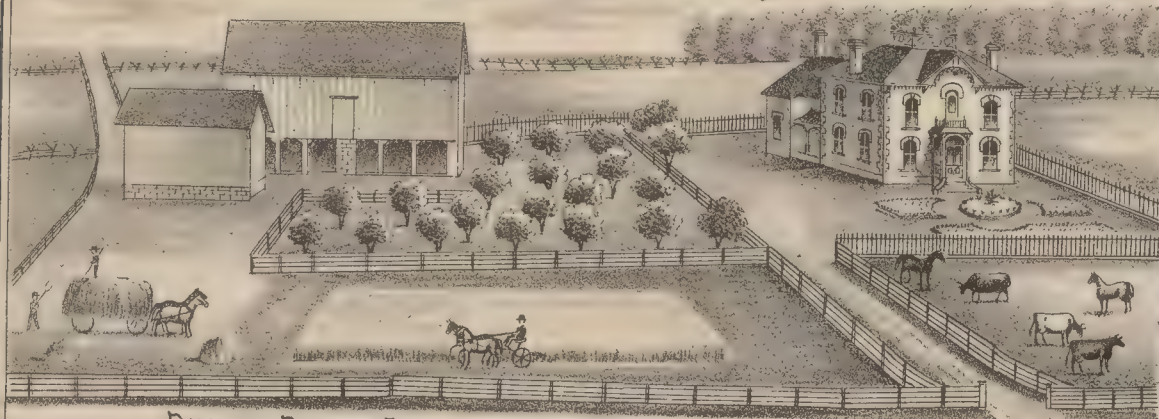
POST OFFICES

Listowel  
Newry Station  
Newry  
Donegal  
Trowbridge  
Monckton  
Hammond  
Milverton  
Henfryn

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9



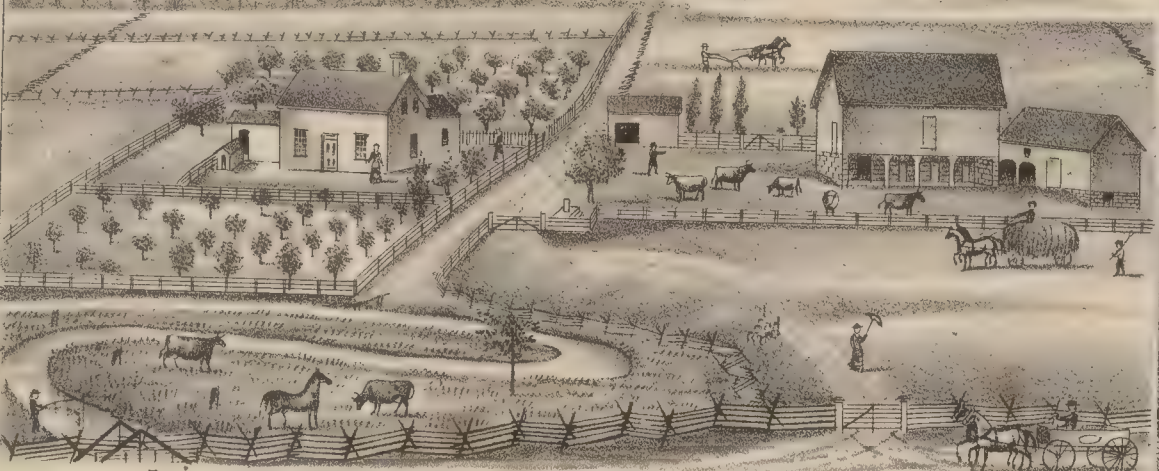




RES. OF PETER BRUNNER, CON. 3, LOT 24, ELLICE TP. ONT.



RES. OF ELLIOTT LANG, CON. 10, LOT 1, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



RES. OF THOMAS CONNELL, CON. 2, LOT 12, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM MORRIS, CON. 9, LOT 29, HIBBERT TP. ONT.



ALBION HOTEL, T. ROLLS PROP. LISTOWEL, ONT.





*W. Roberts,  
Reeve of Stratford.*



*A.W. Robb,  
Dep. Reeve & Dep. Registrar  
Stratford.*



*A. Grant,  
Mayor of Stratford.*



*John Gibson,  
Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*



*David Scrimgeour,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*



# MAP OF MORNINGTON TOWNSHIP

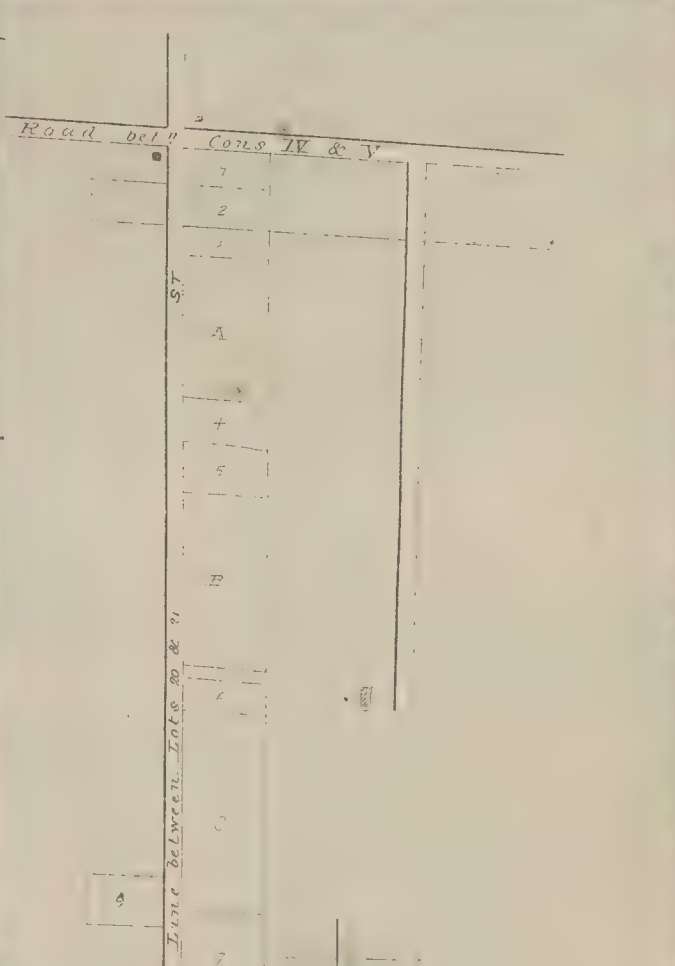
Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

## POST OFFICES.

Listowel	1
Tralce	2
Carthage	3
Burns	4
Dorking	5
Linwood	6
Morningdale	7
Milverton	8
Hammond	9
Donegal	10
Millbank	11
Poole	12
Musselburgh	13
Lopping	14
Brunner	15



VILLAGE OF STAFFA  
ON PART OF LOTS 15 & 16 9TH CON OF HIBBERT TP  
Scale 10 chs. 1 inch

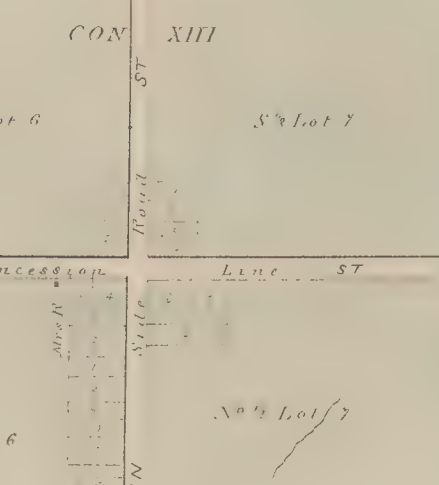


That part of the Village of  
**TAVISTOCK**  
lying in S. Easthope Tp.  
PERTH CO.  
Scale 10 chains per Inch.



## CARTHAGE

Mornington Tp.



## MILL BANK

MORNINGTON TP.

Scale 10 Chains to Inch.







*John Kastner, JP  
of Sebringville.  
Settled in Ellice 1832.*



*Peter Kastner  
of Kastnerville.  
Settled in Ellice 1832.*



*Very Respectfully  
J. L. Manning  
Sebringville*



*Andrew Sebach,  
(Deceased)  
of Ellice  
Settled in Ellice 1830.*



*Nicholas Sebach,  
of Ellice.  
Settled in Ellice 1830.*

The Sebach family were the first settlers in  
the Township of Ellice, and one of the three  
earliest in the whole County of Perth.





*Edward Stiles,  
Mitchell.*



*James Sills, J.P.  
Reeve of Mitchell.*



*Thos. Matheson,  
Mitchell.*



*J.W. Cull,  
Mitchell.*



*Edward Hornibrook, M.D.  
Mitchell.*



MAP OF

LOGAN

TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chs to 1 Inch

POST OFFICES.

MITCHELL	1
BORNHOLM	2
BRODHAGEN	3
DUBLIN	4
MONCKTON	5
KINKORA	6
CARMUNNOO	7



NITBURG  
TOWN NORTH EASTHOPE  
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch

SHAKESPEARE North Easthope  
Townships of N & S Easthope







RES. OF JACOB BRUNNER, CON. 5, LOT 8, GORE OF DOWNIE TP. ONT.



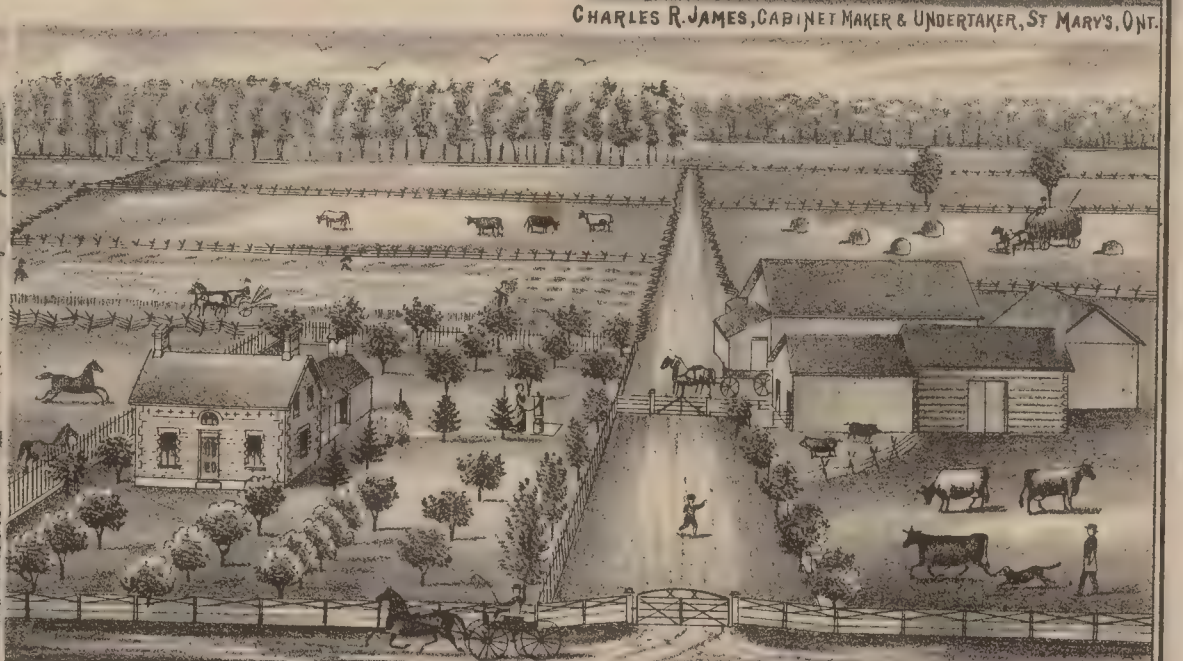
RES. OF THOMAS WOOD, CON. 15, LOT 2, BLANSHARD TP. ONT.



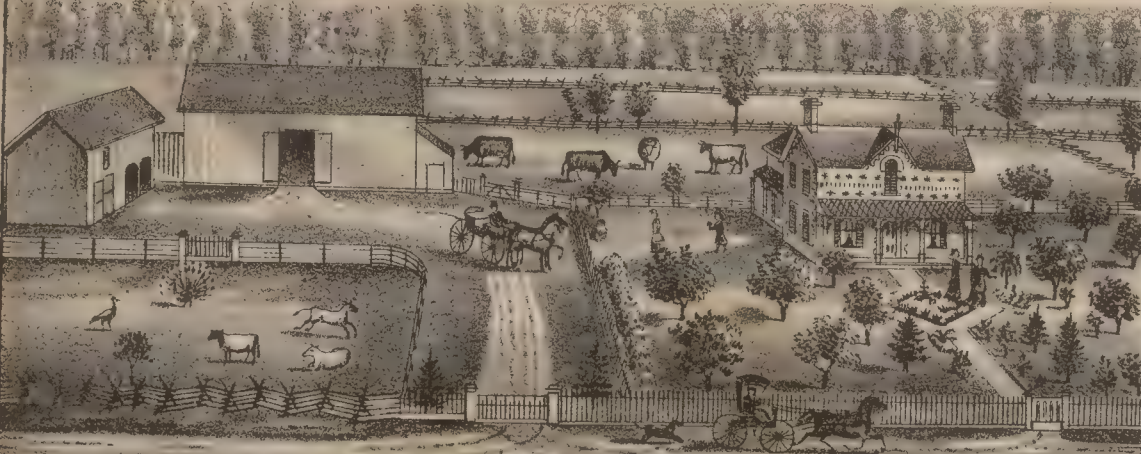
CHARLES R. JAMES, CABINET MAKER & UNDERTAKER, ST. MARY'S, ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM McKAY, CON. 6, LOT 7, GORE OF DOWNIE TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF PETER BURNS, CON. 5, LOT 8, BLANCHARD TP. ONT.

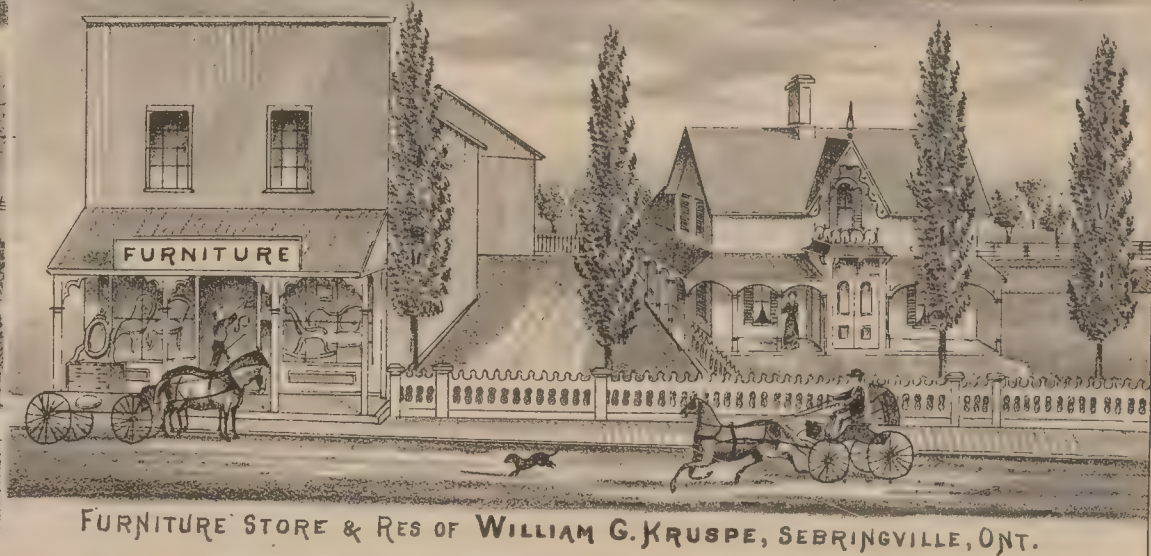
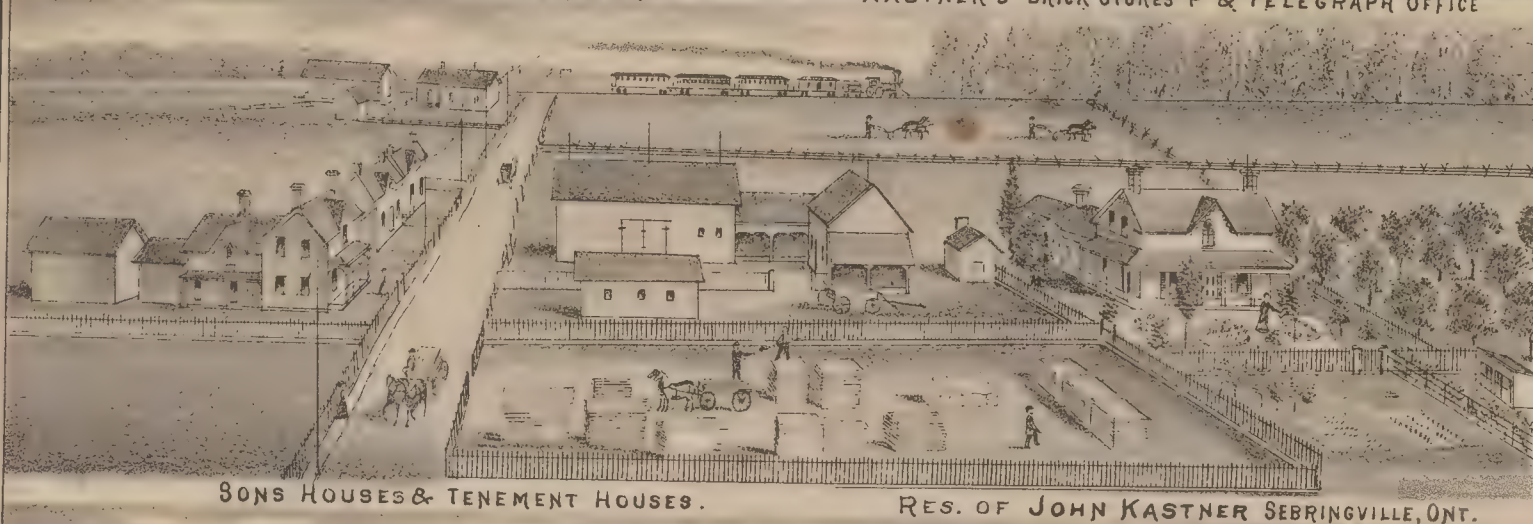


RES. OF SIMPSON IRELAND, CON. 6, LOT 8, BLANSHARD TP. ONT.



RES. OF GEORGE WOOD, CON. 6, LOT 2, DOWNIE TP. ONT.







MAP OF

ELLICE

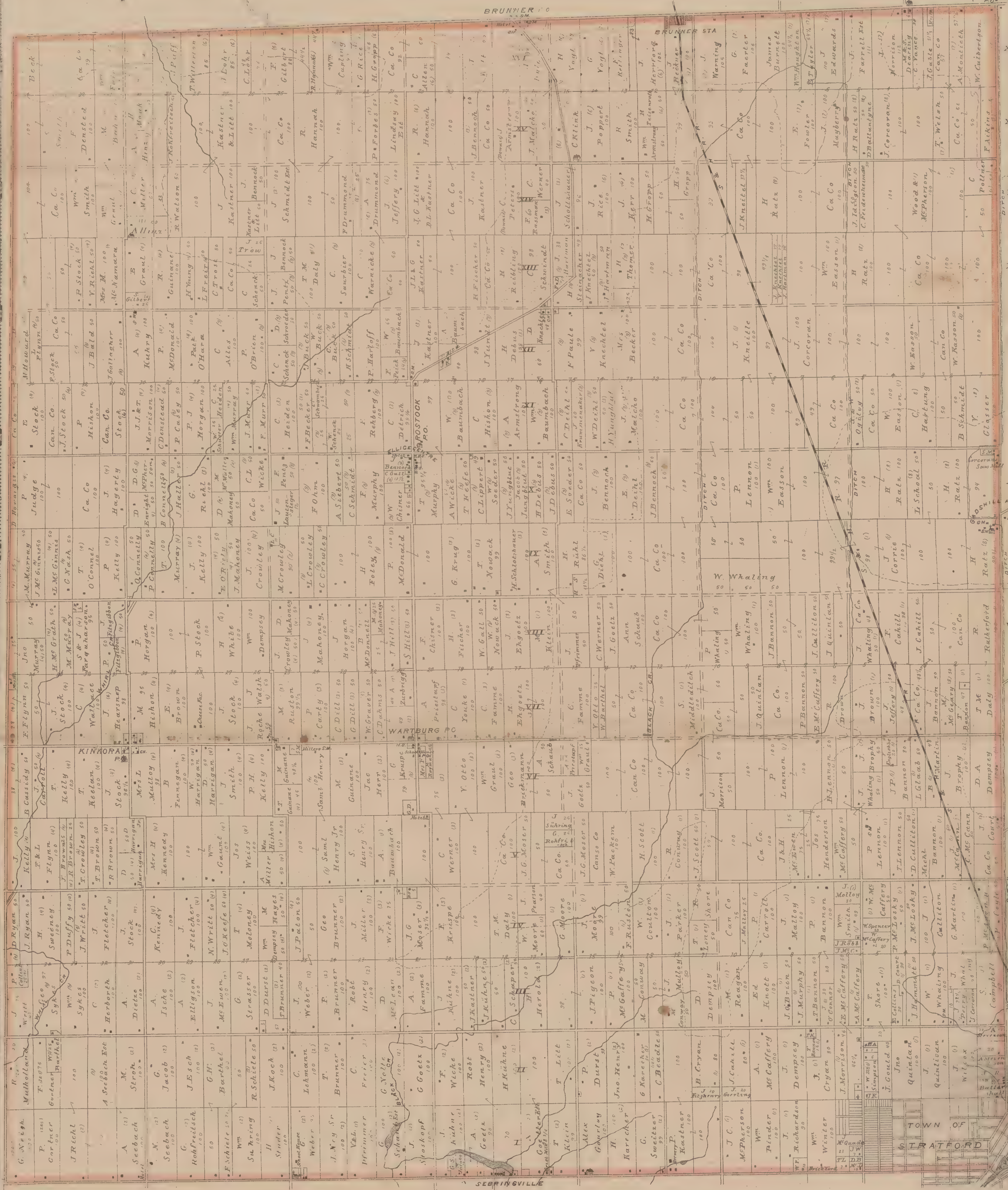
TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

POST OFFICES

Stratford  
Sebringville  
Wartburg  
Kinkora  
Mitchell  
Brunner  
Topping  
Cads Hill  
Rostock

No 1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
Topping Post



VILLAGE OF POOLE

MORNINGTON TP.

Scale 10 Chains to 1 Inch.



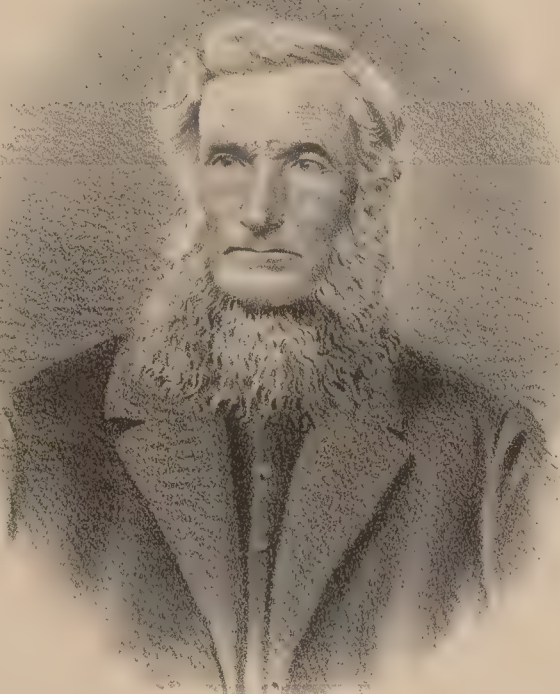




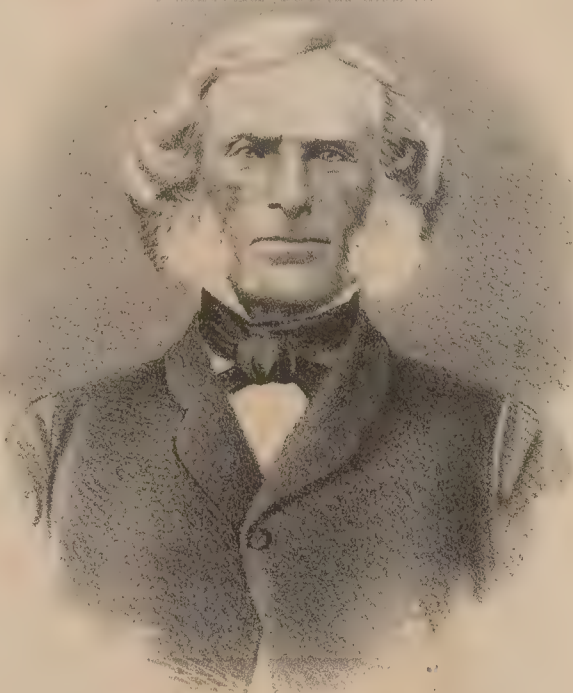
*Joseph Salkeld,  
Many years Dep<sup>y</sup> Reeve  
of Downie.*



*The Late  
Alex Gourlay,  
Member of the 1<sup>st</sup> Council  
of Ellice.*



*John Shand, J.P.  
of Downie.*



*The Late  
Geo. Armstrong,  
One of the Early Settlers  
of Downie.*



*Tho<sup>s</sup> White  
One of the early Settlers  
of Downie.*





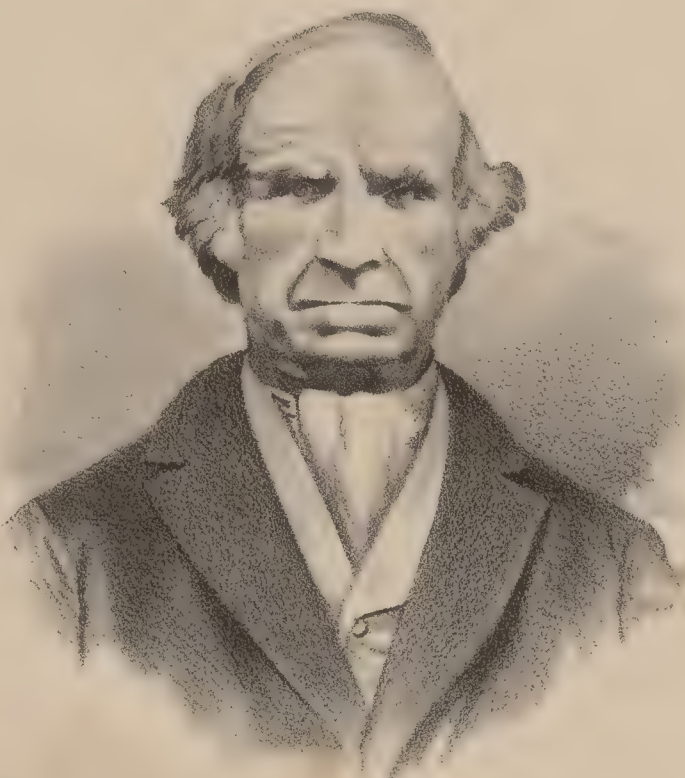
*George Wood (deceased)*  
*Downie T<sup>p</sup> settled in T<sup>p</sup> 1835.*



*W<sup>m</sup> Dunn,*  
*Downie T<sup>p</sup>.*



*Jas. Hearsnep, (deceased)*  
*Ellis T<sup>p</sup>.*



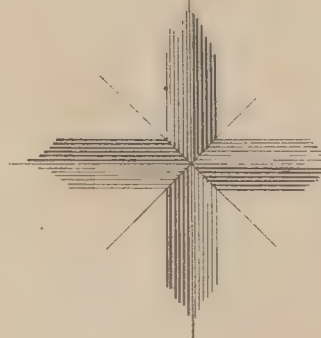
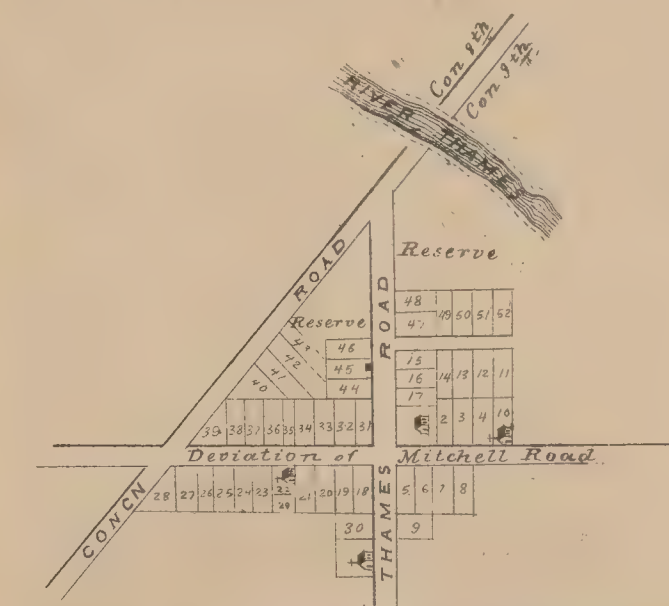
*James Simpson of Downie T<sup>p</sup>.*  
*82 years old,*  
*Settled in T<sup>p</sup> 1834, Member of the old Huron*  
*District Council.*



*John Gibb (deceased)*  
*of Downie, settled in T<sup>p</sup> 1834.*



VILLAGE OF  
FULLARTON  
On part of Lots 11 & 12 N. Mitchell  
Road Conts.  
FULLARTON TP  
Scale 10 chs = 1 inch



VILLAGE OF  
MILVERTON  
MORNINGTON TP  
Scale 10 Chs per Inch

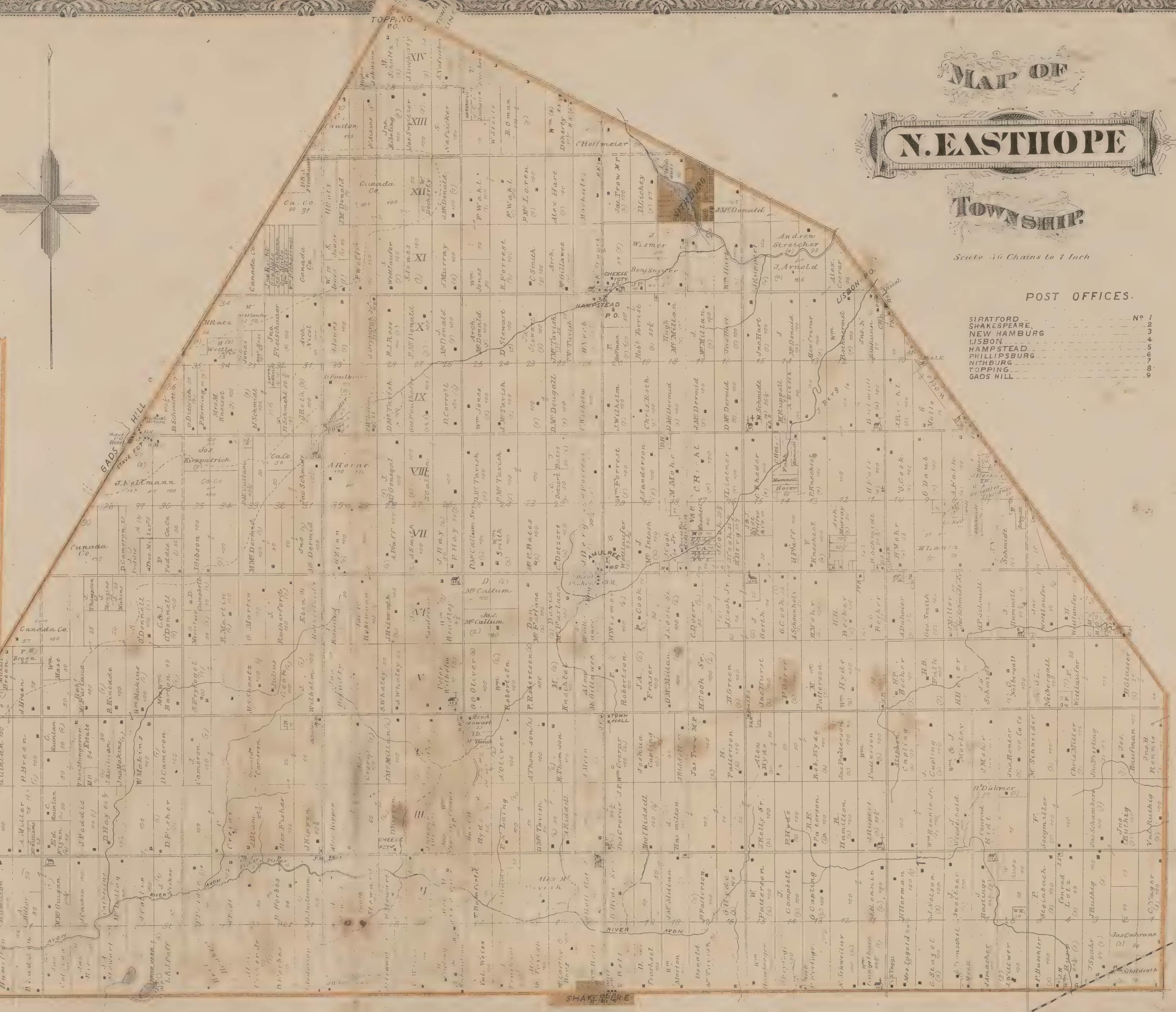
# MAP OF N. EASTHOPE

TOWNSHIP

Scale 30 Chains to 1 Inch

POST OFFICES.

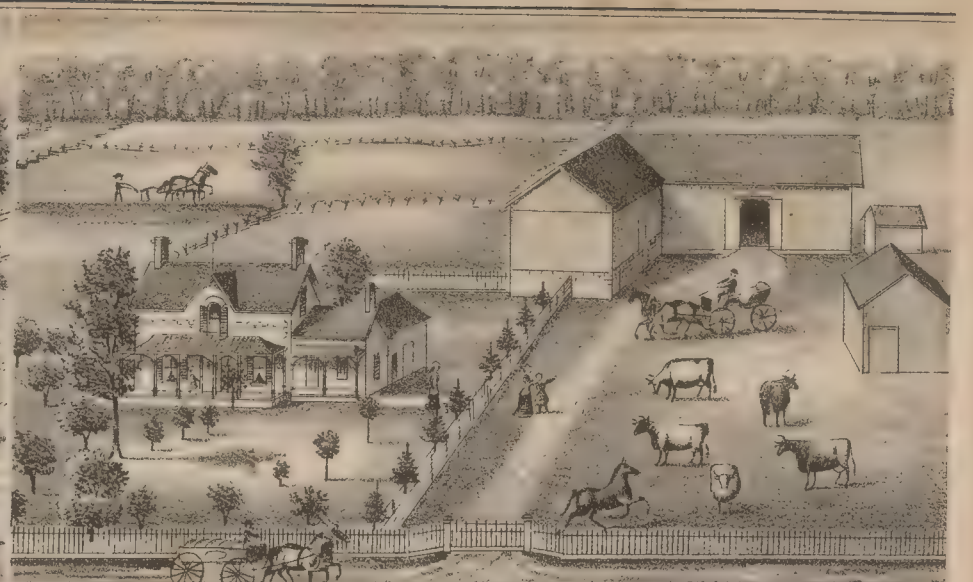
SIRATFORD	No 1
SHAKESPEARE	2
NEW HAMBURG	3
LISBON	4
HAMPSTEAD	5
PHILLIPSBURG	6
NITBURG	7
TOPPING	8
GADS HILL	9







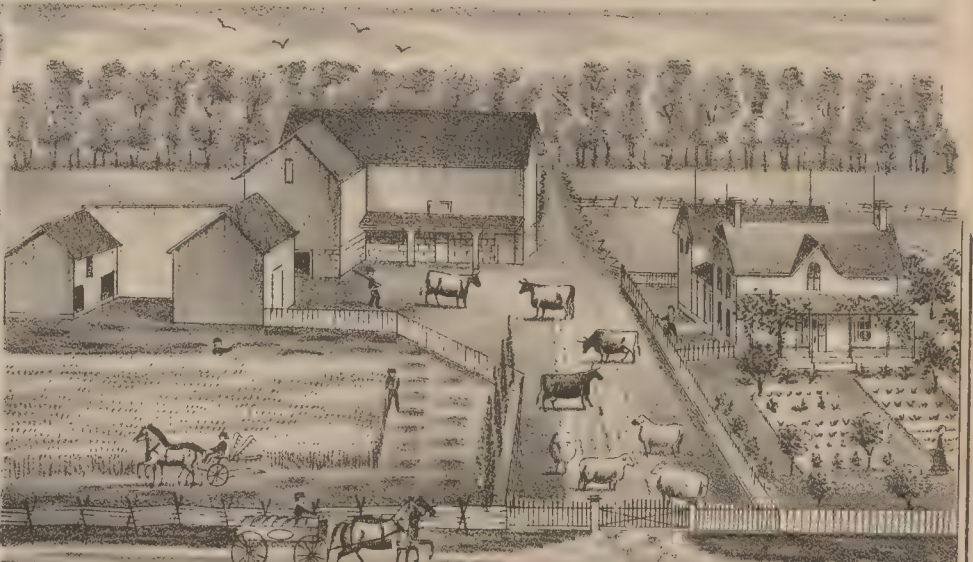
RES. & CHEESE FACTORY OF WILLIAM STEVENSON, CON. 3, LOTS 30 & 31, ELMA, ONT.



RES. OF D. Mc LACHLAN, CON. 10, LOT 20, HIBBERT TP. ONT.



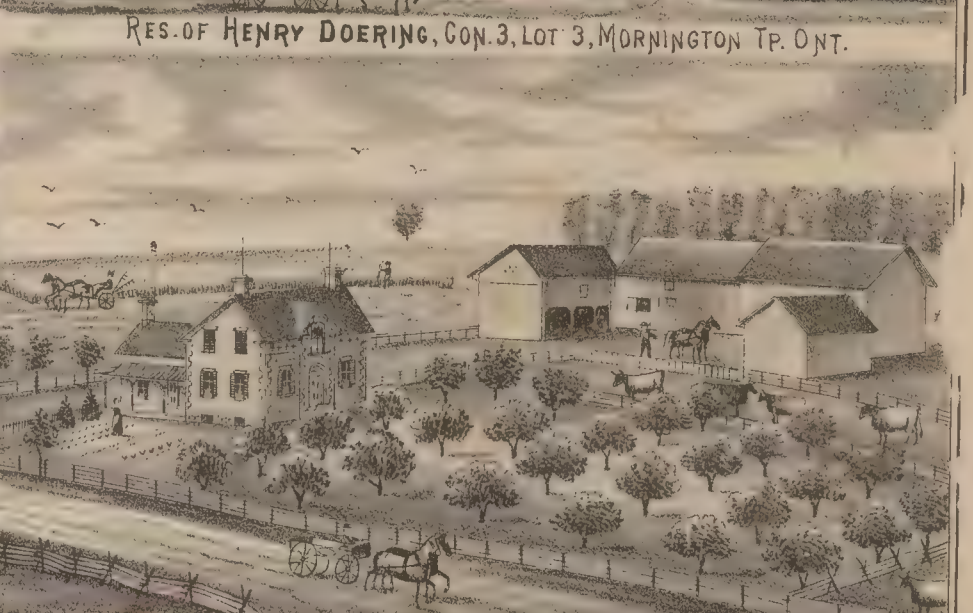
RES. OF JOHN R. DRAKE, CON. 9, LOT 17, HIBBERT TP. ONT.



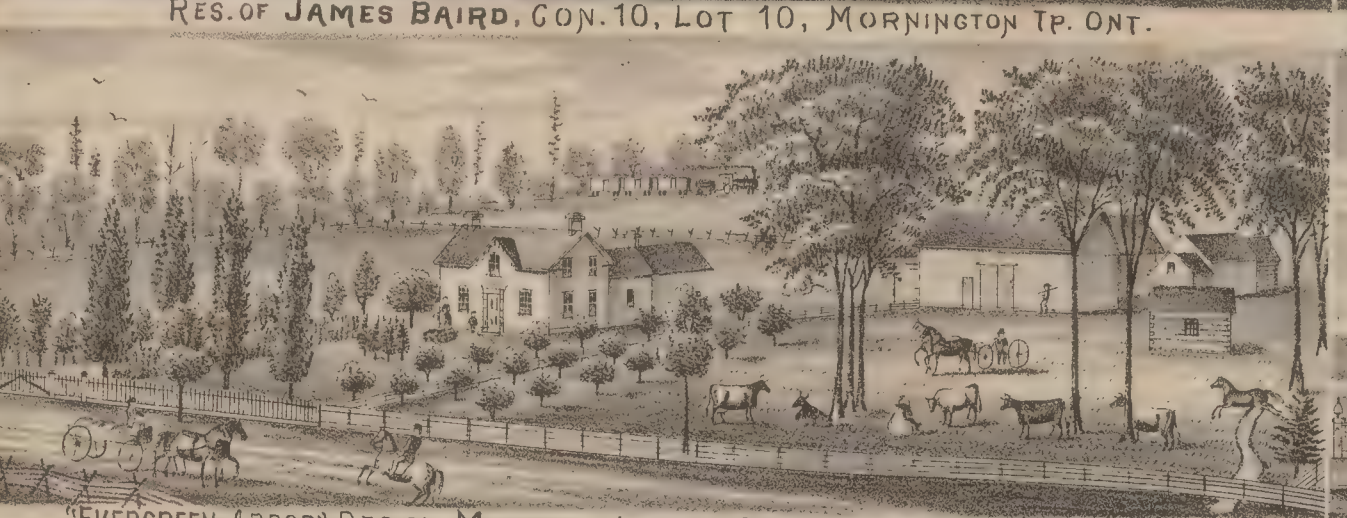
RES. OF HENRY DOERING, CON. 3, LOT 3, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



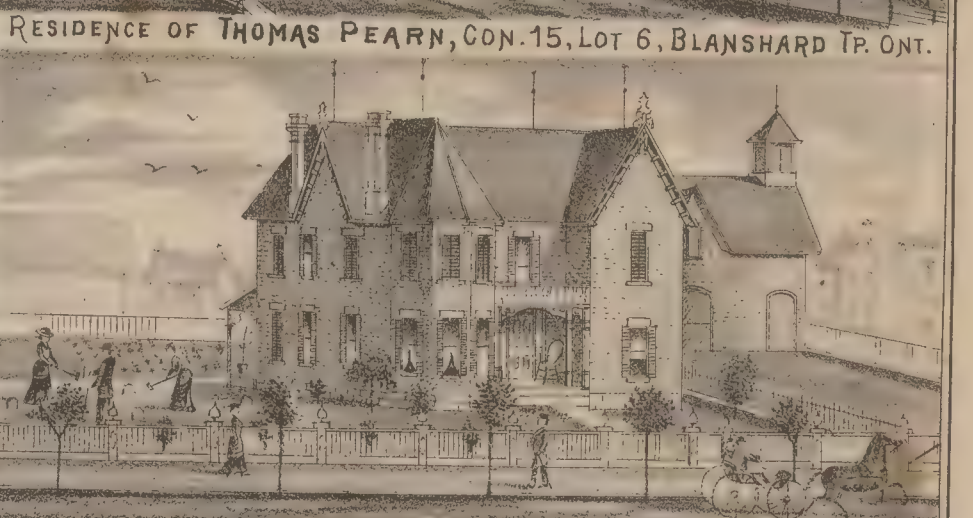
RES. OF JAMES BAIRD, CON. 10, LOT 10, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS PEARN, CON. 15, LOT 6, BLANSHARD TP. ONT.



"EVERGREEN ARBOR" RES. OF MOSES LANG, CON. 10, LOT 1, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



RES. OF LEWIS BOLTON P.L.S. INKERMANN ST. LISTOWEL, ONT.



RES. OF JOHN WOODLEY, LOT 8, WEST MITCHELL ROAD, FULLARTON TP.



RES. OF JOSEPH BRYDONE, CON. 4, LOT 3, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



MAP OF

HIBBERT

TOWNSHIP

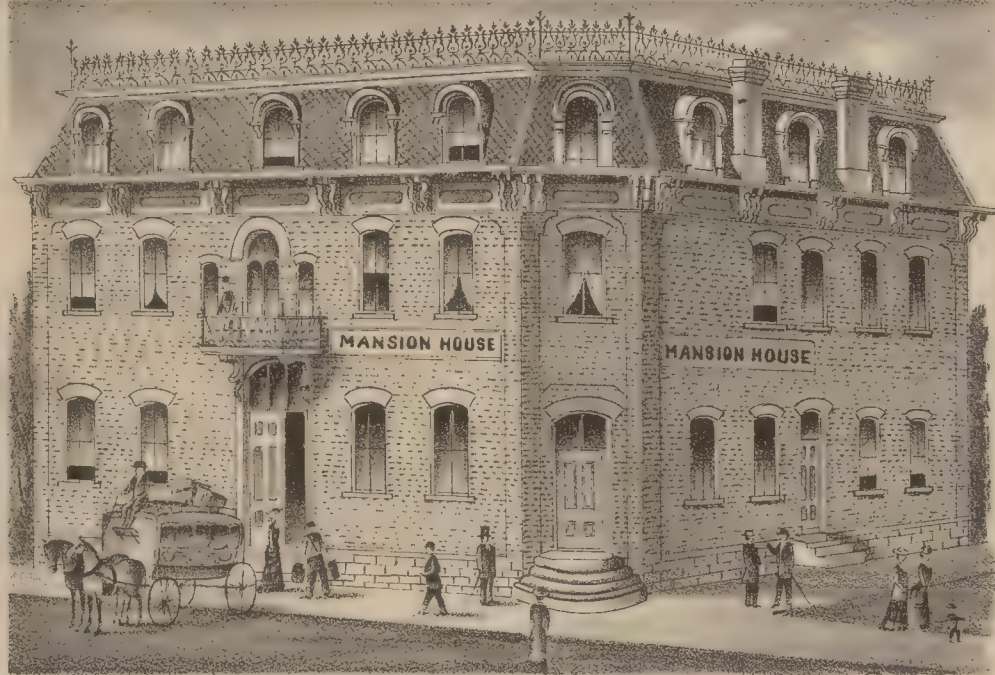
Scale 50 Chs to 1 Inch.



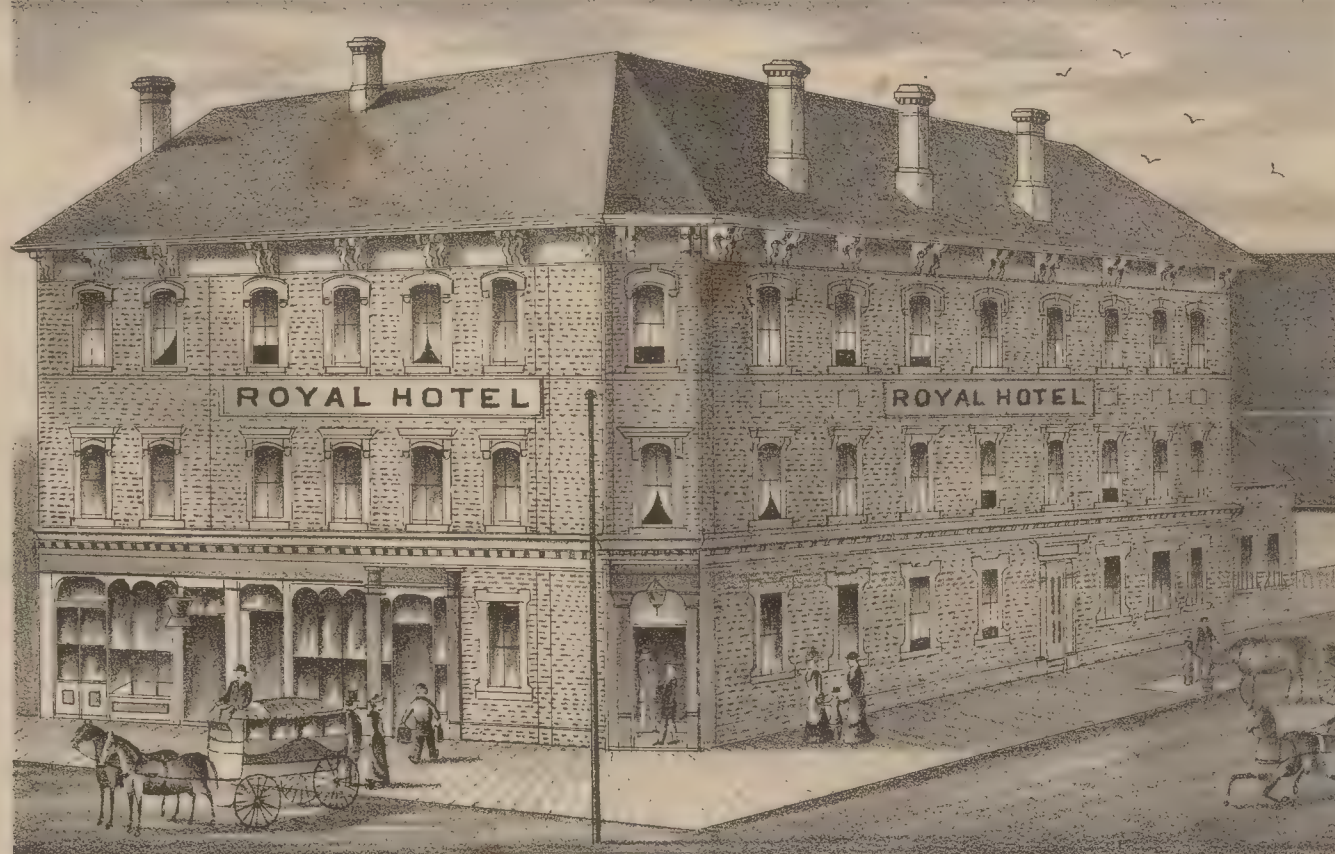
POST OFFICES

- 1 DUBLIN
- 2 STAFFA
- 3 CROMARTY
- 4 CHISELHURST
- 5 MITCHELL
- 6 FARQUHAR
- 7 LUMLEY
- 8 RUSSEL DALE

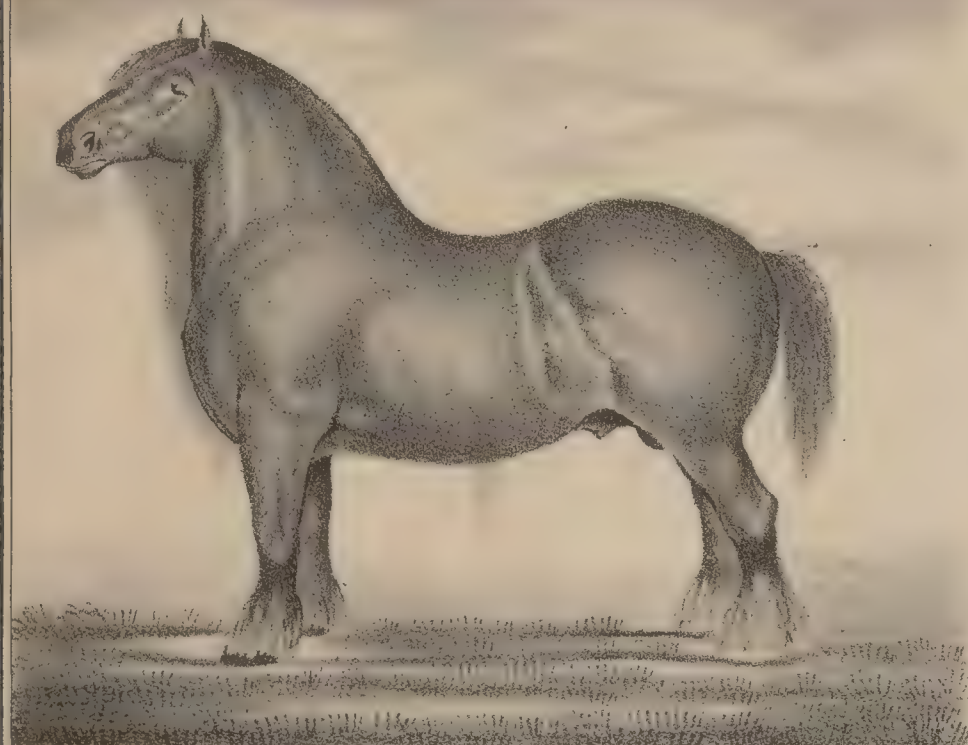




MANSION HOUSE, J. MERNER PROP. STRATFORD, ONT.



ROYAL HOTEL, MITCHELL, ONT. H.P. KENNEDY PROP. PROPERTY OF THOS. MATHESON.



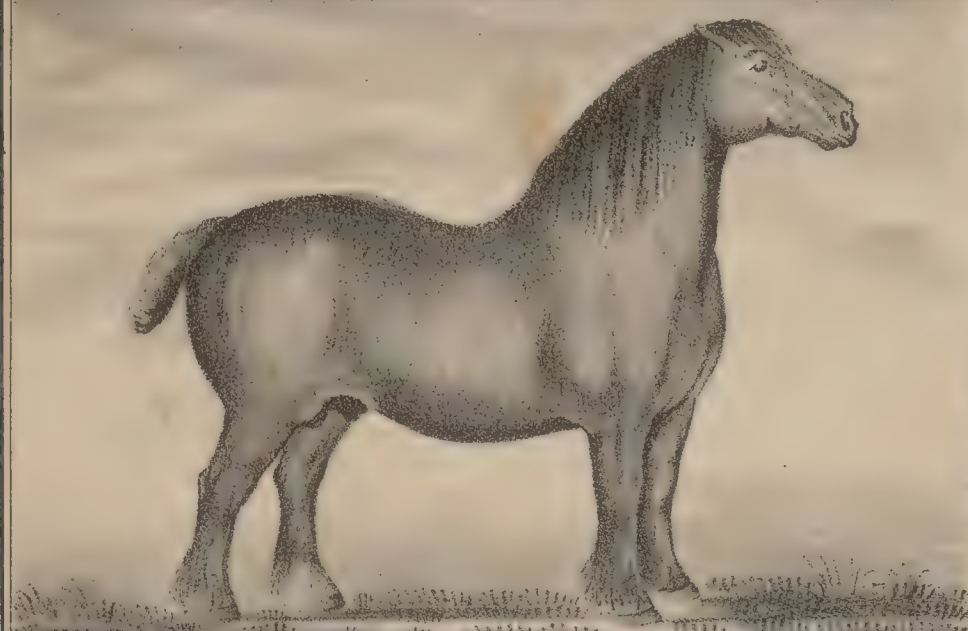
"LORD HADDO", BROOKS & COLQUHOUN PROP. HIBBERT TP. MITCHELL P.O. ONT.



UNION GRIST MILLS, MOYER & BRICK, PROP. LISTOWEL, ONT.



RES. OF DR. JOHNSON, MILLBANK, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.



PRINCE OF WALES  
THOS. COLQUHOUN PROP. CON. 8, LOT 3, HIBBERT TP. MITCHELL P.O. ONT.

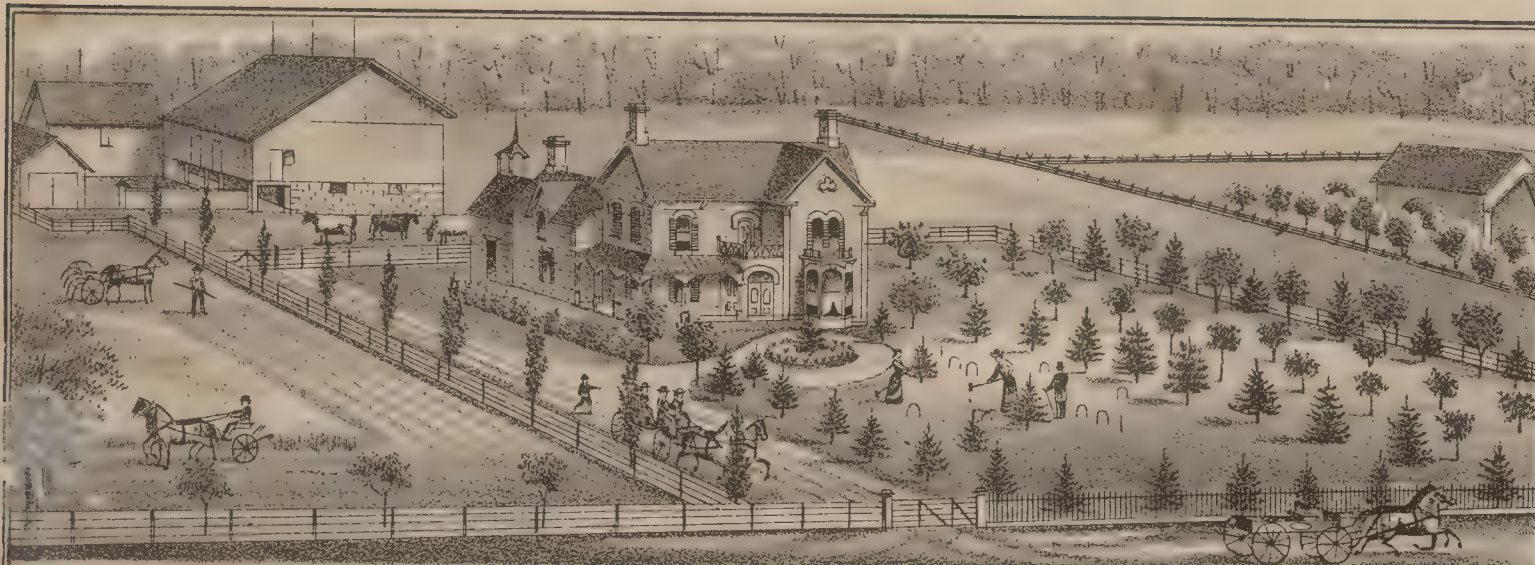


BARN ON ANDREW ANDERSON'S STOCK FARM, CON. 8, LOT 8, MORNINGTON TP. ONT.

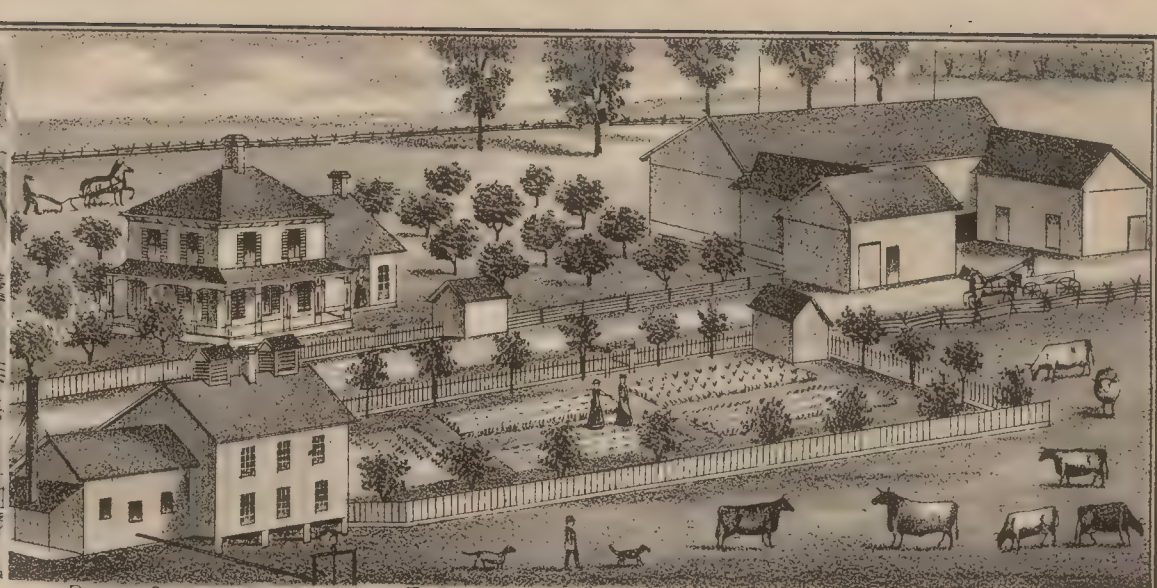


RES. OF WILLIAM GREENWOOD, CON. 3, LOT 12, LOGAN TP. ONT.





RES. OF WILLIAM THISTLE, CON. 9, LOT 3, DOWNIE TR. ONT.



RES. & CHEESE FACTORY OF PETER STOCK, CON. 7, LOT 28, ELLICE TR. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SALKELD, CON. 5, LOT 6, DOWNIE TR. ONT.



"SPRINGFIELD" RESIDENCE OF JOHN SHAND, CON. 14, LOTS 3 & 4, DOWNIE TR. ONT.



Mr. George Ridley



"GREENWOOD LODGE" RES. OF GEORGE RIDLEY, CON. 8, LOT B, GORE OF TR. OF DOWNIE, ONT.



Mrs. George Ridley



# SEBRINGVILLE

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF  
DOWNIE & ELLICE

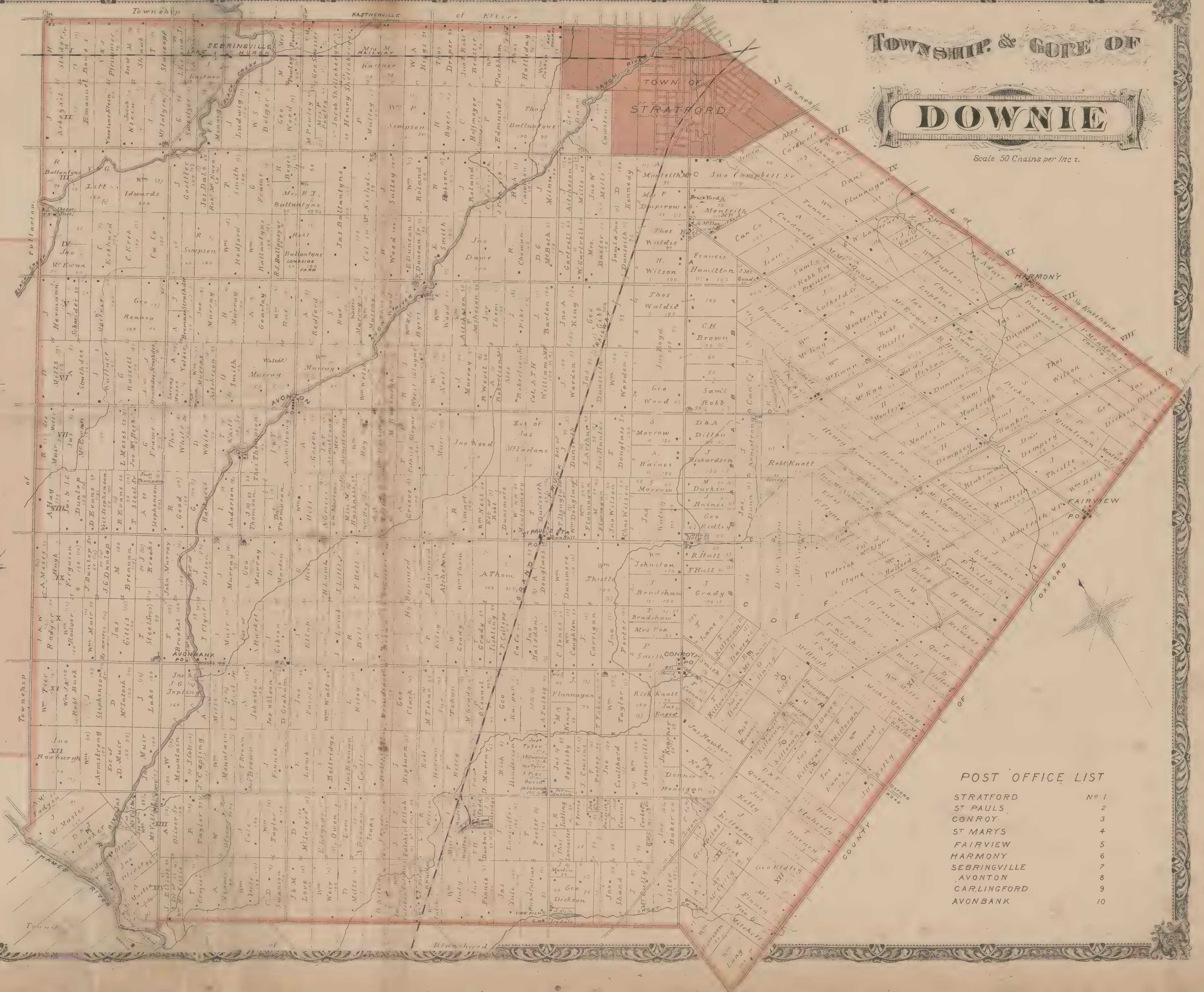
Scale 10 Chains to 1 inch.  
Surveyed & Drawn by  
H. A. Cross.



# TOWNSHIP & GORE OF

# DOWNIE

Scale 50 Chains per 1/2 in.



## POST OFFICE LIST

STRATFORD	No 1
ST PAULS	2
CONROY	3
ST MARYS	4
FAIRVIEW	5
HARMONY	6
SEBRINGVILLE	7
AVONBANK	8
CARLINGFORD	9
AVONBANK	10





*Yours very truly*  
*D.S. Campbell*  
*(Mitchell, Ont.) P.L. Surveyor*



*Thomas Ford,*  
*Mitchell,*  
*(Deceased)*



*George Hodge, M.D.*  
*Mitchell.*



*P.R. Shaver, M.D.*  
*Stratford.*



*Josiah Murphy*  
*Logan Tp.*





*Andrew Monteith ex MP  
Treasurer of Perth Co.*



*Jos. Kidd.  
Dublin, Ont.*



*John McDermott.  
Warden of Perth Co.*



*D. Whelihan,  
Registrar, South Perth.*



*Samuel Robb,  
Registrar, North Perth.*









"SPRING MOUNT" RES. OF H & J. DEMPSEY, CON. 8, LOT 8, GORE OF DOWIE TP. ONT.



"WILLOW DALE FARM" RES. OF WILLIAM LANG, CON. 12, LOT 24, GORE OF DOWIE TP. ONT.



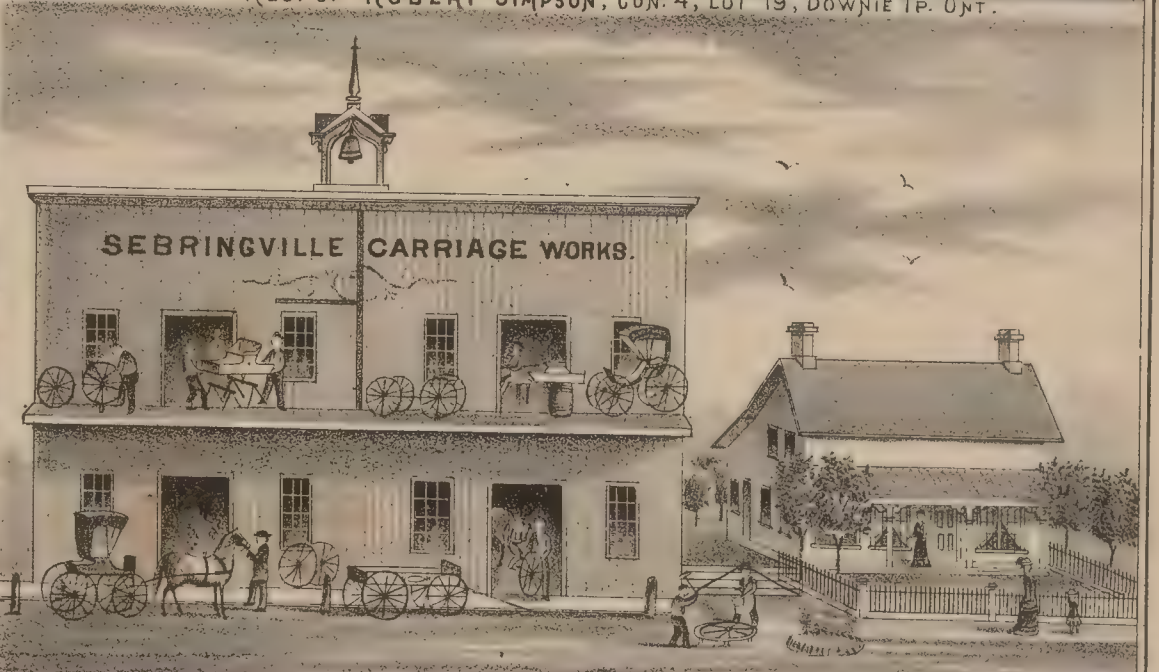
KASTNER HOUSE, J.W. KASTNER PROP. KASTNERVILLE, DOWIE TP. ONT.



RES. OF ROBERT SIMPSON, CON. 4, LOT 19, DOWIE TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM MOUNTAIN, CON. 12, LOT 20, DOWIE TP. ONT.



CARRIAGE WORKS OF JOHN H. MULLER & CO. SEBRINGVILLE, DOWIE TP. ONT.



CARRIAGE & BLACKSMITH SHOP.

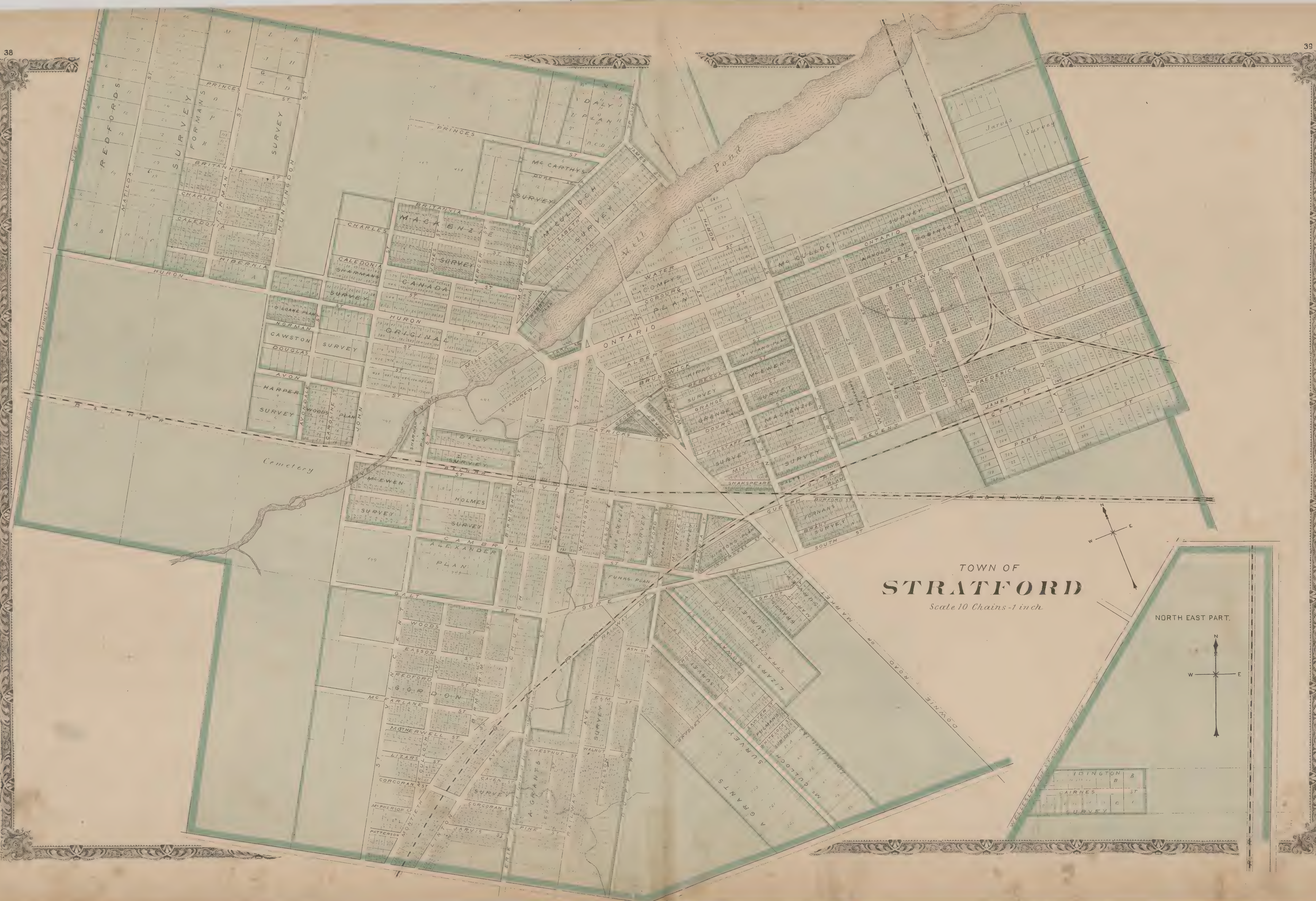
RES. OF F. MAURER.

HALF WAY HOUSE, H. MAURER PROP. ROSTOCK, ELLICE TP. ONT.



RES. OF JOHN PEARSON, SEBRINGVILLE, ELLICE TP. ONT.

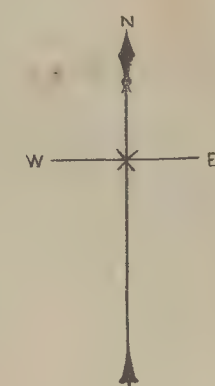




TOWN OF  
**STRATFORD**

Scale 10 Chains = 1 inch

NORTH EAST PART.







*Jesse Rowland,  
Elma Tp.  
Con 13, Lot 11.  
Born 1802.*



*George Code  
Born in 1800, settled in Elma in 1848  
Was first settler & first P.M. in Tp.*



*Saml Boyd,  
Elma Tp.  
(Deceased)*



*Thos Alexander  
Elma Tp.  
(Deceased.)*



*David Graham,  
Elma Tp.  
(Deceased.)*





*John Watson*  
 TP Clk. of Mornington.  
 Burns P.O.



*James Gray*  
*William*  
 TP Clerk of S. Easthope.  
 Tavistock.



*Jacobus Sewant*  
*John Pearson*  
 TP Clerk of Ellice.



*Yours truly*  
*A. M. Fisher*  
 TP Clerk of N. Easthope.  
 Shakespeare P.O.



*Yours Very Truly*  
*H. A. Scarth*  
 TP Clk. of Downie.  
 Sebringville.



## MAP OF

## FULLARTON

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch



## POST OFFICES.

Mitchell	4
Fullarton	5
Russeldale	6
Anderson	7
Carltonford	8
Motherwell	9
Sebringville	10

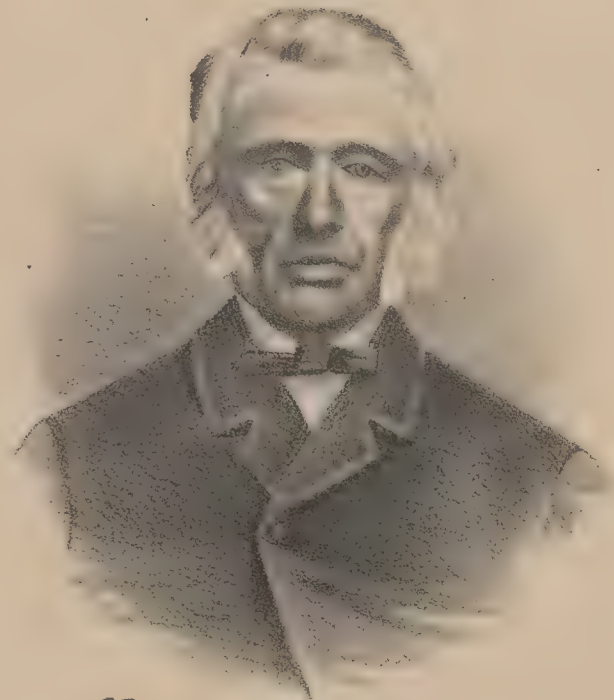




*Joseph Miller*  
for 20 yrs. Councillor & Dy.  
Reeve of Ellice.



*John Freeborn, J.P.*  
Mornington Tp.



*Alexander Fisher, Sr.*  
N. Easthope.



*J. Ross M.D.*  
Tavistock.



*J. Rankin M.D.*  
Tavistock.



*J.D. Moore,*  
St. Marys.

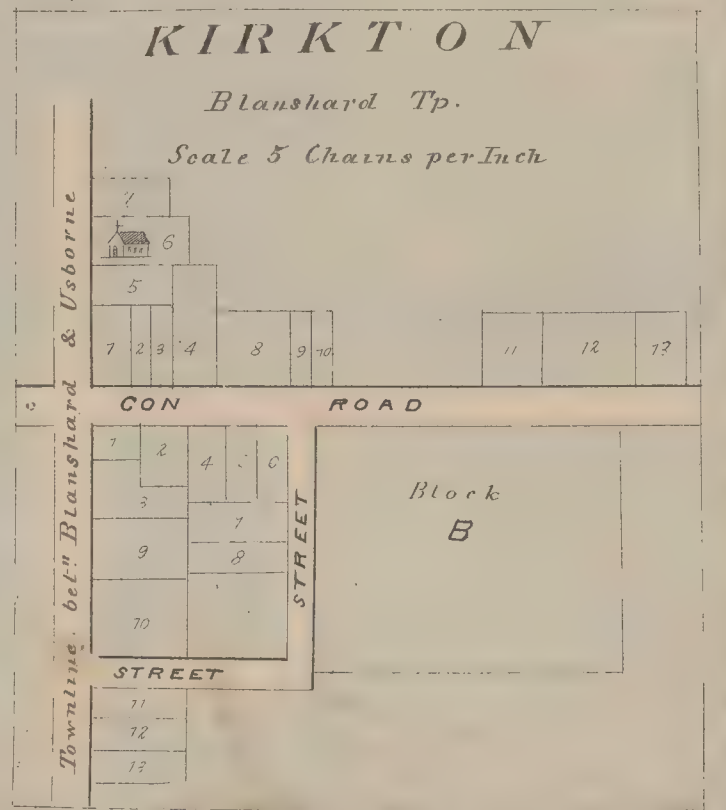
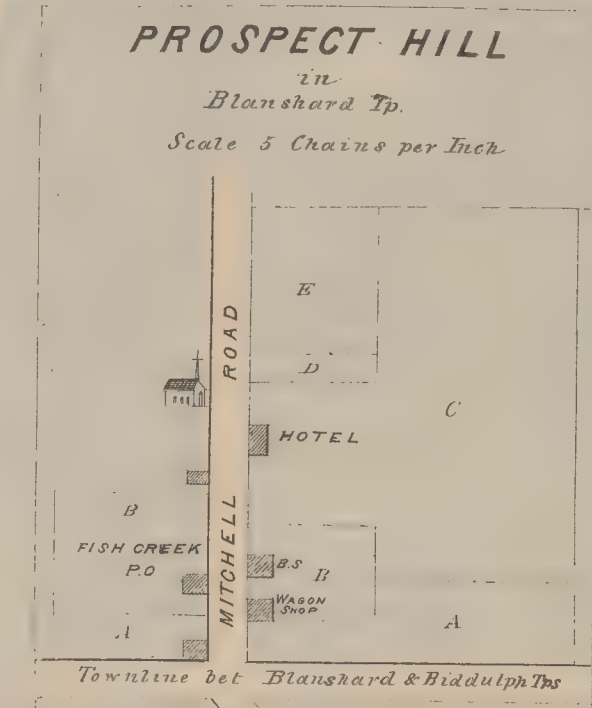
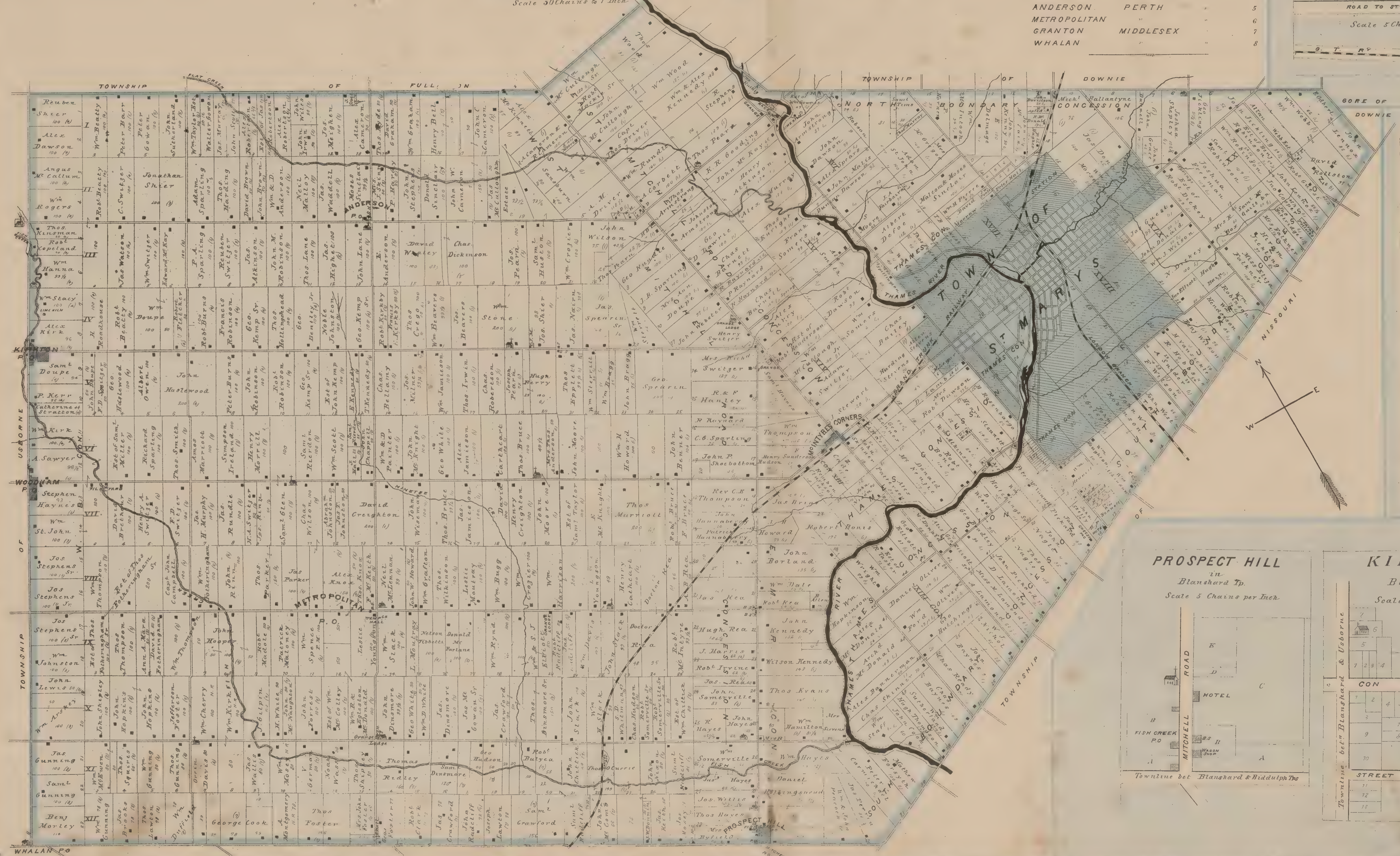
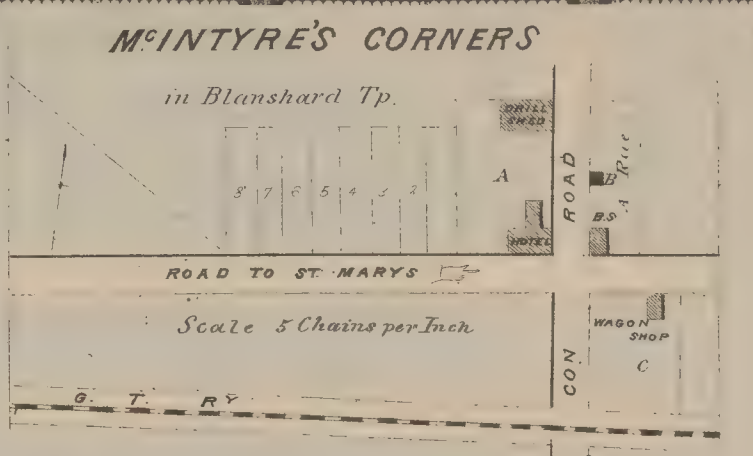


# MAP OF BLANSHARD TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains to 1 Inch

POST OFFICE LIST.

STMARYS	PERTH	CO	1 1/2
FISH CREEK			2
WOODHAM			3
KIRKTON	HURON		4
ANDERSON	PERTH		5
METROPOLITAN			6
GRANTON	MIDDLESEX		7
WHALAN			8







*E. Hodgins.*



*Hy. Mcintosh, Jr.*



ALBION HOTEL,  
((STRATFORD.))



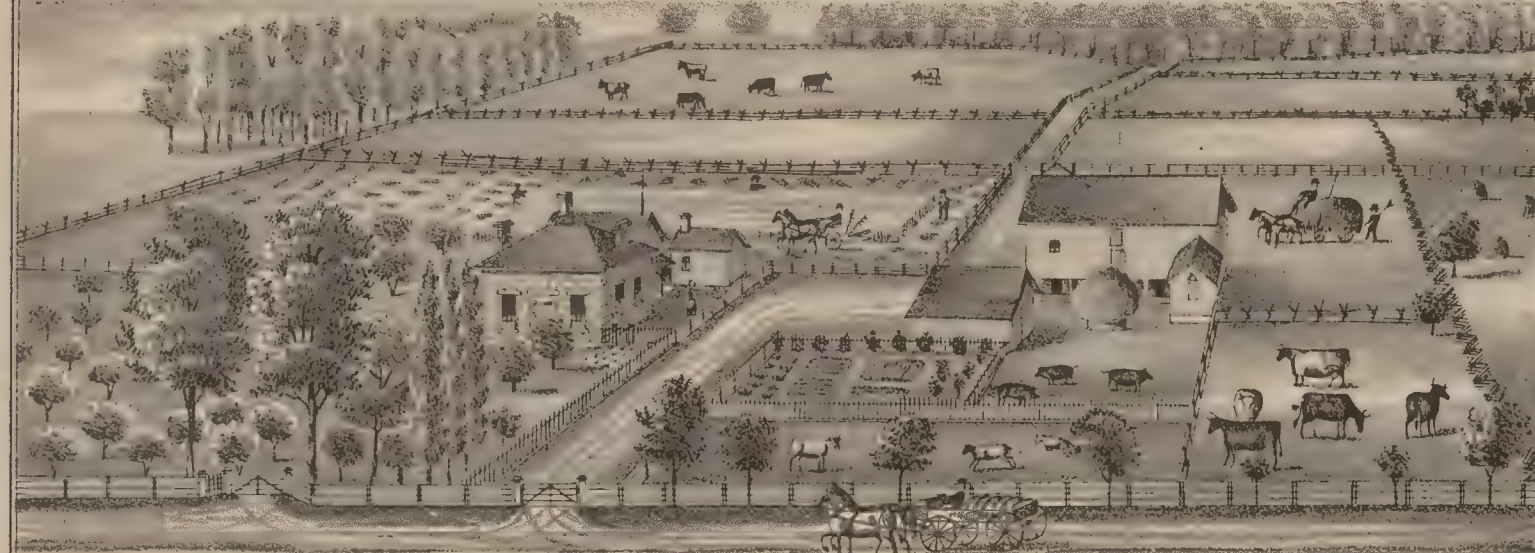
GRAND CENTRAL,  
((LISTOWEL.))

HODGINS & MCINTOSH, Proprietors.





ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH & PRESBYTERY, JOHN O'NEILL P.P. KINKORA, ELLICE TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. KING CON 5 LOT 5 DOWNIE TP. ONT



STOCK FARMS OF HENRY & THOMAS WOOD, CON. 5, LOT 12, DOWNIE TP. ONT.



RES. OF SAMUEL RANKIN, CON. 8, LOT 6, DOWNIE TP. ONT.



"BRUCKLIE HOUSE" RES. OF ROBERT SMART, CON. 8, LOT 9, DOWNIE TP. ONT.



RES. OF WILLM H. GILL, BREEDER OF DURHAM CATTLE, SOUTH THAMES ROAD, LOT 32, FULLARTON TP. ONT.

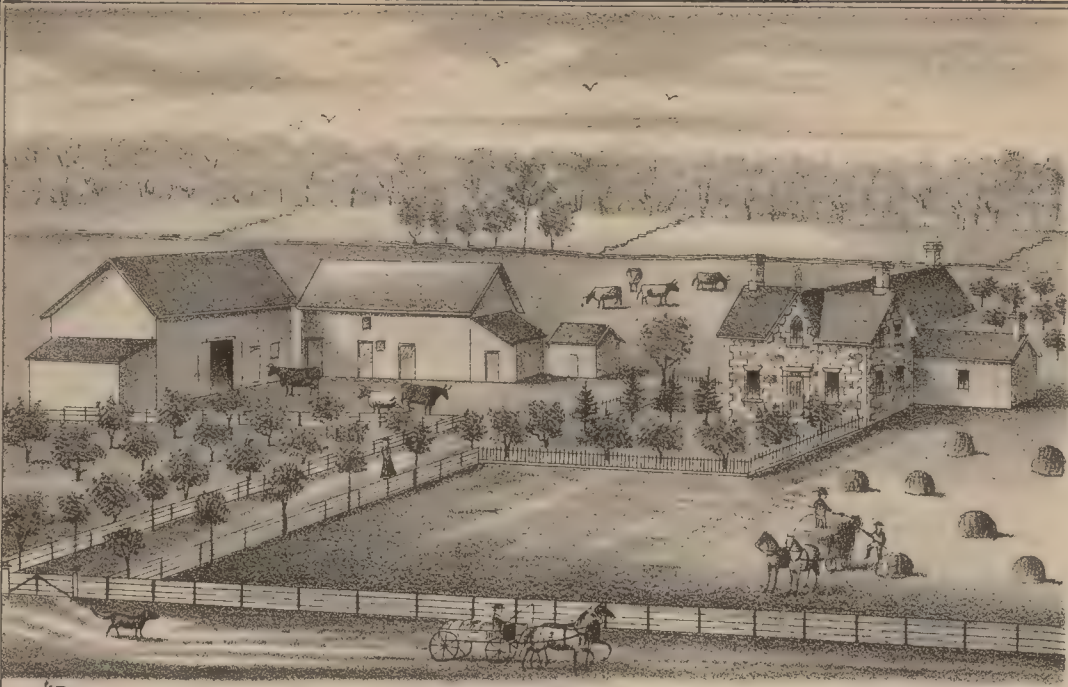


DUKE OF CHAMBERLAND, OWNED BY HENRY AND THOS. WOOD  
First Prizes at Brampton, 1875; Guelph, 1875 & 1878; Milton, 1875, 1877 & 1878, also Diploma, 1876; First Prizes at Oakville, 1875, 1876, 1877 & 1878; Toronto, 1878; First Prize & Diploma at Hamilton, 1878; First Prize and Diploma, London, 1877; First Prize, Stratford, 1877; Silver Medal and Diploma, also Bronze Medal and Diploma at "Centennial," Phila., Pa., 1876



Plan of North Part of  
TOWN OF  
**ST. MARYS**  
IN  
PERTH CO. ONT.





'ROSEDALE' RES. OF PETER CAMPBELL, CON. II, LOT 8, LOGAN TP. ONT.



DOMINION HOTEL, C. PRENDERGAST PROP. DUBLIN, ONT.



RES. OF ROBERT KEYES, EX-WARDEN OF PERTH CO. CON. 10, LOT 11, LOGAN TP. ONT.



RES. OF WALTER THOMSON, MITCHELL, ONT.



'THORN HILL PLACE' RES. OF P. WHELIHAN, REGISTRAR. S. R. CO. PERTH, ST MARY'S, ONT.





*Wm. Alexander  
Stratford.  
School Inspector North Perth.*



*Jacob Brunner  
Reeve of Downie.*



*W.R. Davis  
Mayor of Mitchell.*



*Joun L.  
R.L. Alexander  
Reeve of Elma*



*Robert Gardiner  
Reeve of Hibbert Tp.*









*John A. Hacking,  
Dy. Reeve, Listowel.*



*W. B. Winfman  
Barrister-at Law, Listowel.*



*Geo. S. Clinvie, J.P.  
Listowel.  
License Inspector, N. Perth.*



*T. G. Fennell,  
Atty. & Co. Listowel.*



*James D. Dillabough, M.D.  
Listowel.*





*D. D. Campbell,  
First Mayor of Listowel.*



*D. W. Hay M.P.P.  
First Reeve of Listowel.*



*W. H. Hacking P.M.  
1<sup>st</sup> settler & 1<sup>st</sup> Post Master,  
of Listowel.*



*J. W. Scott  
Mayor of Listowel.*



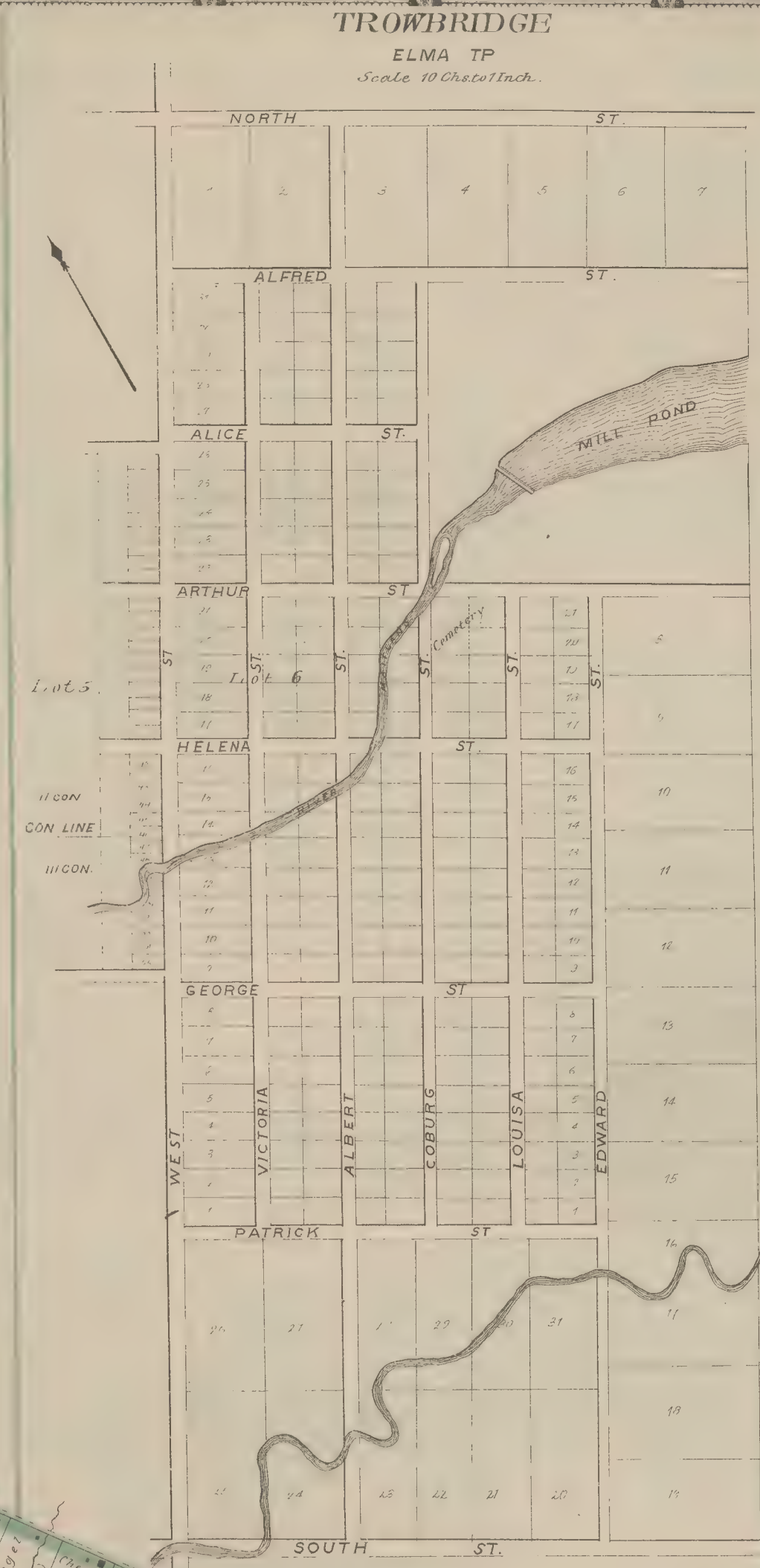
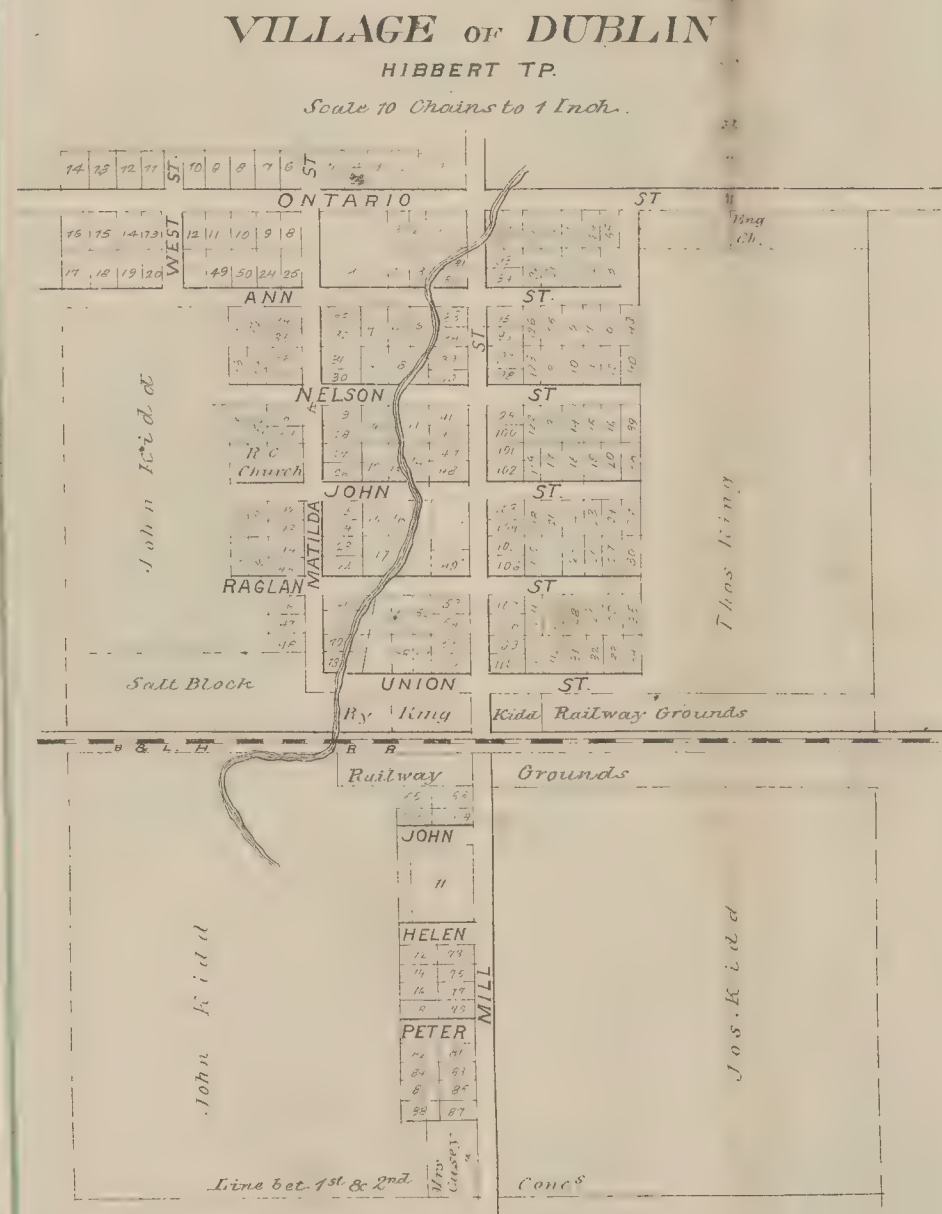
*Thos E. Hay,  
Reeve of Listowel.*



# MAP OF S. EASTHOPE TOWNSHIP.

Scale 50 Chain to 1 inch.

- POST OFFICES
- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| STRATFORD   | Nº 1 |
| SHAKESPEARE | 2    |
| NEW HAMBURG | 3    |
| TAVISTOCK   | 4    |
| HARMONY     | 5    |







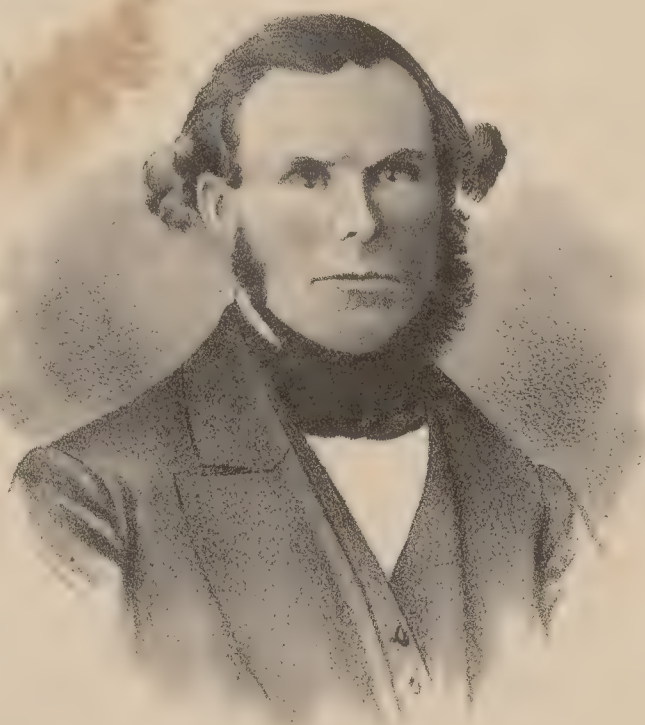
*W<sup>m</sup> Rutherford,  
Postmaster of Millbank,  
Mornington, T.P.*



*Jas. Robinson  
of Wallace T.P.*



*John Stevenson,  
Fitzroy T.P. Carleton County.  
Born 1781.*



*Adam Chalmers,  
first settler of Mornington T.P.*

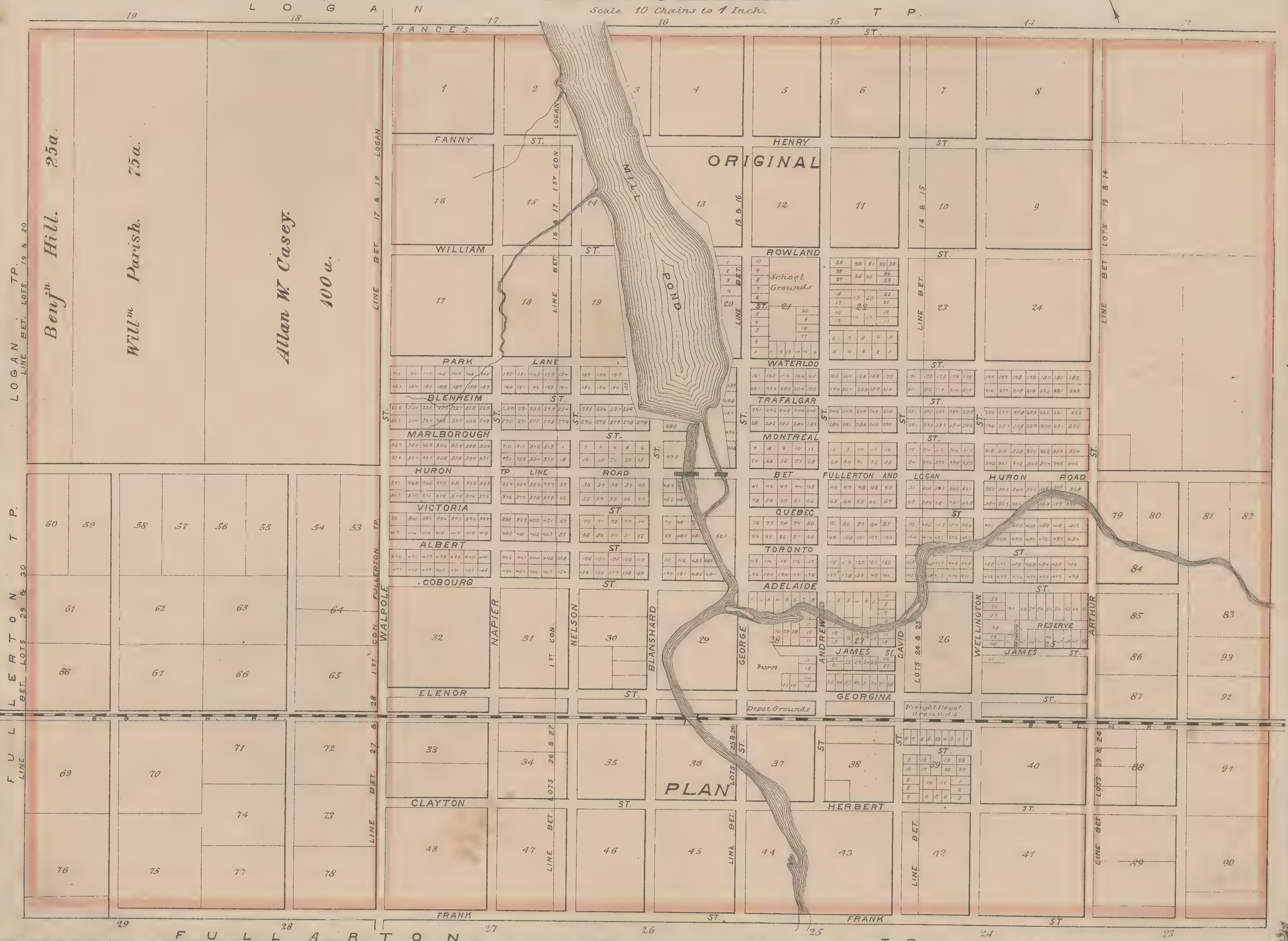


*Alex. Kennedy,  
Ex-Dy. Reeve Wallace.*



TOWN  
OF  
MITCHELL

Scale 10 Chains to 1 Inch.



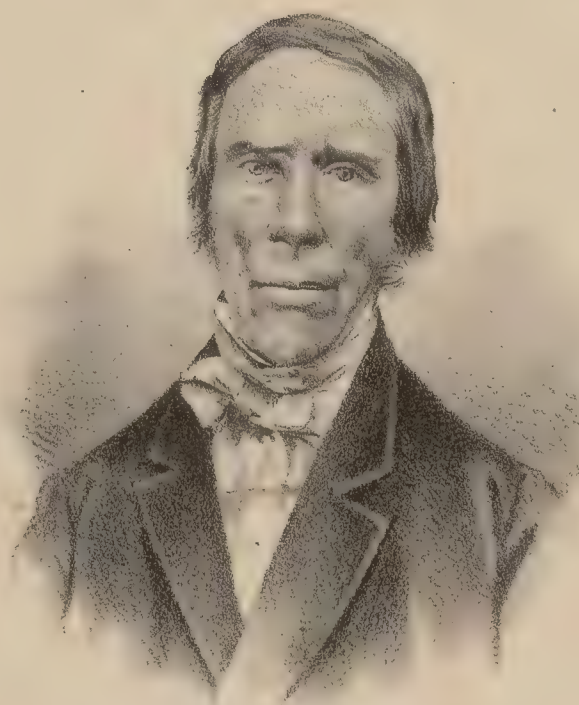




*Robt. Henry of Sebringville,  
First Reeve of Ellice.*



*The late Saml. Whaley,  
Many years Reeve of Mornington.*



*The late Hugh Kennedy Junck,  
the first settler in Fullarton, also  
first District Councillor for that T.P.*



*James Bennoch,  
Reeve of Ellice.*



*The late John Hicks, first settler in Mitchell  
& first District Councillor of Logan T.P.*



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA  
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF  
KEEWATIN  
(AND)  
NORTH WEST TERRITORY

THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS  
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS

FOR  
"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"

Scale 17 1/2 Miles to the Inch

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM  
Showing the manner of  
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
21	22	23	24	25	26
11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6

Each Township is 36 Miles Square  
Section "1" contains 360 acres

References  
Mounted Police Stations marked thus  
Roads, Trails &c.  
Post Offices  
Churches  
Mills  
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

1876  
A.G.E. Westmacott Del.



Entered according to the Act of Parliament  
of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton,  
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.



## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF

## STRATFORD—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Hoffman, J. R.	Stratford.			Italian Warehouse, Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Canada.	1876
Hamilton, Alexander.	"			City Lumber Yard.	Canada.	
Hodgins & McIntosh.	"			Proprietors of Albion Hotel.	Canada.	
Ireland, A. H.	"			Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Canada.	1876
Idington, John.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	Canada.	1865
Jeffrey & McLenhan.	"			Hardware Merchants.	Canada.	1871
Kirk, J. Allen.	"			P. L. Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Patent Solicitor.	Canada.	1854
Langford & Garrett.	"			Sewing Machine Agents.	Scotland.	1848
Lizars, D. H.	"			County Judge.	Scotland.	
Lawrence, George.	"			Attorney-at-Law, Town Treasurer, Agent for North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co.	England.	1853
McCulloch & Grant.	"			Barristers, &c.	Ireland and Canada.	1844
McFadden, M.	"			Civil Engineer and P. L. S.	Canada.	1855
Monteith, Andrew.	"			County Treasurer.	Ireland.	1834
McFadden, James.	"			Clerk County Court, Deputy Clerk Crown, and Registrar Surrogate Court.	Canada.	1855
Mowat, W. & Son.	"			Bankers.	Scotland and Canada.	1855
Matheson, A.	"			Editor and Publisher Stratford Beacon.	Scotland.	1857
Mackay, A. G.	"			Importer of Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles and Carpets.	Scotland.	1859
Macnair, A. & Co.	"			Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Tailors, Clothiers, &c.	Scotland.	1869
Merner, J.	"			Proprietor of Mansion House.	Canada.	1863
Nasmyth, J. H.	"			Druggist, Medical Hall.	Canada.	1869
O'Loane, James.	"			Barrister, &c.	Canada.	1836
Owen, John.	"			Photographic Artist.	England.	1860
Poett, J. L.	"			Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of the Edinburgh College.	Scotland.	1870
Payne, John.	"			Dealer in all kinds of Grain and Produce.	Canada.	1875
Rutherford, Robert.	"			Loan and Insurance Agent.	Scotland.	1862
Robb, James.	"			Publisher Stratford Herald.	Canada.	
Robb, Samuel.	"			Registrar.	Ireland.	1834
Smith, Smith, & Paterson.	"			Barristers, &c.		1862
Schmidt, J. H.	"			Editor and Publisher Canadian Colonist.	Germany.	1836
Stock, J. & C.	"			General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.	Canada.	1877
Scrimgeour Bros.	"			Planing Mill, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.	Canada.	1853
Shaver, P. R.	"			Physician.	Canada.	1876
Struthers, A. L. & J. M.	"			Dry Goods, Millinery, and Furnishings.	Canada.	
Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Co.	"			Manufacturers of Engines, Boilers, Mill-stones, Mills and Factories of all kinds, Contractors for Water Works Cities and Towns, sole Manufacturers of the Johnston Wrought Iron Harvesters for the Dominion.		1874
Workman, W. & F.	"			Hardware Merchants.	Canada.	1865
Woods, John J.	"			Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables.	Canada.	1853
Woods, Fisher, & McPherson.	"			Barristers.		1842
Winter, William.	"			Manager Montreal Telegraph Co., President Ont. Ex. & T. Co.	Canada.	1865
Yemen, J. G., M.D., L.D.S.	"			Physician, &c.	Canada.	1869

## BLANSHARD TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, W. S.	Anderson.	2	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Nova Scotia.	1837
Anderson, Danl., Sr.	"	2	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Nova Scotia.	1837
Armstrong, M.	St. Mary's.	7	18	Teacher.	Canada.	1851
Bannerman, Alex.	"	THAMES	49	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Scotland.	1843
Bellamy, Charles.	Kirkton.	5	14	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	England.	1858
Brethour, David.	"	7	4	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Ireland.	1853
Beavers, Joseph.	St. Mary's.	4	17	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	England.	1846
Beatty, Robert.	Kirkton.	2	3	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Ireland.	1851
Burns, Peter.	"	5	8	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Bruce, Thomas.	St. Mary's.	6	19	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Ireland.	1844
Baynes, John.	"	SB	24	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	England.	1851
Beavers, William.	Anderson.	4	16	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	England.	1846
Beavers, Cathcart.	"	4	16	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	England.	1846
Berry, Hugh.	St. Mary's.	5	19	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Ireland.	1843
Bragg, John J.	"	5	23	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Canada.	1861
Ballantyne, Michael.	"	NB	3	Farmer and Cheesemaker.	Scotland.	1839
Beatty, Wm. A.	Kirkton.	1	3	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Canada.	1851
Borland, John.	St. Mary's.	EMR	20	Farmer, Stock and Grain.	Canada.	1876
Cathcart, David.	"	6	18	Township Treasurer, ex-Reeve of Blanshard.	Ireland.	1842
Cathcart, Henry.	"	8	23	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1842
Campbell, John.	Metropolitan.	8	6	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1856
Cameron, John.	Anderson.	2	17	Farmer.	Canada.	1850
Dinsmore, Thomas.	Granton.	10	20	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1842
Dickinson, John.	Anderson.	3	16	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1852
Davis, William.	St. Mary's.	9	22	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1857
Driver, A. M.	"	EMR	5	Farmer.	Orkney Islands.	1859
Delmage, Edward.	"	NB	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Donald, James.	"	19	15	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1856
Dunnell, John.	"	NB	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1848
Enright, Thomas.	"	15	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1856
Epplert, Thomas.	"	5	21	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1860
Fotheringham, Wm.	Metropolitan.	8	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1845
Freeman, Joshua.	St. Mary's.	20	19	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1857
Gooding, E. R.	"	15	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	United States.	1858
Guest, T. B.	"	THAMES	15	Retired Gentleman, ex-M. P.	Ireland.	1844
Gowans, Walter.	"	16	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1855
Hooper, John.	Metropolitan.	9	8	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1853
Hollingshead, Thos.	Kirkton.	4	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1865
Haslewood, Geo.	"	5	4	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1843
Haslewood, John.	"	5	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1831
Harding, P. E.	Anderson.	2	8	Law Student.	Canada.	1852
Harding, T. W.	"	2	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Hutchings, Wm.	St. Mary's.	THAMES	39	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1849

## BLANSHARD TOWNSHIP—Continued.

Hardy, Patrick.	Anderson.	2	14	Farmer and Bricklayer.	England.	1858
Henderson, Robert.	St. Mary's.	14	14	Farmer and Thresher.	Canada.	1854
Henery, Wm.	Prospect Hill.			Hotelkeeper.	Ireland.	1873
Hollingshead, Daniel.	Fish Creek.	EMR	27	Farmer.	Canada.	1866
Huston, Samuel.	Anderson.	3	20	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1845
Ireland, Simpson.	Woodham.	6	8	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1856
Irving, W., M. D.	Kirkton.			Physician and Surgeon.	England.	1876
Jickling, John.	St. Mary's.	NB	5	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1844
Kirk, William.	Woodham.	WB	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1844
Kirk, Alexander.	"	"	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1852
Lane, Thomas.	Anderson.	3	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1868
Laurie, George D.	St. Mary's.	EMR	9	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1851
McKay, Edward.	Anderson.	3	6	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1863
McKeith, Francis.	Metropolitan.	8	13	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1851
McColley, James.	"	10	12	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1862
Marshall, T.	St. Mary's.	8	22	General Blacksmith.	Ireland.	1877
Marriott, David.	Woodham.	6	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1834
Millner, Joseph.	Kirkton.	5	15	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1859
Moutrey, Leslie.	Metropolitan.	8	17	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1854
Murray, Alexander.	St. Mary's.	15	9	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1860
Moore, John.	"	6	21	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	
Nairn, James.	"	4	21	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1872
Pickard, Benjamin.	"	SB	19	Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1848
Pickard, Amos A.	"	SB	20	Cheese Maker.	Canada.	1855
Pearn, Thomas.	"	15	6	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1862
Rae, Andrew.	"	14	17	Carriage and General Blacksmith.	Canada.	1853
Robinson, Robert.	Kirkton.	5	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1846
Robinson, John.	"	5	9	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	United States.	1846
Richardson, Wm.	"			Carpenter and Builder.	Ireland.	1853
Rea, Hugh.	St. Mary's.	WMB	22	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1849
St. John, Adam.	"	17	11	Farmer and ex-Councilman.	Canada.	1848
Switzer, Henry A.	Woodham.	7	5	Farmer, Grain and Stock, Sheep Breeder.	Canada.	1858
Sparling, Richard.	"	6	5	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1861
Switzer, F. D.	Kirkton.	7	6	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1859
Shoebottom, J. G.	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	1877
Sparling, P. A.	Anderson.	3	7	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1850
Stewart, Johnston.	St. Mary's.	14	17	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1877
Somerville, Robert.	Fish Creek.	10	24	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1850
Stone, William.	St. Mary's.	4	18	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1848
Stacey, Johnston.	Kirkton.	WB	7	Lime Works.	Canada.	1854
Spearin, James.	St. Mary's.	4	22	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1847
Spearin, George.	"	5	24	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1849
Shepley, Joshua.	"	NB	6	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1851
Taylor, Joseph.	"	WMB	22	Carriage Maker.	Canada.	1847
Wilson, W. J.	"	19	20	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1850
Wood, Thomas.	"	15	1	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1856
Wilson, Charles.	Woodham.	7	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1848
Wilkinson, J. W.	"	6	4	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Ireland.	1848
Wallis, James.	Granton.	11	9	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	England.	1870
Wood, William.	St. Mary's.	15	3	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Canada.	1854
Youngson, Leslie.	Metropolitan.	9	13	Farmer, Grain and Stock.	Scotland.	1858

## DOWNIE TOWNSHIP.

Arbogast, John.	Sebringville.	2	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Armstrong, Thomas.	Avonton.	7	16	Farmer.	Canada.	1846
Armstrong, William.	Avonbank.	12	23	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
Aitcheson, William.	Stratford.	5	9	Farmer.	Canada.	1842
Aiken, William.	St. Mary's.	14	12	Farmer.	Scotland.	1843
Brunner, J.	Stratford.	5	8	Farmer and Reeve.	Canada.	1836
Boyd, James.	"	5	2	Farmer.	Ireland.	1840
Bell, William.	Fairview.	10	5	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Bowes, Emanuel.	Sebringville.	1	24	Farmer.	England.	1868
Byers, H. M.	Stratford.	2	10	Farmer.	Scotland.	1840
Buck, Robert.	Motherwell.	11	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1861
Barton, James.	Stratford.	5	6	Farmer.	Scotland.	1841
Balsdon, John.	St. Paul.	10	6	Farmer.	England.	1844
Byers, William E.	Avonton.	5	11	Farmer.	Scotland.	1842
Clyne, James.	Stratford.	10	11	Farmer.	Ireland.	1832
Clyne, P.	"	9	F	Township Treasurer.	Canada.	1832
Campbell, John, Sr.	"	3	c	Farmer.	Scotland.	1842
Campbell, John, Jr.	"	3	c	Farmer.	Scotland.	1842
Clyne, John.	Avonbank.	10	19	Farmer and Cheese Maker.	Canada.	1847
Dempsey, John.	Fairview.	8	8	Farmer and Cheese Maker.	Canada.	1848
Dunsmore, James.	Harmony.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Dunn, Robert.	Avonbank.	8	3	Hanoverian House.	England.	1861
Dawe, John.	Stratford.	4	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1850
Dunseith, John.	"	4	3	Farmer.	Canada.	1854
Eckerman, Jacob.	Fairview.	10	10	Farmer.	Germany.	1877
Ellah, John.	Avonbank.	10	15	Farmer.	Canada.	1874
Goettler, John.	Sebringville.	3	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1840
Grieve, Thomas.	"			Cheese Maker.	Scotland.	1861
Gibb, George.	Stratford.	5	4	Farmer.	England.	1834
Gourlay, Andrew.	Sebringville.	1	15	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Ferguson, Hugh.	Avonbank.	9	24	Farmer.	Scotland.	1867
Hepburn, John.	St. Mary's.	12	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Iredale, Joseph.	"	14	5	Miller and Farmer.	England.	1849
Johnston, Adam.	Avonbank.	11	17	Farmer.	Ireland.	1874
Kastner, J. W.	Sebringville.	1	13	Hotelkeeper—Kastner House.	Canada.	1832
Kastner, J. L.	"	1	13	Cheese Factor.	Canada.	1832
Kastner, J. N.	"	1	14	Lumber, Tanning, Farmer, &c.	France.	1832
Kastner, J., & Co.	"	1	14	Lumber, Tanning, Farmers, &c.	France.	1832
King, John A.	Stratford.	5	5	Farmer.	England.	1842
Lee, Reith M.	Conroy.	12	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Scotland.	1861
Lupton, Charles.	Harmony.	6	3	Farmer.	England.	1847
Lang, William.	Conroy.	12	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1854
McKay, William.	Harmony.	6	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1839
McEwan, Alexander.	Sebringville.	4	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1852
McBeth, D. G.	Stratford.	4	6	Farmer.	Canada.	1860
McMaster, John.	St. Mary's.	ERT	1	Farmer.	Scotland.	1875
Monteith, A., M. P.	Stratford.	3	1	County Treasurer.	Ireland.	1834
Monteith, J. N.	Fairview.	9	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1846
Monteith, Samuel.	"	8	5	Farmer.	Ireland.	1834
Munro, Donald C.	Milverton.			Teacher, Sebringville.	Canada.	1855
Murray, William.	Avonton.	6	14	Farmer.	Scotland.	1841
Mountain, William.	Avonbank.	12	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1860
Mennie, Alexander.	St. Mary's.	14	18	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Parker, James.	Avonbank.	ERT	2	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Quirk, M.	Stratford.	10	13	Farmer and Councilman.	Ireland.	1842
Ridley, George.	"	8	B	Farmer.	England.	1863
Richardson, Joseph.	"	7	B	Farmer.	Canada.	1841
Reincker, George.	Fairview.	11	13	Farmer.	Germany.	1865
Russell, G.	Avonton.	6	22	Farmer.	Scotland.	1849



## THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

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## DOWNIE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Reaney, George.....	Sebringville	5	21	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1868
Rae, William.....	Avonton	5	16	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1848
Roxburgh, John.....	Avonbank	12	24	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1842
Rodger, William.....	"	10	24	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1842
Robb, Samuel, Sr.....	Stratford	5	5	Farmer and Registrar of the North Riding of Perth	Ireland.....	1834
Salkeld, Joseph.....	"	5	6	Farmer.....	England.....	1856
Shaud, John.....	St. Mary's	14	3	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Studer, Henry, Jr.....	Sebringville	1	25	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1848
Simpson, Robert.....	"	4	19	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1845
Strathdee, John.....	"	5	20	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
Simpson, W. P.....	Stratford	2	11	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1834
Swanson, C. D.....	St. Mary's	14	16	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1848
Thistle, William.....	St. Paul's	9	3	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1857
Thistle, John.....	Fairview	9	6	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1830
Thomson, John.....	Avonton	8	17	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1843
Taylor, William.....	St. Mary's	13	16	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1855
Telford, Alex.....	St. Paul's	8	12	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1854
Wilson, Thomas.....	Harmony	8	2	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
Watson, John.....	St. Paul's	8	2	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1842
Whites, George.....	St. Mary's	11	21	Farmer.....	England.....	1851
White, David.....	Avonton	7	18	Farmer.....	England.....	1842
Wood, Thomas.....	"	5	12	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1842
Wood, George.....	Stratford	6	1	Farmer.....	England.....	1835
Wood, John.....	Avonton	7	9	Farmer.....	England.....	1835
Volker, Adolphus.....	"	6	20	Farmer.....	England.....	1849

## EASTHOPE NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Brown, James.....	Nitldmrg	23	23	Postmaster, Dry Goods & Groceries.	Canada.....	1840
Bates, McFarland.....	Shakespeare	7	23	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1839
Baechler, Henry.....	Hampstead	10	26	Farmer.....	Alsace.....	1852
Bell, William.....	Shakespeare	1	21	Farmer, Stock Breeder and Mill Owner.	Scotland.....	1832
Crerar, Alexander.....	Lisbon	10	13	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1851
Cook, John, Jr.....	Shakespeare	6	16	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Germany.....	1840
Capling, George.....	"	2	13	Farmer.....	England.....	1832
Crerar, James, J. P.....	"	3	21	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland.....	1833
Collins, R. H.....	Stratford	2	32	Music and School Teacher	Ireland.....	1878
Cameron, Rev. J. J.....	Shakespeare	2	33	Minister.....	Canada.....	1874
Fisher, Alex., Jr.....	Stratford	3	32	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1841
Fisher, Donald.....	"	3	32	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1841
Fisher, A. M.....	Shakespeare	6	21	Township Clerk, Saw Mill, Insurance Agent, &c.	Canada.....	1841
Falk, Andrew.....	Lisbon	8	8	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Canada.....	1847
Forbes, Duncan.....	Stratford	1	32	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1841
Hart, Alexander.....	Hampstead	10	15	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1841
Hastings, James.....	New Hamburg	2	7	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1843
Kippen, Duncan.....	Shakespeare	3	28	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland.....	1833
Knechtel, Valentine.....	Phillipsburg	7	13	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Germany.....	1858
Lehmann, Charles.....	Shakespeare	4-5	37	Hotelkeeper and Bailiff.	Germany.....	1860
Makins, William.....	Stratford	10	17	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Ireland.....	1845
McMillan, John.....	Hampstead	4	28	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1847
McMillan, John.....	Shakespeare	10	21	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1858
Neeb, Henry.....	Hampstead	5	5	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1864
Niebergall, G. L.....	Phillipsburg	3	13	School Teacher.....	Canada.....	1849
Peters, John L.....	Shakespeare	6	25	School Teacher S. S. No. 3	Canada.....	1877
Patterson, R. E.....	Shakespeare	2	15	Farmer and Breeder of Leicester Sheep	Scotland.....	1833
Patterson, Walter.....	"	9	10	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1844
Riehl, John.....	Lisbon	3	2	Machine Agent.	Canada.....	1848
Robertson, John.....	Hampstead	3	1	Farmer and Mill Owner.	Germany.....	1836
Ruthig, John.....	New Hamburg	3	1	Farmer, &c.	Germany.....	1847
Ruthig, Valentine.....	"	1	39	Farmer.....	England.....	1834
Rice, William.....	Stratford	6	20	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1855
Schmidt, Frederick.....	Shakespeare	4	25	Minister.....	Scotland.....	1877
Stewart, Rev. Arch'd.	"	10	24	Farmer and Township Auditor.	Canada.....	1844
Stewart, Duncan.....	Hampstead	11	18	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1869
Snyder, Benjamin.....	"	9	11	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1840
Schmidt, Balthasar.....	Lisbon	12	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1866
Schultz, Menno.....	Hampstead	5	7	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1843
Schmidt, John S.....	Phillipsburg	9	15	Lutheran Minister	Germany.....	1873
Stremper, Rev. J.....	Wellesley	3	4	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1850
Seegmüller, Fred.....	New Hamburg	3	3	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1867
Schamber, Jacob.....	"	1	12	Farmer.....	United States.....	1841
Schweitzer, Nicholas.....	Shakespeare	1	19	Conveyancer.	Wales.....	1838
Trow, James, M. P.....	"	5	27	Farmer, Proprietor of Flax Mill.	Switzerland.....	1875
Trachsel, David.....	"	6	20	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1843
Wilhelm, P.....	"	6	4	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Canada.....	1845
Wismer, Henry.....	Phillipsburg	10	11	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada.....	1849
Wettlauffer, Henry.....	Lisbon	10	11	Farmer and Cheese Maker	Canada.....	1849
Zinkann, John N.....	"	10	11	Farmer and Cheese Maker	Canada.....	1849

## EASTHOPE SOUTH TOWNSHIP.

Dietrich, Christian.....	Shakespeare	1	23	Painter, Carpenter and Farmer.	Switzerland.....	1844
Eichenauer, Conrad.....	"	1	21	Farmer, County Constable, Weaver, Agent for Marble Work, and Councillor.	Germany.....	1842
Eby, Israel.....	Tavistock	7	42	Royal Hotel and Livery Stable.	Canada.....	1878
Flynn, Sebastian.....	Shakespeare	2	3	Union Hotel.....	Canada.....	1848
Field & Hetherington.	Tavistock	7	42	Woollen Mill	Canada.....	1848
Glick, C. F.....	"	2	3	Farmer and Cigar Manufacturer.	United States.....	1876
Lupton, John.....	Harmony	7	42	Farmer.....	England.....	1848
McTavish, D. A.....	Tavistock	1	17	Clerk.....	Canada.....	1849
Rankin, J. P., M.D.....	"	1	17	Physician.....	Canada.....	1854
Ross, John, M.D.....	"	1	17	Physician.....	Scotland.....	1878
Riddell, Andrew.....	Shakespeare	1	16	Farmer and Township Treasurer.	Scotland.....	1831
Riddell, James.....	"	1	16	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1846
Schaefer, John.....	Tavistock	4	20	Farmer and Reeve.....	Germany.....	1852
Skirving, James, M.D.	"	7	34	Physician.....	Scotland.....	1870
Schaefer, Henry.....	Harmony	5	23	Farmer and Councillor.	Germany.....	1836
Schaefer, Leonard.....	Tavistock	7	29	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1843
Scott, Peter.....	"	2	19	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1843
Trachsel, John.....	Shakespeare	1	32	Farmer and Councillor.	Canada.....	1843
Weiss, V.....	Stratford	1	32	Farmer and Councillor.	France.....	1834
Wilhelm, Samuel.....	Shakespeare	2	23	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1857

## HIBBERT TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Barr, Robert.....	Cromarty	11	5	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1851
Brooks, Francis.....	Mitchell	6	5	Farmer.....	England.....	1858
Balfour, Henry.....	"	5	5	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1867
Benn, John S.....	Dublin	7	16	Merchant, Grist Mill.	Canada.....	1878
Burns, Malachi.....	Staffa	5	28	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Burns, John.....	Seaford	10	21	Farmer and Councillor.	Canada.....	1853
Campbell, Peter.....	Cromarty	11	27	Farmer and Councillor.	Scotland.....	1854
Chisholm, John.....	Chisholm	9	2	Farmer.....	England.....	1853
Colquhoun, James.....	Mitchell	9	2	Farmer.....	England.....	1853
Drake, J. E.....	Staffa	9	17	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
Dow, James.....	Cromarty	11	3	Farmer.....	England.....	1850
Dow, John.....	"	10	1	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1863
Dow, James.....	Mitchell	9	1	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1850
Diegel, George.....	Dublin	3	15	Harness Maker	Canada.....	1856
Delaney, John.....	"	3	15	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1847
Dunne, William.....	Seaford	6	25	Retired Teacher.	Ireland.....	1866
Fell, Thomas.....	Staffa	8	25	Farmer.....	England.....	1850
Feeny, John.....	Chisholm	9	9	Carriage Manufacturer, Waggon Maker and Blacksmith. Seven-tithe Horse-shoer.	Canada.....	1863
Feeny, Martin.....	Staffa	9	9	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1849
Fitzgerald, Thomas.....	Dublin	1	11	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1841
Gardiner, Robert.....	Farquhar	14	10	Farmer and Reeve of Hibbert Tp.	Scotland.....	1851
Gormley, Charles.....	Staffa	7	28	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1849
Gourlay, Thomas.....	Mitchell	1	4	Farmer and School Trustee.	England.....	1834
Hoggarth, Benjamin.....	Cromarty	10	23	Farmer.....	England.....	1851
Hoggarth, James.....	"	10	24	Farmer.....	England.....	1852
Hoggarth, John.....	"	11	20	Farmer.....	England.....	1856
Hocking, William.....	"	10	3	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	England.....	1867
Hamilton, William.....	"	10	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Canada.....	1849
Howard, John.....	Dublin	7	18	Merchant Tailor	Ireland.....	1871
Hurley, Michael.....	Staffa	1	6	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1848
Hurlbut, T. G.....	Mitchell	5	2	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1862
Harris, Samuel.....	"	4	4	Farmer.....	England.....	1848
Hodgson, John.....	"	4	4	Farmer.....	England.....	1849
Hill, William.....	Seaford	3	10	Merchant	England.....	1849
Jefferson, John.....	Dublin	3	10	Farmer.....	England.....	1858
King, Thomas.....	"	3	10	Merchant	Ireland.....	1860
Kidd, Joseph.....	"	3	10	Merchant	Ireland.....	1844
Livingston, John.....	Cromarty	11	12	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1869
Levy, A. W.....	Mitchell	5	8	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1846
McLaren, Duncan.....	Cromarty	13	17	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1850
McLachlan, Donald.....	"	10	20	Farmer and School Trustee	Canada.....	1855
McTavish, A.....	Staffa	14	30	Physician	Canada.....	1868
McTavish, John.....	Chisholm	12	9	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1849
McKellar, Neil.....	Cromarty	3	30	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1855
McCann, John.....	Seaford	2	25	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1837
McCann, Arthur.....	"	1	30	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1843
McCann, Thomas.....	Dublin	11	1	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1837
Morgan, John.....	Cromarty	8	2	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1849
Muir, Thomas.....	Mitchell	9	29	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1851
Norris, William.....	Staffa	11	6	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1851
Page, T.....	Cromarty	11	6	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
Park, Malcolm.....	Dublin	11	6	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1848
Prendergast, C.....	"	11	6	Hotelkeeper	Canada.....	1848
Purcell, Michael.....	"	11	6	Hotelkeeper	United States.....	1842
Ross, Alex. M.....	"	5	18	Blacksmith	Scotland.....	1869
Ryan, John.....	"	2	13	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1859
Roberts, Henry.....	"	1	9	Farmer.....	England.....	1854
Rogers, John.....	Mitchell	1	7	Farmer.....	England.....	1857
Rock, George.....	"	9	25	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1864
Sillery, William.....	Staffa	9	28	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1856
Sillery, George.....	"	13	21	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1843
Swan, John.....	Cromarty	13	21	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1854
Scott, Rev. P.....	"	14	15	Presbyterian Minister.	Scotland.....	1872
Tatlin, Mrs. M. A. E.....	"	8	17	Hotelkeeper	United States.....	1850
Towers, William.....	Farquhar	10	6	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Worden, William.....	Staffa	10	6	Farmer.....	England.....	1857
Watson, James.....	Cromarty	10	12	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1845
Walker, Oswald.....	"	7	12	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1857
Young, John.....	Staffa	7	12	Farmer.....	England.....	1850

## FULLARTON TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, James.....	Motherwell	EMR	23	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1842
Arbogast, Michael.....	Carlingford	5	2	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1838
Arbogast, Peter.....	Sebringville	2	1	Farmer, Stock and Grain. Old Homestead.....	Canada.....	1848
Awty, Hannah.....	Mitchell	2	27	Farming.....	England.....	1855
Adams, John.....	"	3	19	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England.....	1853
Agar, William.....	"	2	17	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England.....	1858
Bain, R. H.....	Fullarton	8	17	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada.....	1871
Baird, Charles.....	Motherwell	18	28	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1855
Baxter, B. T.....	Carlingford	9	5	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1856
Brown, James.....	Motherwell	17	24	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1848
Bain, John.....	"	18	24	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland.....	1847
Borland, Hiram.....	"	EMR	26	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1873
Bothwell, Alexander.....	"	WMR	22	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1846
Butler, John.....	"	EMR	28	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1848
Bair, William.....	Carlingford	4	1	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1849
Bald, George.....	Sebringville	3	1	Farmer, Stock and Grain. Old Homestead.....	Canada.....	1841
Bennewies, F.....	"	3	8	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Germany.....	1846
Brown, Miles.....	Carlingford	6	10	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England.....	1815
Baker, Samuel.....	Russeldale	7	16	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1817
Botterill, John.....	Mitchell	4	20	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1846
Cox, Edward.....	"	2	25	Farmer.....	England.....	1852
Cole, John.....	Russeldale	NTR	34	Township Treasurer.....	England.....	1845
Clark, Robert.....	"	NTR	35	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland.....	1850
Cornish, William.....	"	13	22	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England.....	1845
Collie, Robert.....	"	14	23	Farmer and Tile Manufacturer	Scotland.....	1857
Colgan, Daniel.....	Fullarton	9	11	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Chowen, Henry.....	Mitchell	1	12	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England.....	1845
Chrusp, Christoph.....	Sebringville	3	5	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Germany.....	1845
Cole, John.....	Carlingford	7	10	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1851
Davison, Seth.....	Mitchell	2	24	Farmer, Dealer in Horses	Canada.....	1855
Dow, David.....	Russeldale	10	29	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1850
Detwiler, Christian.....	Motherwell	EMR	31	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1848
Edwards, Thomas.....	Mitchell	4	24	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1863
Francis, R.....	Russeldale	8	23	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	England.....	1844
Francis, J.....	"	7	25	Farmer.....	England.....	1856
Fischer, Henry.....	Carlingford	5	10	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Germany.....	1846
Foster, James.....	Mitchell	WMR	4	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England.....	1843
Garbutt, Charles.....	Carlingford	7	8	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1863
Graham, William.....	Mitchell	3	29	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada.....	1853



# Patrons' Directory of the County of Perth.

## LISTOWEL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Bank of Hamilton, W. Corbould, Agent.	Listowel.					
Barber, John.	"			Farmer and Dealer in Land.	Canada	1860
Bolton, Lewis.	"			P. L. Surveyor.	Canada	1854
Campbell, D. D.	"				Canada	1856
Climie, G. S., & Sons	"			Hardware and Stoves.	England	1855
Climie, G. S.	"			License Inspector N. Perth.	Scotland	1855
Dillabaugh, Jas., M.D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1870
Dingman, D. B.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	Canada	1878
Ferguson & Elliott.	"			Editors and Proprietors of the Listowel Banner.		
Fennell, T. G.	"			Solicitor, &c.	Canada	1865
Gibson, William.	"			Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.	Canada	1870
Hawkins & Kelle.	"			Editors and Proprietors of the Listowel Standard.		
Hay & Devlin.	"			Insurance and Real Estate Agents, Division Court Office and General Agents of the G. T. R.		1878
Hay, D. D., M.P.P.	"			Farmer and 6th Division Court Clerk.	Scotland	1876
Hay, Thomas E.	"			Merchant and Reeve of Listowel.	Scotland	1856
Hay, R. R.	"			Livery and Sale Stables.	Canada	1862
Hacking, J. A.	"			Merchant and Deputy Reeve of Listowel.	Canada	1855
Hayden, Henry.	"			Wood Carver.	Canada	1856
Helmka, W. H.	"			Carpenter and Joiner, Builder and Contractor.	Canada	1863
Johnston, Wm.	"			Carriage, Sign and Ornamental Painter.	Canada	1874
Kidd, W. C.	"			Livery and Sale Stables.	Canada	1868
Moyer & Brick.	"			Millers.	Germany	1877
Morrow, John.	"			Blacksmith.	Canada	1858
Pentland, William.	"			School Teacher.	Canada	1875
Sutherland, George.	"			Town Treasurer, Notary Public, Conveyancer, General Insurance Agent, &c.	Canada	1854
Scott, J. W.	"			Proprietor Grand Central Hotel.	Canada	
Smith, W. C.	"			Livery and Sale Stables.		
Swan, J. & T.	"			Empress Mills.	Canada	
Swirles, J. R.	"			Music Dealer.	England	1856
Sarvis, B. B.	"			Barrister, &c.	Canada	1874
Terhune, J. E.	"					

## MITCHELL.

Abbott, William.	Mitchell.			Merchant.	England	
Bennett, Lewis.	"			Merchant.	Ireland	1859
Babb, Thomas.	"			Merchant.	England	1842
Blatchford, George.	"			Blatchford's Resonant Chamber Organ.	England	1860
Cull, J. W.	"			Chemist.	Canada	1837
Coppin, Edwin.	"			Livery and Dray.	England	1864
Jolwell, W.	"			Stationer and Jeweller.	Canada	1863
Campbell, H.	"			Accountant and Insurance Agent.	Canada	1863
Campbell, D. S.	"			P. L. Surveyor.	Scotland	1854
Cumming D.	"			Veterinary Surgeon.	Canada	1870
Currie, R. W.	"			Miller and Grain Merchant.	Canada	1850
Coppin, John S.	"			Bailiff.	England	1863
Jollison, Thomas.	"			Proprietor of Collision House.	Canada	
Davis Brothers.	"			Publishers.	Ireland	1840
Davidson, William.	"			Warden.	Ireland	1845
Dent, Abraham.	"			Solicitor.	Canada	1868
Norman, D. H.	"			Woollen Manufacturer.	Canada	1875
Ivy, Jonathan, M. D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1877
Edwards, S. M.	"			Dealer in Butter and Eggs.	Canada	1861
Edgar, David.	"			Lumber Merchant.	Scotland	1872
Ford, T. S.	"			Merchant.	Canada	
Forrester, Andrew.	"			Flax Manufactory.	Scotland	1843
Gibson, A. M., Manf. Co.	"			Safe Works, Foundry.		
Griffin, Henry.	"			Mason, Lot 353.	Isle of Wight.	1864
Goebel, A.	"			Hosiery Manufacturer.	Germany	1854
Hodge, George, M. D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1874
Hicks, John T.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Canada	1843
Herd, Isaac.	"			Merchant.	Canada	1868
Humbrook, E., M.D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1856
Hilbert, H. J.	"			Hosiery Manufacturer.	Canada	1862
Hicks, W. W.	"			Postmaster.	Canada	1845
Hill, Alexander.	"			Machinist.	Scotland	1870
Jolliffe, O. J., B.A.	"			Head Master High School.	United States.	1877
Kerr, William.	"			Tanner.	Scotland	1853
Kennedy, H. P.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Scotland	1870
Keeler, R. W.	"			Dry Goods Merchant.	Canada	1853
Lawrason, J. P.	"			Chemist and Druggist.	Canada	1877
Lawrason & Hodge.	"			Chemists and Druggists.	Canada	
Langlais, J. P.	"			Planing Mill.	Isle of Jersey.	1862
M. Donald, Thomas.	"			Merchant—Hardware, Groceries & Crockery.	Scotland	1864
McPhail, Daniel.	"			Auctioneer and Agent.	United States.	1853
McGrath, James, M.D.	"			Physician, &c.	Canada	1878
Matheson, Thomas.	"			Clerk.	Scotland	1843
Matheson, T. C.	"			Tinsmith.	Canada	1861
Public School Board.	"			Mr. Dunsmore, Chairman; T. Babb, Secretary and Treasurer.		
Pridham, Thomas.	"			Butcher and Stock Dealer.	Canada	1846
Race, T. H.	"			Publisher Mitchell Recorder.	England	1877
Stiles, Edward.	"			Manufacturer.	Canada	
Skinner, John.	"			Nurseryman.	Canada	1847
Sinclair, O.	"			Hardware Merchant.	Scotland	1863
Sills, James.	"			Lumber Merchant & Saw-mill owner.	Canada	1854
Stewart, Duncan.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Canada	1852
Thomson, Walter.	"			Miller and Grain Merchant.	Scotland	1866
Thom, James.	"			Merchant.	Canada	1848
Tucker, John.	"					
Young, J. G.	"			Tree Agent.	Canada	1873

## ST. MARY'S.

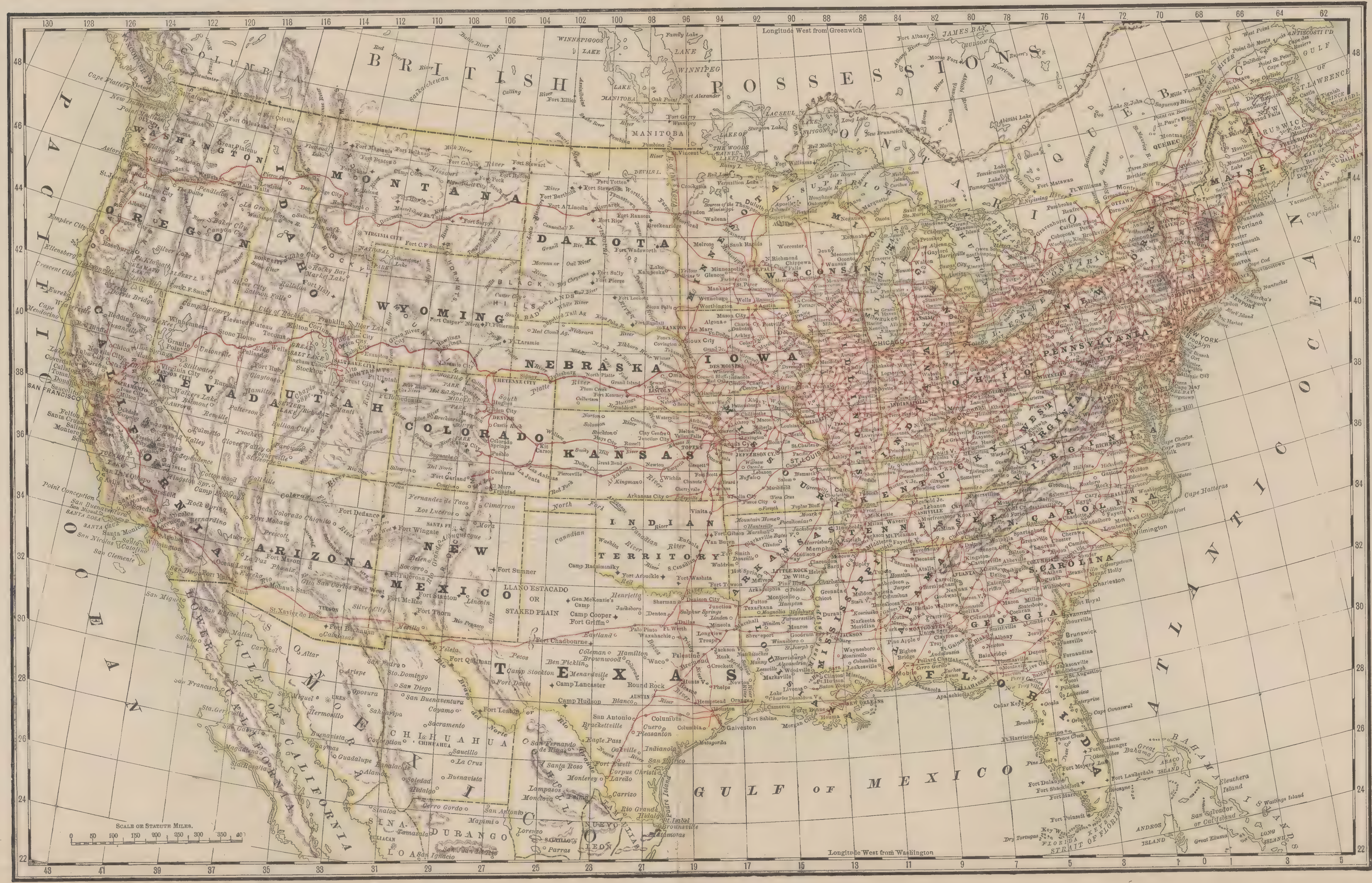
NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Adair, John.	St. Mary's.			Carriage Maker and General Blacksmith.	Scotland	1858
Armstrong, James.	"			Lumber Merchant.	Canada	1844
Beattie, A., & Co.	"			General Merchants.	Scotland	1858
Crabbe, J. J.	"			Publisher <i>Argus</i> .	Ireland	1864
Clark, James.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Ireland	1847
Craig & Hamilton.	"			Sash and Door Manufacturers.	Scotland	1857
Coleman, J.	"			Clerk of Division Court.	Canada	1848
Currie, W.	"			General Merchant.	Canada	1849
Dewar & Moyes.	"			Carriage Manufacturers.	England and Scotland	1876
Eaton, G. Y., & Co.	"			Dry Goods and Clothing.	Canada	1856
Fraser, S.	"			Chemist.	Canada	1852
Ford, William N.	"			Conveyancer, Custom House Office.	Canada	1845
Gilpin, W. H.	"			Chemist.	Canada	1855
Gibb, William, V.S.	"			Veterinary Surgeon.	Scotland	1868
Gibb, David.	"			Horse Shoeing and Jobbing.	Scotland	1866
Green, Thomas.	"			Butcher and Fork Packer.	Scotland	1878
Hanham, E.	"			Livery.	Canada	1878
Harrison, M.	"			Retired Gentleman.	England	1845
Harding, Harding & White.	"			Barristers.	Canada	1865
Hutton, William V.	"			Retired Gentleman.	England	1850
Harrison, D. H., M.D.	"			Flax Mills.	Canada	1845
Herrington, A. F.	"			Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.	Canada	1860
Hall, J. J., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Ireland	1861
Ingram, Joseph.	"			Bookkeeper.	England	1864
Jones & Moscrip.	"			Barristers.	Canada	
Kennedy, James.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Canada	1867
Long, E.	"			Treasurer and Merchant.	England	1847
McCully, A. C.	"			Retired.	Ireland	
McIntyre, G.	"			Banker and Broker.	Canada	1847
Martin, Andrew.	"			Inspector and Draughtsman.	Canada	1838
Moir, George.	"			Principal Public Schools.	Scotland	1870
Mathieson, J. H., M.D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1871
Maclean, John.	"			Chemist & Druggist, Surgeon Dentist.	Canada	1854
Moore, J. D.	"			Egg Merchant.	Canada	1867
Moore, James R.	"			Iron Foundry & Agricultural Works.	United States.	1852
Miller, D.	"			Carriage Maker and General Blacksmith.	Scotland	1859
Oliver, W. J.	"			Silver Plating and Tinsmith.	Canada	1849
Rupert, D. S.	"			Dentist.	Canada	1861
Robson, T. O.	"			Cattle Dealer.	Scotland	1853
Robertson, D. A.	"			Mayor, Ex-Reeve and Farmer.	Scotland	1852
Ross, George.	"			Clerk.	Scotland	
Sanderson, John.	"			Lumber Merchant.	Ireland	1848
St. John, John.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Canada	1855
White, Patterson & Co.	"			Publishers St. Mary's Journal.	Canada	1876
Whelan, P.	"			Registrar.	Ireland	1854
Willis, Caton.	"			Hotelkeeper.	Canada	1844
Willson, D., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada	1854
Wilson, H. E.	"			General Grocer.	Canada	1866
White & Co.	"			Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots & Shoes.	Ireland	1858
Weir Brothers.	"			Dealers in Cattle and Flax Manufacturers.	Canada	1843
Willis, John.	"			Lumber, Lath and Shingles, &c.	Ireland	1857

## STRATFORD.

Ancrum, M. J. H., M.B.	Stratford.			Physician.	Canada	
Bank of Montreal.	"			James Hogg, Agent.		
Butler, H. T.	"			Editor Stratford Times.	England	1856
Burrit, D. B.	"			Clerk of Division Court, Insurance and General Agent.	Canada	1852
Ballantyne, Thomas, M. P. P.	"			Merchant.	Scotland	
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	"					
Crerar, John.	"			Barrister-at-Law, &c.	Canada	1848
Caven, D. L.	"				Canada	1871
Campbell, A. M.	"			Photographer.	Canada	1870
Carey, M. C. & Co.	"			Great Eastern Store, established 1855, Wholesale & Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.	Ireland	1855
Cowan, W. S.	"			General Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Auctioneer—Money to Loan.	Scotland	1854
Cornell, Phineas.	"			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel.	Canada	1873
County of Perth Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Chas. Packert, Secy.	"			Insures Farms and Isolated Risks in Towns.	Established.	1863
Corrie, John.	"			Inspector of County Roads.	Canada	
Davidson, William.	"			County Clerk and General Agent.	Ireland	1845
Daly, T. M.	"			Railway and Drainage Contractor.	Canada	1853
Daly, T. M., Junr.	"			Barrister, &c.	Canada	1852
Dulton, John.	"			Druggist.	England	1858
Forman, George.	"			Land & Loan Agt, Conveyancer, &c.	Canada	1846
Forbes, J. & R.	"			Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables.	Scotland and Canada	1852
Frame, A.	"			General Agent Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Box 14.		
Fuller, S. S.	"			Flax Manufacturer.	Canada	1856
Foster, John A.	"			Merchant Tailor.	Canada	1871
Gordon, William.	"			Real Estate Broker, Money to Loan.	Canada	1866
Gordon, James.	"				Scotland	1863
Hossie, John.	"			Sheriff.	Canada	1856
Hayes, M.	"			Crown Attorney.	Ireland	1866
Hogg, James.	"			Agent of Bank of Montreal.	Scotland	1866
Hagarty, T.	"			Proprietor of Commercial Hotel.	Ireland	1856
Huston, James.	"			Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant.	Canada	1873
Horne & Burch.	"			Dry Goods Merchants, Clothiers and Tailors.	Canada and England	1858



NEW RAILWAY AND GENERAL MAP  
— OF THE —  
**UNITED STATES,**  
SHOWING ENTIRE THE  
International Boundary Line between the United States and the British Possessions.





## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF

## FULLARTON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
Gill, Edward	Russeldale	NTR	33	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1848
Gourley, James	"	13	19	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Ireland	1851
Greenwood, Thomas	Fullarton	8	12	Farmer and Dealer in Horses	England	1866
Goetz, John K.	Carlingford	5	4	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1848
Giddon, David	Russeldale	7	27	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1849
Gill, William H.	"	STR	32	Farmer, Stock and Grain, Blooded Stock	United States	1842
Harper, James W.	Carlingford	6	12	Merchant	Canada	1854
Hart, Andrew	Fullarton	"	"	Hotelkeeper	Canada	1848
Huxley, William	Russeldale	MR	"	Cheese Factory	England	1875
Hutchinson, William	"	14	22	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1851
Hanson, William	"	12	14	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England	1850
Hanson, Thomas	Motherwell	12	14	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1850
Hamilton, Rev. R.	"	17	24	Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1858
Harper, James	Carlingford	6	11	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1856
Johnson, George	Mitchell	2	21	Farmer	England	1851
Jacob, John	"	1	9	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1838
Junck, Hugh K.	"	1	22	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Kreamer, G. H.	"	1	7	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1835
Leverage, George	Carlingford	9	2	Farmer and Township Clerk, Reeve of Fullarton, Tp. of Carlingford	England	1847
Levy, William	Mitchell	8	25	Farmer and Engineer	Scotland	1858
Leverage, William	Carlingford	9	4	Farmer, Stock and Grain	United States	1857
McIntyre, Gilbert	Russeldale	11	19	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1845
McFadden, Andrew	Motherwell	18	30	Farmer and Dairyman, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1856
McKenzie, Alexander	"	WMR	30	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Scotland	1844
Melville, Alex., Jr.	Russeldale	NTR	30	Hotelkeeper	Scotland	1845
Melville, Alex., Sr.	"	NTR	30	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1844
Miller, Alexander	Carlingford	18	19	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1856
Moore, Edward	Russeldale	8	25	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1844
Mitchell, Robert D.	Motherwell	WMR	29	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1852
Moore, Albert J.	Russeldale	8	24	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1845
Morton, David	Mitchell	5	18	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1855
Nightcott, S.	Motherwell	12	16	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1856
Ney, Jacob	Carlingford	5	5	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1847
Nichols, Robert	Mitchell	4	21	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1845
Nichols, Joseph	"	4	21	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1845
Parker, Joseph	Motherwell	EMR	31	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1845
Porteous, William	Fullarton	EMR	17	Farmer	Canada	1846
Porteous, Robert	"	EMR	18	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Phipps, James	"	8	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England	1852
Park, James	Russeldale	STR	35	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1853
Phipps, W. J.	Fullarton	8	11	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1852
Potter, Alexander	Mitchell	2	10	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Ireland	1856
Pridham, William	Russeldale	STR	30	Farmer and Drover	England	1846
Potter, Nesbit	"	6	20	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1856
Robinson, William	Mitchell	4	18	Farmer	England	1850
Robinson, John	Carlingford	6	8	Farmer	England	1855
Russell, James	Russeldale	STR	34	Mason	Scotland	1847
Roger, J. R.	Fullarton	WMR	20	Farmer	Canada	1843
Ross, Edward	Russeldale	13	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1850
Roach, Nicholas	"	14	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1855
Roberts, Isaac	Fullarton	NTR	39	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England	1854
Rice, Robert	"	8	16	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1855
Roger, James	Motherwell	EMR	19	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Scotland	1842
Roger, John P.	"	EMR	22	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1842
Roger, George	"	EMR	24	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1843
Ribey, William	Anderson	14	14	Farmer, Grain and Stock	England	1848
Robinson, David	Mitchell	2	19	Farmer, Grain and Stock	Canada	1856
Smith, David	Russeldale	12	15	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Scotland	1849
Seebach, George	Carlingford	4	11	Saw Mill	Canada	1868
Somerville, George	Russeldale	14	26	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1862
Smith, William H.	Motherwell	18	21	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1844
Sinclair, Daniel	Anderson	14	11	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1844
Stone, William	Mitchell	3	18	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1848
Taylor, William	Fullarton	8	13	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1862
Thompson, John	Motherwell	18	29	Farmer and Dairyman, Stock and Grain	England	1854
Walkom, Walter	Mitchell	WMR	6	Farmer	England	1851
Walkom, John	"	WMR	6	Farmer	England	1851
Woodley, John	Fullarton	WMR	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1842
Willows, John D.	Carlingford	7	5	Farmer	England	1852
Wilson, John	Russeldale	"	"	Postmaster	Canada	1870
Woodley, James, Sr.	Fullarton	WMR	12	Farmer	England	1843
Watson, Richard	Motherwell	EMR	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1848
Wals, David	Anderson	14	13	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1858
Waddell, James	Carlingford	8	7	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1847
Watson, Alexander	Motherwell	EMR	21	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1842
Wiles, Richard	"	EMR	30	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Canada	1849
Wiles, R.	Anderson	14	16	Farmer, Stock and Grain	England	1857
Young, Alexander	Motherwell	EMR	28	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1855
Yule, William	Fullarton	14	20	Farmer, Stock and Grain	Scotland	1854

## WALLACE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Edward	Gowanstown	5	24	Farmer	Canada	1856
Ash, Christopher	Edwardsville	2	49	Farmer	Canada	1860
Adams, James	Listowel	3	23	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Brown, George	"	1	35	Farmer	Canada	1862
Burns, John	Palmerston	1	13	Farmer	England	1856
Brown, John	"	10	7	Farmer	England	1858
Bishop, James	Treacastle	19	3	Farmer	England	1854
Binn, Henry	Palmerston	9	28	Farmer	England	1873
Booth, Payton	Treacastle	8	7	Farmer	Ireland	1852
Brand, E.	"	7	4	Farmer	England	1849
Berlet, John	Shipley	3	40	Farmer	Germany	1867
Bailey, Isaac	"	4	45	Farmer	England	1865
Barnett, William	Edwardsville	2	52	Farmer	Canada	1852
Campbell, A.	Palmerston	"	"	Builder and Contractor	Canada	1850
Craig, J. H.	Treacastle	9	6	Farmer & Ex.-Reeve of Wallace Tp.	Canada	1855
Cartmill, Thomas	Palmerston	9	24	Farmer	Ireland	1853
Durst, Daniel	Gowanstown	4	28	Farmer	Canada	1852
Dungey, William	Palmerston	1	7	Farmer	England	1854
Dunlop, Robert	Treacastle	17	5	Farmer	Ireland	1855
Donnelly, Mathew	Palmerston	"	"	Merchant	Ireland	1855
Doan, Seth	Edwardsville	3	55	Farmer	Canada	1866
English, John	Gowanstown	4	21	Farmer	Ireland	1857
Elliot, Samuel	"	7	6	Farmer	Ireland	1868
Eveleigh, Daniel	Listowel	2	42	Farmer	Canada	1853
Edwards, Bros. & Co.	Edwardsville	2	51	Farmers and Lumber Merchants	England	1876
Fries, Henry	Shipley	4	36	Farmer	Germany	1856
Ferguson, Thomas	Palmerston	8	32	Farmer	Ireland	1866
Ferguson, William	Edwardsville or Shipley	3	42	Farmer and Township Councillor	Canada	1854

## WALLACE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
Griffith, James	Gowanstown	5	28	Farmer	Canada	1856
Gamble & White	Palmerston	"	"	Bankers	Canada	1879
Griffith, Henry	Wallace	5	13	Farmer	Canada	1856
Gumerson, Thos., Sr.	Palmerston	8	28	Farmer	England	1856
Gumerson, Thos., Jr.	"	8	28	Farmer	Canada	1856
Henry, J. C.	Gowanstown	5	25	Farmer and Hotelkeeper	Ireland	1851
Hemsworth, Elias	Shipley	5	37	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Hayhurst, J. D.	Palmerston	"	"	Merchant	England	1877
Holmes, George	Wallace	5	10	Farmer	England	1857
Heygate, Robert	"	5	9	Farmer	England	1851
Homer, Henry	"	"	"	Merchant	England	1870
Hammell, Francis	Treacastle	8	"	Farmer	Ireland	1863
Hodgins, Robert	Shipley	6	27	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Hamilton, J. R.	Palmerston	"	"	General Agent, Town Clerk, and Treasurer	Ireland	1870
Irwin, Robert	"	"	"	Commercial Hotel	Canada	1855
Irwin, David	Wallace	6	9	Farmer	Ireland	1855
Jones, Harrison D.	Gowanstown	"	"	Proprietor Dominion Hotel	Canada	1858
Johnston, Richard	Palmerston	"	"	Postmaster and Hotelkeeper	Ireland	1858
Knechtel, P. W.	Listowel	3	39	Farmer	"	1862
Kennedy, Alexander	"	2	20	Ex.-Deputy Reeve	Germany	"
Kalbfleisch, H. W.	Palmerston	11	14	Farmer	Canada	1857
Kearns, John	"	10	16	Farmer	Canada	1855
Kennedy, William	Listowel	2	19	Farmer	Canada	1861
Leslie, James	Wallace	7	3	Farmer	Canada	1871
Lewis, George	"	4	3	Farmer	United States	1855
Little, James	Palmerston	8	33	Farmer	Canada	1857
McDermott, John	"	8	25	Warden County Perth, Merchant, Farming and Lumber	Canada	1853
McDowell, Charles	Listowel	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1859
McEwing, Hugh	Palmerston	"	"	Merchant	Scotland	1872
McGinnes, Thomas	Wallace	5	7	Farmer	Ireland	1852
McComb, Thomas	Palmerston	10	23	Farmer	Ireland	1854
McComb, William	"	8	9	Farmer	Canada	1855
McEvoy, Ann	"	8	31	Farming	Ireland	1854
McIlroy, Robert	Listowel	3	27	Farmer	Ireland	1856
McIlroy, John	Gowanstown	3	25	Farmer	Ireland	1855
McAllister, James	Listowel	3	41	Farmer	Scotland	1866
McDowell, Thomas	Palmerston	"	"	Mayor of Palmerston	Ireland	1854
Markle, Henry	Wallace	"	"	Hotelkeeper	Canada	1876
Mills, John	Shipley	4	39	Farmer and Township Councillor	Ireland	1856
Magaffin, Thomas	Palmerston	9	12	Farmer	Ireland	1865
Miller, Isaac	Wallace	4	6	Farmer	Canada	1874
Moore, Andrew	Gowanstown	6	16	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Moore, John	"	7	19	Farmer	Ireland	"
Morrison, James	Listowel	3	26	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Mason, John	Edwardsville	3	45	Farmer	Ireland	1858
Mitchell, Andrew	Molesworth	1	61	Farmer	Scotland	1849
Nowery, William	Palmerston	"	"	Merchant	Canada	1857
Pinkerton, William	Gowanstown	4	16	Farmer	Ireland	1853
Powley, H. J.	Treacastle	9	1	Saw Mill and Lumber	Canada	1874
Rogers, Joseph	Shipley	4	37	Farmer	Canada	1855
Robinson, James	Wallace	6	5	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1863
Ranton, George	Palmerston	10	22	Farmer	Ireland	1863
Stewart, John	Listowel	2	18	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Canada	1855
Sheppard, Joseph	Gowanstown	5	23	Farmer	Canada	1857
Stewart, A. M. D.	Palmerston	"	"	Physician—Reeve of Palmerston	Canada	1845
Seebach, Lewis	Gowanstown	"	"	Hotelkeeper	Canada	"
Strong, Richard	Shipley	5	36	Farmer	Ireland	1853
Strong, David	"	5	35	Farmer	Canada	1853
Steele, Hugh	Wallace	"	"	Blacksmith	Canada	1873
Sitler, Solomon	"	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1867
Smith, James	Listowel	2	25	Farmer	Canada	1855
Smith, Henry	"	2	26	Farmer, Brick and Tile Maker	Canada	1868
Spalding, Lovel	Molesworth	3	59	Farmer	United States	1855
Thompson, Wilfred	"	1	49	Farmer	England	1834
Vines, William	Listowel	3	51	Farmer	Canada	1849
Watt, John	Palmerston	"	"	Hotelkeeper	Canada	1857
Willis, George	Gowanstown	4	18	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Willoughby, John	"	5	25	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Ireland	1855
Wilson, William	Palmerston	8	21	Farmer	Ireland	1868
Williams, W. W.	"	8	24	Farmer	Ireland	1876
Wilson, Alexander	Treacastle	6	1	Farmer	Canada	1855
Watt, Alexander	Teviotdale	13	5	Farmer	Scotland	1871
Warren, Peter	Palmerston	8	20	Farmer	Canada	1854
Watson, Charles	Listowel	2	41	Farmer	Scotland	1862

## MORNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, John	Carthage			Blacksmith	Canada	1865
Armstrong, C.	Millbank			Hotelkeeper	Ireland	1865
Anderson, Samuel	Carthage			Retired Farmer	Scotland	1850
Anderson, Andrew	Burns	8	8	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Barr, William	Millbank			Druggist, &c.	Canada	1854
Brydone, Joseph	Milverton	4	3	Farmer	Scotland	1853
Baird, James	Burns	10	10	Farmer and Councilman	Scotland	1855
Burgman, Wm.	Musselburgh				Germany	1858
Brunk, Christian	"			Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1872
Beck, Frederick	Milverton	16	30	Saw Mill	Germany	1865
Baechler, Xavier	Mornington			Saw Mill	France	1853
Connell, Thomas	Poole	2	12	Farmer	Scotland	1843
Case, T. E.	Milverton			Teacher	Canada	1876
Chalmers, Adam	Musselburgh	2	18	Farmer	Scotland	1846
Dickson, George	Poole	2	11	Farmer	Scotland	1853
Doering, Henry	Milverton	3	3	Farmer	Germany	1863
Freeman, Richard	"	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1853
Freeborn, Hugh	Burns			Merchant	Canada	1877
Fleming, Adam	Milverton	5	5	Farmer, Sec'y and Treas. of Mornington Agricultural Society	Canada	1867
Freeborn, Henry	Carthage	12	3	Farmer	Canada	1848
Fleming, Robert	Poole	2	16	Farmer	Canada	1874
Gropp, Henry	Brunner	1	7	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner	Germany	1847
Gibson, James	Millbank			Saw and Grist Mill Builder	Canada	1863
Grieve, James	Linwood	11	16	Farmer	Scotland	1841
Glenn, Charles	Carthage			Retired Farmer	Ireland	1851
Glenn, Alexander	"	12	5	Farmer	Ireland	1848
Gatschene, John	Dorking	13	17	Farmer	France	1876
Hilfman, John	Milverton			Saddler	Canada	1872
Hood, James	"			Hotelkeeper	Canada	
Helm, George	Musselburgh			Blacksmith	Germany	1854
Henry, John	Topping			Postmaster and Hotelkeeper	Canada	1848
Hall, Thomas	Millbank	7	18	Farmer	Canada	1856
Hawthorn, James	"			Hotelkeeper	Ireland	1853
Johnson, James, M. D.	"			Physician	Canada	1858



# THE COUNTY OF PERTH

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## MORNINGTON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Kertcher, Valentine.	Milverton.			Tp. Reeve, Cheese Factor, Grist Mill, Storekeeper, Farmer, and Barrel and Stave Manufacturer.	Scotland.	1857
Karn, Jacob.	"			Druggist.	Canada.	1872
Kollmann, Jacob.	Millbank.			Agricultural Implement Manufr. and General Foundry, Reapers and Mowers.	Germany.	1859
Kines, James.	Poole.	3	14	Farmer and Councilman.	Canada.	1847
Kay, John.	Milverton.				Scotland.	1878
Kyle, James.	Brunner.			Saw Mill Owner.	Scotland.	1858
Kerr, Henry W.	Millbank.	10	15	Farmer and Councilman.	Ireland.	1847
Knoblauch, Ernst.	Dorking.	13	14	Farmer.	Prussia.	1847
Langford, George.	Milverton.	1	3	Farmer and Councilman.	Ireland.	1857
Laidlaw, William.	Poole.				Scotland.	1867
Lang, Moses.	Hammond.	10	1	Farmer.	Ireland.	1851
Lang, Elliott.	"	10	1	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Livingston, Peter.	Millbank.			Flax Manufacturer.	Scotland.	1855
McKee, George.	Morningdale.	8	13	Deputy Reeve.	Ireland.	1864
McDonald, William.	Millbank.	7	10	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
McLachlan, J. C.	"			Foundry, Agricultural Implement Manufactory.	Scotland.	
McCulloch, A.	"			Merchant.	Canada.	1853
McGuire, M. S.	Dorking.			Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1853
McIntyre, A. D.	Millbank.			School Teacher.	Canada.	1878
McLellan, John.	Milverton.	3	1	Farmer.	Scotland.	1869
Murray, Alexander.	Millbank.	6	11	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Mason, James.	"	7	13	Farmer.	New Brunswick.	1855
Nicklin, John.	Morningdale.	7	14	Farmer, Merchant and Grist Mill Proprietor.	England.	1847
Pierson, J. D.	Milverton.			Merchant.	Canada.	1854
Porter, John.	Millbank.			Carriage Works.	Canada.	1851
Parke, W. T. M.D.	Milverton.			Physician.	Canada.	1877
Pugh, David.	"	3	7	Farmer.	Wales.	1861
Patterson, Alexander.	Carthage.			Retired Farmer, and Dealer in Boots.	Ireland.	1848
Richardson, S. B.A., M.D.	Milverton.			Physician.	Canada.	1876
Rutherford, J. B.	Millbank.			Grist and Saw Mill Owner.	Canada.	1849
Rutherford, E. F.	"			Merchant.	Canada.	1849
Rankin, Thomas.	Poole.	1	16	Farmer and Mason.	Scotland.	1853
Ritter, John.	Millbank.			Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.	France.	1862
Riley, Joseph.	Poole.			School Teacher.	Canada.	1856
Ross, William.	Millbank.	6	11	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Ropp, Joseph R.	Musselburgh.	3	17	Farmer and Veterinary Surgeon.	France.	1853
Steele, A. C.	Millbank.			Chemist and Druggist.	United States.	1855
Shearer, George.	Musselburgh.			Merchant and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1855
Seager, T. R., M.D.	Millbank.			Physician.	Canada.	1878
Strachan, William.	Linwood.	10	17	Farmer.	Scotland.	1850
Scott, W. B.	Hammond.	7	1	Farmer.	England.	1856
Scott, John.	Tralce.			Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1856
Trow, Thomas.	Shakespeare.			Auctioneer and Conveyancer.	Canada.	1847
Turnbull, John.	Milverton.	6	7	Farmer and Stone Mason.	Scotland.	1857
Trim, James.	"	2	7	Farmer.	England.	1857
Tucker, Thomas.	"	2	1	Farmer.	England.	1847
Watson, John.	Burns.	11	7	Township Clerk.	Ireland.	1848
Whaley, J. D.	Milverton.			Clerk Division Court.	Canada.	1853
Yunker, Fred.	Millbank.			Hotelkeeper.	Germany.	1848
Young, J. G.	Milverton.			Agent.	Canada.	1873

## LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Ahrens, Frederick.	Brodhagen.	8	30	Farmer.	Germany.	1849
Ahrens, August.	Mitchell.	6	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Adams, G. C.	"	2	21	Farmer.	Canada.	1852
Bauer, William.	Brodhagen.	11	28	Farmer.	Germany.	1856
Brodhagen, W.	"	8	31	Farmer.	Germany.	1853
Bendeweis, L.	"	11	35	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Germany.	1856
Born, George.	"	9	28	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Barnett, Samuel.	Bornholm.	9	10	Farmer.	United States.	1848
Burn, R. H.	"	10	9	Farmer.	Scotland.	1878
Busch, John.	Mitchell.	2	5	Farmer.	Alsace.	1865
Brown, William.	Carmunnoc.	16	28	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Scotland.	1857
Collins, Michael.	Mitchell.	4	1	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Canada.	1843
Campbell, Peter.	"	11	8	Farmer, &c.	Scotland.	1863
Coad, George.	"	2	10	Farmer.	England.	1866
Campbell, Andrew.	Carmunnoc.	14	31	Farmer.	Scotland.	1848
Connolly, Michael.	Bornholm.	10	18	Farmer.	Ireland.	1856
DeCourcy, Patrick.	"	10	8	Farmer.	Ireland.	1856
Dittmer, Christian.	"	11	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1855
Detwiler, Ernest.	Brodhagen.	8	30	Postmaster and Carriage Maker.	Canada.	1876
Droge, Carl.	Mitchell.	4	22	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Elson, William.	"	3	13	Farmer.	England.	1857
Eckmire, George.	Brodhagen.	7	31	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Eckmire, August.	"	7	31	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Eisler, T. G.	Mitchell.	5	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1852
Eisler, Charles.	"	5	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1852
Featherstone, W.	Monckton.	16	13	Civil Engineer, Township Clerk, Farmer, Poundkeeper, &c.	England.	1856
French, Thomas.	"	13	30	Farmer.	England.	1857
Fitzner, Gottlieb.	Mitchell.	5	26	Farmer.	Germany.	1857
Greenwood, W.	"	3	12	Farmer.	England.	1854
Hegarty, John.	Bornholm.	9	16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1855
Hollatz, F. W.	"	11	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1867
Higgins, Alfred.	Monckton.			Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1870
Holtzmann, Rev. H.	Brodhagen.	8	34	Evangelical Clergyman.	Germany.	1839
Harris Samuel.	Mitchell.	2	11	Farmer.	England.	1843
Herbert, August.	"	3	25	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Hodge, James.	"	1	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1868
Hennick, D. G., Sen.	"	6	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Hennick, D. G., Jun.	"	6	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1853
Ingram, John.	"	2	4	Farmer.	England.	1868
Johnson, Charles.	"	3	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1868
Jacob, Francis.	Brodhagen.	9	34	Farmer and Collector of Township.	Germany.	1855
Keyes, Robert.	Bornholm.	10	11	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Ireland.	1856
Kort, Frederick.	Brodhagen.	9	25	Farmer.	Germany.	1855
Longeway, John.	Bornholm.	12	15	Farmer and Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1858
Leonhardt, John.	Brodhagen.	8	32	Farmer.	Germany.	1853
Leggatt, Thomas.	Mitchell.	5	14	Farmer.	Scotland.	1853
Lieze, Andrew.	"	5	26	Farmer.	Germany.	1855
Lehman, John.	"	1	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1847
Linton, John.	"	7	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Murphy, Josiah.	"	5	18	Farmer, Saw Mill owner, Stock Dealer and Feeder.	Ireland.	1851

## LOGAN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Machan, William.	Monckton.	16	14	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Scotland.	1876
Puschelbery, W.	Brodhagen.	10	33	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Pascoe, Thomas.	Mitchell.	3	14	Farmer and Township Reeve.	England.	1871
Pushelbery, Louis.	Brodhagen.	7	29	Farmer.	Germany.	1845
Ruinn, Patrick.	Mitchell.	4	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Rock, Charles.	Brodhagen.	8	28	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Rose, William.	"	10	27	Farmer.	Germany.	1867
Ritz, John.	Bornholm.	9	22	Farmer and Cheesemaker.	Germany.	1868
Ronneberg, Christian.	Mitchell.	6	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Roberts, Timothy.	"	7	16	Farmer.	England.	1855
Swinburne, S. J.	"	4	15	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Strickert, Carl.	Brodhagen.	10	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1856
Siebert, Philip.	Mitchell.	3	5	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Canada.	1845
Scammans, James.	"	7	17	Farmer.	England.	1857
Siebert, Frederick.	"	3	5	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Canada.	1838
Stephan, Henry.	Bornholm.	8	22	Farmer.	Germany.	1848
Strickert, Frederick.	"	11	18	Farmer.	Germany.	1856
Thompson, William.	Mitchell.	7	11	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Victor, Henry.	Bornholm.	9	16	Hotelkeeper.	Germany.	1855
Vock, Henry.	"	8	19	Farmer.	Germany.	1852
Victor, John.	"	9	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1852
Worden, Thomas.	Mitchell.	1	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1862
Wood, James.	Dublin.	1	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1862
Wolf, Jacob.	Mitchell.	7	22	Farmer.	Germany.	1857
Wasmann, Charles.	Bornholm.	8	17	Farmer.	Germany.	1873

## ELLICE TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, William.	Brunner.	15	12	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Attridge, Samuel.	Milverton.			School Teacher, Ellice Centre.	Canada.	1850
Bennoch, James.	Wartburg.	10	21	Reeve of Township.	Canada.	1860
Baumbach, William.	"	11	19	Farmer.	Prussia.	1850
Bannon, Patrick.	Stratford.	4	7	Farmer.	Ireland.	1840
Brann, Rev. C. F.	Sebringville.			German Methodist Clergyman.	Germany.	1856
Brunner, Peter.	"	3	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1808
Becker, Henry.	Rostock.	12	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Becker, Elizabeth.	"	12	13	Farmer.	Germany.	1856
Creighton, George.	Sebringville.			General Blacksmith & Horseshoer.	Scotland.	1876
Coulton, W. H.	Stratford.	4	13	Farmer.	England.	1846
Crowley, Jeremiah.	Kinkora.	8	25	Farmer and Councillor.	Ireland.	1846
Carty, Patrick.	Wartburg.	7	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1850
Cruspe, Frederick.	"	4	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Chisner, Frederick.	"	8	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1843
Dempsey, John.	Stratford.	2	8	Farmer.	Ireland.	1838
Dempsey, William.	Sebringville.	4	26	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Drummond, Alexander.	Wartburg.	14	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Dubonnell, Rev. F.	Sebringville.			Lutheran Minister.	Germany.	1865
Doll, J. C. W.	Wartburg.			Wagon Maker, Blacksmith and Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Dahms, Charles.	"	7	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1852
Elligson, August.	Sebringville.	3	29	Farmer.	Germany.	1853
Fischer, Heinrich.	"	8	19	Farmer.	Germany.	1847
Gall, William.	"	8	18	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Gropp, Charles.	Brunner.	14	11	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Canada.	1848
Goettler, Michael.	Sebringville.	1	17	Miller and Farmer, Dealer in Flour and Feed.	Canada.	1854
Guinane, Michael.	Wartburg.	6	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Goetz, Andrew.	Sebringville.	1	19	Farmer, Notary Public and Commissioner.	Alsace.	1844
Good, William S.	Motherwell.			School Teacher, Wartburg.	Canada.	1858
Goetz, George.	Sebringville.	2	21	Farmer.	Canada.	1850
Hannah, Robert.	Brunner.	15	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Hayes, Michael.	Sebringville.	4	26	Farmer.	Ireland.	1845
Harloff, Peter.	Rostock.	11	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1854
Hearnsap, James.	Kinkora.	7	31	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Hill, Samuel.	Wartburg.	8	21	Farmer.	Ireland.	1851
Herr, Jacob, Jr.	"	6	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1854
Jeffrey, William.	Sebringville.			Retired Farmer.	England.	1845
Jeffery, Joseph.	Wartburg.	14	21	Farmer.	England.	1840
Kastner, Peter.	Stratford.	1	12	Proprietor of the Kastnerville Brewery and Farmer.	Alsace.	1832
Kastner, J.	Sebringville.			Postmaster, Farming and Lumbering, J.P.	Alsace.	1832
Kennedy, Cornelius.	Kinkora.	4	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1841
Kreuter, Justus.	Wartburg.			Merchant, Ellice Centre.	Canada.	1850
Kastner, D. L.	"	12	20	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Canada.	1852
Kerr, John.	Brunner.	14	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Kyle, James.	"	16	16	Farmer and Lumber Dealer.	Scotland.	1858
Kuhne, Jacob.	Sebringville.	3	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Kelly, Robert.	Kinkora.	6	26	Farmer.	Ireland.	1835
Lippert, Conrad.	Rostock.	10	18	Farmer.	Germany.	1866
Litt, Theobald.	Sebringville.	2	16	Farmer and Lumber Dealer.	Alsace.	1852
Lennon, Patrick.	Stratford.	5	5	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Ireland.	1847
McPherson, James C.	"	1	10	Farmer.	Canada.	1842
McGaffey, Patrick.	"	3	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1852
Murray, Timothy.	Wartburg.	9	29	Deputy Reeve.	Canada.	1858
Muller, John H.	Sebringville.			Sebringville Carriage Works and General Blacksmith.	Canada.	1874
Malloy, John.	Stratford.	4	8	Farmer.	United States.	1846
Moore, George.	"	4	16	Farmer.	England.	1844
Murphy, Tobias.	Wartburg.	10	20	Farmer.	Ireland.	1857
Maurer, Henry.	"			Hotelkeeper, Ellice Centre.	Germany.	1868
Mallo, Michael.	"	9	17	Farmer.	United States.	1847
Moser, T. G.	Sebringville.	4	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1846
Madden, James.	"	5	26	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Murr, Frederick.	Rostock.	11	26	Farmer.	Germany.	1857
Ney, John.	Sebringville.	1	24	Farmer.	Germany.	1841
Neigh, George, Jr.	Mitchell.	1	35	Farmer.	Canada.	1839
Nowack, William.	Wartburg.	8	18	Farmer.	Germany.	1868
Nowack, Frederick.	"	9	18	Farmer.	Germany.	1870
Otto, Valentine.	"	6	19	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Germany.	1871
O'Neill, Rev. John.	Kinkora.			Clergyman.	Ireland.	1868
Orvis, William.	Brunner.			Hotelkeeper, Brunner Station.	Canada.	1852
Pearson, John.	Sebringville.			Township Clerk.	England.	1841
Pauli, George.	"	1	16	Retired Farmer.	Germany.	1832
Parker, John.	Stratford.	4	12	Farmer.	England.	1843
Paton, David.	Kinkora.	4	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1852
Pentz, Frederick.	Rostock.	10	5	Farmer.	Germany.	1855
Poppert, John.	Brunner.	15	14	Farmer.	Germany.	1848
Primmer, Valentine.	Sebringville.	1	23	Farmer.	Alsace.	1842
Ratz, Henry.	Gadskill.	9	1	Farmer and Miller.	Canada.	1858
Reymann, Michael.	Wartburg.			Hotelkeeper.	Alsace.	1872
Ruston, Mose.s.	"	7	25	Farmer.	England.	1853







# EASTERN HEMISPHERE





## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

## ELLICE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Robinson, H. D.	Sebringville.			Teacher.	Canada.	1857
Schaub, George	"	1	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1846
Scholtz, Henry	Wartburg.	4	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1859
Seebach, C. E.	Sebringville.			Proprietor Sebringville Hotel.	Canada.	1853
Schmidt, W. L.	"			General Store, Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c., Montreal Tel. Co.	Canada.	1872
Seebach, Otto.	"			Hardware and Grocery Merchant.	Canada.	1856
Studer, Henry	"	1	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Germany.	1831
Schweitzer, Michael.	"			Horse Dealer, and Agent for Agricultural Implements.	Canada.	
Stock, Joseph.	Kinkora.	7	27	Farmer.	England.	1855
Stock, John.	"	6	31	Farmer.	England.	1845
Schmidt, G. M. B.	Sebringville.			Physician.	Canada.	1874
Schenck, W. F. A.	Rostock.	11	23	Farmer.	Germany.	1854
Smith, Alexander.	Wartburg.	9	16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1844
Sühling, W.	Sebringville.	1	27	Farmer and Builder.	Prussia.	1854
Sühling, O.	"			Builder.	Prussia.	1854
Stock, Peter.	Kinkora.	7	28	Farmer.	England.	1846
Schlotzhauer, H.	Wartburg.	9	19	Farmer.	Germany.	1851
Vogt, Henry.	Brunner.	16	15	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Germany.	1845
Werner, Christian.	Wartburg.	5	20	Farmer and School Trustee.	Canada.	1846
Wicke, August.	"	11	20	Farmer.	Hanover.	1844
Weber, John.	Sebringville.	3	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Wicke, August.	Mitchell.	3	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Wicke, Charles.	Rostock.	10	26	Farmer.	Canada.	1830
Youngblut, J.	"	10	17	Farmer.	Germany.	1869
Zimmerman, Adam.	Brunner.			Hotelkeeper.	Germany.	1846

## ELMA TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, John.	Hammond.	4	30	Farmer.	Ireland.	1855
Alexander, R. L.	Newry.			General Merchant, Postmaster and Reeve of Elma Township.	Canada.	1856
Aitchison, Andrew.	Listowel.	6	30	Farmer, Saw Mill Owner and Cheese Maker.	Scotland.	1868
Alexander, John G.	Hammond.	4	32	Farmer.	Canada.	1852
Baechler, Frederick.	Milverton.	16	30	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	France.	1859
Burns, C. W.	Monckton.	18	16	Hotelkeeper.	Canada.	1857
Boyd, John W.	Newry Station.	6	18	Farmer.	Canada.	1854
Burnett, William.	Hammond.	6	32	Farmer.	Canada.	1866
Boyd, James.	"	3	33	Farmer.	Ireland.	1859
Burnett, James.	"	5	36	Farmer.	Canada.	1872
Code, Samuel.	Trowbridge.	2	8	Farmer and Miller.	Canada.	1848
Christie, James W.	Listowel.	1	17	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Code, John R.	Trowbridge.	3	6	Teacher and Dealer in Land.	Canada.	1855
Coulter, Young.	Newry.	9	16	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Crittenden, Harvey.	Newry Station.	5	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1863
Collins, Arthur J.	"	6	15	Cheese Maker.	England.	1866
Coates, William.	Trowbridge.	3	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Cleland, Robert.	Listowel.	3	22	Farmer and Ex-Reeve of Elma Tp.	Scotland.	1859
Corry, James.	Hammond.	5	32	Farmer.	Ireland.	1867
Cook, Henry.	Newry.	10	15	Hotelkeeper.	Ireland.	

## ELMA TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Dickson, William.	Newry Station.	7	12	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Duncan, James.	Newry.	12	12	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Dunn, William.	Newry Station.	7	4	Farmer and Mill Owner.	Canada.	1837
Dunn, Thomas.	Newry.	12	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1847
Dunham, George.	Trowbridge.	1	11	Farmer.	England.	1874
Everall, John.	"	2	3	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Friar, John.	"			Storekeeper.	Scotland.	1855
Fennell, W.	Listowel.	3	20	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Faulkington, R.	Monckton.	15	4	Farmer.	England.	1865
Graham, Richard.	Newry Station.	7	16	Hotelkeeper and Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Gray, James.	Donegal.	11	26	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Graham, George.	Newry Station.	8	12	Farmer.	Ireland.	1851
Hill & Bowes.	"	7	15	Millers.	England and Canada.	1868
Harris, Charles E.	"	6	15	Land Owner and Cheese Maker.	Canada.	1866
Hamilton, Robert.	Newry.	10	16	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Henry, Robert.	Donegal.	10	36	Farmer.	Ireland.	1846
Hanna, John.	Newry Station.	8	19	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Hume, George C.	"	8	24	Farmer.	Scotland.	1858
Hunter, Thomas.	"	7	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Henderson, Alexander.	Monckton.	16	9	Farmer.	Canada.	1861
Jolly, Robert.	"	17	17	Farmer and Merchant.	Scotland.	1868
Keilor, A. J.	Newry.	10	16	School Teacher and Farmer.	Scotland.	1842
Little, John.	Henfryn.	12	1	Cheese Maker and Farmer.	England.	1852
Lang, Robert.	Newry.	11	14	Farmer.	Scotland.	1857
Long, George.	Donegal.	7	28	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Lochhead, William.	Listowel.	4	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1858
Lang, Aaron.	Newry Station.	7	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1855
Later, Thomas.	Trowbridge.			Blacksmith.	Canada.	1877
McGill, George.	Donegal.	9	28	Farmer and Retired School Teacher.	Ireland.	1854
McDonald, David.	Newry.	12	5	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Moore, Richard.	Newry Station.	6	9	Farmer.	Ireland.	1856
Matheson, William.	Donegal.	8	34	Farmer.	Scotland.	1866
Middleton, Alexander.	Newry Station.	7	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Mundell, Andrew.	Donegal.	12	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Mader, J. L.	Newry Station.	2		General Merchant.	Canada.	1877
Mayberry, James.	Hammond.	2	34	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Newbigging, Andrew.	Listowel.	6	22	Farmer.	Scotland.	1860
Perrin, James.	Hammond.	7	35	Farmer.	England.	1871
Pettie, G. W.	Newry Station.			General Merchant.	Ireland.	1873
Preston, James.	Hammond.	3	32	Farmer.	Canada.	1859
Rothwell, Thomas.	Listowel.	2	29	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Rozell, Joseph.	Trowbridge.	6	5	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Rose, Robert.	"	4	3	Farmer.	England.	1858
Ritchie, John.	"	4	4	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Robb, James.	Newry.	11	21	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Rutherford, S. G.	Newry Station.			Physician, Surgeon, &c.	Canada.	1822
Rowland, Jesse.	Newry.	13	11	Farmer.	England.	1862
Smith, James.	"	11	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1872
Shannon, William.	Newry Station.	7	7	Farmer.	Ireland.	1866
Stevenson, William.	Hammond.	3	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Stevenson, John.	"	2	30	Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Tughen, Archibald.	Trowbridge.	4	6	Farmer.	Ireland.	1851
Thompson, Andrew.	"	3	10	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Thompson, J. H.	Newry Station.	2	17	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Vallance, John.	Newry.	11	13	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Wood, James.	Monckton.	18	11	Farmer.	England.	1836















NEW  
RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

COMPILED FROM THE  
LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

SHEET No. 2.

QUEBEC.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.

